

# Early American Turf Stock 1730-1830

*Being a critical study of the extant evidence for the  
English, Spanish and Oriental Horses and  
Mares to which are traced the oldest  
American Turf Pedigrees*



## VOLUME ONE MARES

*Privately printed*  
THE OLD DOMINION PRESS  
Richmond, Virginia  
1934

Copyright 1984  
By FAIRFAX HARRISON

# CONTENTS

---

	PAGE
<i>Preface</i> .....	7
<i>The Sources, with the symbols used in citing them</i> .....	11
I. The derivation of the Foundation stock.....	23
II. The Importers before 1830.....	27
III. The persisting 'Matriarchs'.....	34
IV. Mares imported before the American Revolution.....	42
V. Mares imported 1784-1830.....	254
<i>Schedules:</i>	
A. <i>A Calendar of the Importers before 1830</i> .....	344
B. <i>A Calendar of the imported Mares, grouped geo-</i> <i>graphically</i> .....	376
C. <i>A Calendar of the imported Mares, grouped by En-</i> <i>glish 'Figure Families'</i> .....	380
<i>Index of Persons</i> .....	387
<i>Index of Horses and Mares</i> .....	399

## PREFACE

---

SEVEN years ago the present compiler undertook, as an incident to a study of the social history of Virginia in the eighteenth century, to identify the Virginians who had brought to America the traditions of the English turf and the English horses they imported, and thus had occasion to realize how many of the entries of the pre-Revolutionary importations and their immediate descendants, recorded in the early volumes of the *American Stud Book*, are mythological. Moved by a sentiment that the history of the 'bred' horse is, or of right ought to be, a mirror of a significant phase of American life during two centuries, he then sought to trace those entries to their sources. In that inquiry he found that, lacking the private stud books of the importers, the historical material for the earliest importations invoked by the horsemen of the eighteen twenties, whose pioneer collections were the basis of the *American Stud Book*, consisted principally of stud advertisements originally published in eighteenth and early nineteenth century American newspapers.

A critical analysis of such vouchers as were cited by the original collectors, showed them to be of unequal value as historical evidence; that they fell into two general classes, (a) those which were, on their face, convincing, either because they exhibited the breeders' certificates brought to America by the horse or mare in question, or because they afforded clues to control by contemporary entries in the *English Racing Calendars*, and (b) those which even when attested by well known and respectable signatures were so uncertain in form as to lend themselves to misinterpretation actuated by the fallacy, characteristic of the eighteen twenties, that all English turf horses had been enrolled in Weatherby's *General Stud Book*.

As the only possible test of the pedigrees deduced from the advertisements of this second class was to confront them with



independent contemporary American witnesses, it seemed to the present compiler that any useful effort at elucidation called for the new research for which there is now, for the first time, opportunity. The material assembled during the eighteen twenties was necessarily incomplete because the collectors did not draw on newspapers published in all the American communities in which the original English horse stock was distributed; while the student of the present day is in a position to invoke the accumulations, hitherto inaccessible, of newspapers of the same period published in all the American cities from Charleston to Boston which American public libraries have been rescuing from oblivion and classifying during recent years. A systematic search for horse advertisements never before available, and especially for early advertisements, was therefore indicated; and, though the task was heavy, it was undertaken.

The new material so recovered was found to justify the effort of collecting it; for, if it did not solve all the genealogical problems, it supplied a mass of *evidence* (as distinguished from *opinion*, ancient or modern) which clarified so many traditional pedigrees that it suggested a systematic critical review of the origins and development of the early turf stock in America in the interest of the historical record.

The present essay, undertaken in that sense, is intended primarily, however, to be a pious monument to the horses our ancestors rode and raced. Their pedigrees are of less concern every year to the contemporary breeder for the turf (see 'Salvator' in *Thoroughbred Record*, October 24, 1931), but they remain interesting to many who, in a changing world, look back with nostalgia upon the stability of an older civilization. How outmoded they now are will appear from the facts that these pre-Revolutionary horses generally represented recent crosses of the Godolphin Arabian upon immediate descendants of the fabulous 'royal mares', were foaled on grass in May or June, made their maiden appearances at four years old to run three four mile heats in an afternoon and then travel foundeorous roads to another race field, and lived to great ages in rude

health alternately breeding and racing (*e. g.*, Tayloe's Yorick, who in 1773, at the age of 13, won a match 'one heat of five miles, 12 stone, 12 lbs.' in '12 minutes and 27 seconds hand in hand the whole way') ; while their victories were not measured in statistics of dollars but were recorded on massy plate from which generations which had not known them in the flesh might be (and were) initiated at once into the tradition of their fame and the seduction of a julep.

The method of the compilation has been controlled by the following considerations :

For the reason that the importations made after 1830 were made in a full light of contemporary publicity the present study is limited to the horses and mares which are attested by turf pedigrees to have been 'sent to America' during the century preceding that date.

As this is an historical roster, not a stud book, the stud book precedent of alphabetical arrangement has not been followed. In order to afford historical perspective the material has been arrayed chronologically ; but for access there are appended classified Schedules and full Indexes.

The documents which constitute the evidence have been cited by reference to readily accessible printed source books wherever possible, but, when such vouchers are lacking, the evidence derived from MS. private stud books and letters, as well as newspaper advertisements, has been set out and argued *in extenso*.

To save unnecessary repetition, the pedigrees have been extended, in all but a few instances, only to the first mare certainly identified in the *General Stud Book*.

In order to give emphasis to the often neglected fact that most of the original American 'bred' stock missed entry in the *General Stud Book* because it left England long before that Golden Book was compiled, and not because it lacked qualification, Bruce-Lowe 'figures' have been assigned to all importations which are traced by their historical pedigrees to the English foundation mares.

The schedule of importers appended to Volume One includes a summary record of imported horses as well as mares; but the detailed studies of the life histories of the horses are reserved for Volume Two.

The privilege remains to make grateful acknowledgment of the aid without which this work could not have been sustained: to John L. O'Connor for unfailing advice and encouragement and for access to his collections, in print and MS., on the history of the American horse; to C. M. Prior, who, in addition to sympathetic interest and friendly participation in attempts to solve some of the more difficult genealogical problems, has made available the material for his still unpublished edition of Lord Godolphin's MS. stud book; to John Hervey ('Salvator') for the use of his collection of early Kentucky stud bills and for his generosity in reading and, to their manifest benefit, criticising my proofs; to the members of the staffs of many American public libraries who have read old newspapers in aid of the research, for their good will and scholarship in what to the uninitiated might seem a jejune task; and last, but most of all, to my associates Guy E. Mauldin and R. A. Jackson for their intimate, loyal and cheerful co-operation.

F. H.

Belvoir, Fauquier County, Virginia,  
June, 1934.

## The Sources with the Symbols Used in Citing Them

[ADVOCATE] *Annals of the [Virginia] Turf* [supplemented by a collection of pedigrees drawn from eighteenth century advts. in Virginia newspapers] by 'an Advocate for the Blood Horse', i. e., G. W. Jeffreys (1797-1848) of Person Co., N. C.; originally published in AF, 1826 & 1827, and subsequently (1828 ff.) collected and classified in Cottom.

[AF] *The American Farmer*, newspaper [containing *Sporting Olio*, the earliest essay in systematic record of American pedigrees, out of which ATR developed], ed. J. S. Skinner, Baltimore, 1819-1829.

[ANDERSON] *Making the American Thoroughbred, especially in Tennessee* [containing calendars of early Tennessee stud bills and advertisements] by J. D. Anderson, of Tennessee, Norwood, Mass., 1916.

[ALSTON] Stud papers [1788-1805] of William Alston (1756-1839) of 'Waccamaw', South Carolina, in ATR, i, 571.

[ASB] *The American Stud Book*, ed. S. D. Bruce until 1896, and thereafter by The [New York] Jockey Club, 15 vols., Chicago & New York, 1868 to date.

Of the vols. here principally cited, vol. i, originally published 1868 & thereafter suppressed, was revised & reissued, with vol. ii, 1873. In 1884 Bruce introduced amendments into the plates of both these vols.; & in that version they have been distributed by The Jockey Club since 1896. See *Background*.

Little of the historical criticism of the early volumes of ASB contained in the present essay is new except in so far as it is systematic. For a generation the most responsible American pedigree students have maintained that the meed they owe to S. D. Bruce's remarkable achievement of synthesis can be best expressed by suggestions of amendment; and to that end have persistently represented that Bruce put the seal of 'official' approval upon tentative identifications, some of which had already been discredited when he wrote, and others have since been disproved.

The most convincing criticism of Bruce is, however, that his early work was essentially provincial. When he undertook the compilation of ASB during the eighteen sixties he was a qualified authority on traditional Kentucky and Tennessee pedigrees, but he had not yet learned his way about among the arcana of the English Racing Calendars and he had no such knowledge of eighteenth century Virginia and Maryland social history, geography and families, either human or equine, as was needed to test the sources from which the earliest of his Kentucky and Tennessee materials had derived and to discriminate their relative probative authority. These limitations might have been overcome by study, as Bruce proved by his later work; but in the haste of original compilation, provoked by his competition with J. H. Wallace, Bruce unfortunately did not then pause for such research. He took the greater part of the Virginia and Maryland material he used where he found it most conveniently assembled, that is to say, from Edgar, to the neglect of documents and arguments which better equipped and more historically minded correspondents of ATR had re-

corded by way of correction of Edgar. Thus Bruce realized the prophecy of A. J. Davie in 1838 (*Old Spirit*, ix, 187) that 'if unfortunately, at some future time' Edgar's book 'should be appealed to as authority, it must mislead'.

[ATR] *The American Turf Register*, newspaper [containing many of the fundamental documents on which ASB was built], ed. J. S. Skinner, 1829-1835; A. J. Davie, 1836; Gideon B. Smith, 1837-29; & W. T. Porter, 1840-44; 15 vols., Baltimore and New York, 1829-1844.

[BACKGROUND] *The Background of the American Stud Book*, Richmond, Va., 1933.

[BAILY] *Baily's Racing Register* [for an alphabetical index of English horse names, 1709-1842], London 1845.

[BATELL] *American Stallion Register* [containing, in Volume Two, a calendar of horse advts. from New England newspapers 1783-1833], ed. Joseph Battell (d. 1915), 2 vols. (unfinished), Middlebury, Vt., 1909-1911.

[BAYLOR] MS. letter book [1759-65] and will [1770] of John Baylor (1705-1772) of 'Newmarket', Caroline Co., Va., discussing his stud.

[BAYLOR, RICHARD] A miscellaneous collection of MS. certificates & printed stud bills [1801-1835] preserved by Richard Baylor (fl. 1835) of Essex Co., Virginia.

[BRUCE] *The Thoroughbred Horse* [a dissertation on successful horse families in England and America significant for its revelation of the author's mind], by S. D. Bruce (1825-1902), New York, 1892.

See also ASB, TF&F.

[BS] *The Belair Stud [Maryland]* 1747-1761, Richmond, Va., 1929.

[BURWELL] A collection of Virginia stud bills, horse advts., MS. pedigrees, etc., 1791-1834, begun by Francis Whiting and continued by his nephew, George Harrison Burwell (1799-1873) of 'Carter Hall', Clarke Co., Va.

[BW] *Racing Calendar*, ed. B. Walker, London, 1769-1771.

[CHENY] *Racing Calendar*, ed. John Chény, London, 1727-1750.

[COLDEN] Historical papers and reminiscences of the New York turf 1790-1830, by Cadwallader R. Colden (1774-1839), signing 'An Old Turfman', in ATR, 1829-1833, i-iv, *passim*.

*New York Sporting Magazine & United States Sporting Magazine*, ed. C. R. Colden [see the announcement in ATR, iv, 320], New York, 1833-1836.

[COTTOM] *The Gentleman's New Pocket Farrier*, by Richard Mason . . . [originally published by John Dickson, Petersburg, 1811 & 1814; reissued Richmond 1820, 1825, 1828] containing *Annals of the Turf* [see Advocate] & *American Stud Book*, ed. Peter Cottom (1770-1849), Richmond, Va., 1830, 1833, 1835; & thereafter ed. J. S. Skinner [with additions to the text, but without changes in the 1835 stereo plates of the *Stud Book*], Philadelphia, 1841-1883.

[COURSEY] A collection of early Maryland pedigrees edited 1802 by Edward Coursey (*alias* DeCourcy) of Queen Ann's Co., Md., & published by Judge G. Duvall in ATR, v, 643; vi, 158.

- [COUTURE] *The French-Canadian breed of horses*, by J. A. Couture, Secretary French Canadian Horse Breeders Association, in *Proceedings American Veterinarian Medical Association*, 1907.
- [CULVER] *Blooded horses of colonial days* [a Md. racing calendar 1745-1775, compiled from contemporary Md. newspapers], ed. F. B. Culver, Baltimore, 1922.
- [DAVIE] Historical papers on, and criticism of pedigrees of, Virginia and North Carolina horses of the Roanoke River region during the eighteenth century, by A. J. Davie (1785-1850), signing various pseudonyms, in ATR, *passim*, and notably, iii, 272; iv, 65, 117.
- See also ATR.
- [DELANCEY] Records of the dispersal sales [1775] of the stud of James DeLancey (1732-1800), of the Bowery, New York, collected from contemporary New York newspapers.
- [DUNLOP] Records of the dispersal sale [1820] of the stud of James Dunlop of Petersburg, Va., collected from contemporary Virginia newspapers.
- [DUVALL] Reminiscences of the Maryland turf & collections of Maryland pedigrees by Judge Gabriel Duvall (1752-1844) in ATR, *passim*, notably iv, 54, 95, 251; v, 49, 323; vi, 158, 207.
- [EDGAR] *The American Race-Turf Register* [the source of much of the mythology and misinterpretation eventually recorded in ASB], ed. P. N. Edgar (1785-1857), of North Carolina, New York, 1833.

This book contains about half of Edgar's accumulation of '7,000 pedigrees', the remainder being reserved for a promised but never realized second volume.

The material consists of (a) a mass of traditional Roanoke valley (Va. and N. C.) breeding certificates collected by Edgar himself during twenty years of association with 'Southside' horsemen. These records include much 'trash' but some of them are of unique historical interest because spiced with tradition of the earliest tidewater Virginia horses, both imported and American-bred, for which no other such detailed testimonies have survived; and with inimitable anecdotes of 'quarter' racing on the Roanoke; (b) historical Virginia and Maryland turf pedigrees, based on the previous collections of Randolph of Roanoke, J. J. Harrison, Theo. Feild, 'Advocate', Gabriel Duvall, Thomas M. Forman and J. S. Skinner; (c) a few scattering South Carolina pedigrees, supplied by O'Brien Smith and John E. Calhoun; and (d) a collection of unequal value of pedigrees of horses on the New York turf in 1833, and of some of their ancestors including 29 importations into New York and Connecticut, supplied by New York and New Jersey horsemen while Edgar was in New York seeing his book through the press. The most significant of these evidences for early breeding in New York are statements by C. R. Colden tracing his own stock to the pre-revolutionary DeLancey stud.

The value of such of these testimonies as are not otherwise controlled is diluted by Edgar's practice of emendation of his documents with his own often perverse interpretations, without indication of the sutures.

- [FENWICK] Stud Papers [1750-1788] of Edward Fenwick (1720-1775), of South Carolina, collected from newspapers, in JIS.
- [FFVs] *The Equine F. F. Vs.*, Richmond, Va., 1928.
- [FORMAN] Stud papers [1775-1834] of T. M. Forman (1758-1845) of Maryland, in ATR, iii, 147.  
Collections of Md., Pa. & N. J. stud bills & pedigrees in AF, ix, 198 ff.
- [FRANK FORESTER] *Horse and Horsemanship of the United States*, by Henry William Herbert (1807-1858), New York, 1857 [second edition, revised by S. D. Bruce, 1871].
- [GARNETT] A collection of early Maryland pedigrees preserved by John M. Garnett of Prince George's Co., Md., & published in ATR, vi, 207.
- [GERRY] *The Matriarchy of the American Turf* [a roster of winners on the American turf 1875-1930, classified with reference to their breeding as recorded in ASB], compiled by [Miss] M. F. Bayliss, New York, 1931.
- [GSB] *The General Stud Book*, ed. Weatherby, 27 vols., London, 1791 to date. Unless otherwise noted the citations are to the revised (centennial) edition 1891.  
This is the Golden Book of the descendants of Matchem (1748-1781), Herod (1758-1780) and Eclipse (1764-1789). It does not purport to be a complete historical roster of 'bred' stock from the earliest times, not even of all the horses and mares which are shown by the *Racing Calendars* to have figured on the English turf since 1709.
- [HALL] Historical papers on New York and Connecticut horses of the immediately post-revolutionary period, by Charles Henry Hall (1781-1852) of Harlem, N. Y., in ATR & Edgar, *passim*; and MSS. in the collection of John L. O'Connor.
- [HAMPTON] Stud Papers [1800-1810] of Wade Hampton I (1752-1835) of South Carolina, in ATR, ii, 461; Irving, vii, 169.  
Stud papers [1835-1842] of Wade Hampton II (1791-1858) of South Carolina, in Irving, vii, 178.
- [HEBER] *Racing Calendar*, ed. R. Heber, London, 1751-1768.
- [HERVEY] A collection of Kentucky stud bills 1801-1867 [supplementing and enlarging the earliest Kentucky pedigree material in both ASB and O'Connor] in the possession of John Hervey.  
Historical papers on the life histories of, and criticism of the evidence for, American turf horses, by 'Salvator' [John Hervey], in TR, 1914 to date, *passim*.
- [HILTZHEIMER] Stud papers [1760-1776] of Jacob Hiltzheimer (1729-1798) of Philadelphia, collected from Pa. newspapers in BS.  
*Diary of Jacob Hiltzheimer*, 1765-1798 [containing contemporary records of the Philadelphia turf], ed. J. C. Parsons, Philadelphia, 1893.
- [HOOMES] Stud papers [1776-1806] of John Hoomes (1755-1805) of 'the Bowling Green', Caroline Co., Virginia, in ATR, ii, 99 ff.; i, 118 & see RS.

- [IRVING] *History of the Turf in South Carolina* [1789-1856], by John B. Irving (1800-1881), Charleston, 1857.
- [JIS] *The John's Island Stud [South Carolina]* 1750-1788 [containing a Carolina Racing Calendar 1760-1788, compiled from contemporary S. C. newspapers], Richmond, Va., 1931.
- [JONES] An historical paper (1856) on breeding for the turf in New York 1763-1814, by David W. Jones of Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., in *Frank Forester*, i, 149.
- [KENTUCKY] See Warfield, Bruce, Merry, O'Connor, Hervey, TR.
- [MARYLAND] MG & other local newspapers as cited, & see Ogle, Tasker, Sharpe, Coursey, Garnett, Forman, Duvall, Culver, BS.
- [MASON] See Cottom.
- [MG] *The Maryland Gazette*, newspaper, Annapolis, 1732-1775.
- [MERRY] A paper on *Spurious Pedigrees* [largely criticism of Bruce], by Thomas B. Merry ('Hidalgo'), in his *The American Thoroughbred*, Los Angeles, 1905.
- [NEW JERSEY] N. J. newspapers, as cited & see O'Connor.
- [NEWSPAPERS] MS. collections of horse advts., etc., transcribed from eighteenth and early nineteenth century newspapers (cited by name) of all the American colonies and the later seaboard States.
- [NEW YORK] N. Y. newspapers as cited, & see DeLancey, Colden, Hall, Edgar, Jones, Stevens, O'Connor.
- [NORTH CAROLINA] N. C. newspapers as cited, & see Williams, Edgar, Davie.
- [O'CONNOR] *Notes on the Thoroughbred [horse] from Kentucky newspapers* [1788-1833], collected by John L. O'Connor and printed for L. L. Haggin, Lexington, Ky., 1925.  
Historical papers on the life histories of, and criticism of the evidence for, American turf horses, by John L. O'Connor, in TR, 1910 to date, *passim*.  
A notable collection of material, in print & MS., on the 'bred' horse in England and America; especially strong as to the early history of the turf in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.
- [OGLE] Stud papers [1747-1752] of Governor Samuel Ogle (1694-1752), of 'Bellair', Prince George's Co., Maryland, collected from Md. newspapers in BS.  
Stud papers [1778-1800] of Benjamin Tasker Ogle (1746-1808) of 'Bellair' and Annapolis, Md., collected from Md. newspapers.
- [ORTON] *Turf Annals of York & Doncaster* [1709-1843], by John Orton. York, 1844.
- [PENNSYLVANIA] Pa. newspapers as cited, & see Hiltzheimer, Forman, O'Connor, BS.
- [PHILLIPS] *Horse raising in colonial New England*, by Deane Phillips, Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Memoir 54, Ithaca, New York, 1922.



[PICK] *The Turf Register* [containing life histories of English turf horses 1709-1792], ed. W. Pick & R. Johnson, 4 vols., York, 1803-1867.

*Racing Calendar* 1709-1785 (York 1786); continued to 1867 (after 1820 by R. Johnson) in annual issues under various titles.

[POND] *Racing Calendar*, ed. John Pond, London 1751-1757.

[PORTER] W. T. Porter (1809-1858) of New York, see *Spirit*, ATR.

[PRIOR] *Early [English] Records of the Thoroughbred Horse*, by C. M. Prior, London, 1924;

*History of the Racing Calendar & [General] Stud Book*, by C. M. Prior, London, 1926.

*The Studs of the Hon. Edward Coke, Longford Hall, Derbyshire, 1732-33; and the Earl of Godolphin, Babraham, Cambridgeshire, 1732-56*, by C. M. Prior (in print but not yet published).

[RACING RECORDS] The lack of perspective and distortion of emphasis of the comments by the books of reference on racing in America before 1830 are due to the fragmentary state of the material available to the historian.

Of the 'official' minute books known to have been kept continuously after 1760 to record the more significant of the eighteenth and early nineteenth century racing results in all the communities from South Carolina to New York, few have survived and those few are so widely separated in time and space and so partial in scope that they remain mere illustrations of what has been lost, viz: the *Registers* of the Pennsylvania Jockey Club (1767-1774), Tappahannock Jockey Club (1796-1801), Richmond Jockey Club (1824-1835), and Norfolk Jockey Club (1826-1833).

Lacking primary records, the nineteenth century historian was remitted to such contemporary newspapers as were available to him, only to find that if the extant testimonies there recorded were consecutive they were incomplete. Subsequent gleaning in the same field shows that from 1738-63 news reports of racing were casual; but from 1763 onward local racing was adequately, if never exhaustively, reported in extant newspapers of Maryland, South Carolina, Pennsylvania and New York. The summaries thus preserved have been often cited, viz: for Maryland in Judge Duvall's collections for ATR, reprinted in part in Culver; for South Carolina in Irving & JIS; for Pennsylvania in the O'Connor MSS.; for New York in Stevens, extended by Cadwallader Colden in ATR, and more fully in the O'Connor MSS.; for Tennessee in Anderson; and for Kentucky in the O'Connor MSS.; while from 1819-29 Skinner published (in AF) such current summaries as were sent him from all those communities.

In contrast with this otherwise uniform practice of contemporary American news reports, in Virginia, where 'course' racing was first established in America, where it was most conspicuously practised until after 1830 and whence the other communities named drew many of their horses, the loss of the Jockey Club registers has been historically disastrous, because racing results were never consecutively and seldom technically reported in Virginia newspapers. Before the Revolution the appetite to give the public what it wanted in this respect, which actuated publishers elsewhere,

was restrained so far as Virginia publishers were concerned by an extra legal but none the less effective puritan prohibition inaugurated by the 'good' governor Gooch in 1750 (see RS, p. 204). So it was that the 'blue ribband' of the Virginia turf, the Subscription Plate, four mile heats, contested annually 1760-1770 at the Virginia capital (Williamsburg) and 1773-74 at Fredericksburg, by the best of the Virginia horses drawn from the Rappahannock and the James, which was the exemplar of the similar trophies later inaugurated at Charleston, Annapolis and Philadelphia, has been lost to the record; for the local newspaper reports of those races were limited to occasional uninforming paragraphs, even during the consulship of Gov. Francis Fauquier, who had himself been on the English turf before he came out to Virginia in 1758. And it is a curious evidence of the power of precedent that when, after the Revolution, similar 'Jockey Club' meetings were established at Alexandria, Tappahannock, Bowling Green, Fredericksburg, Richmond (Tree Hill & Broad Rock) and Petersburg, and these were supplemented by many 'proprietors' meetings' at private race fields throughout northern as well as southside Virginia and extending down the Roanoke River into North Carolina, for which extant advts. remain to testify, the inherited practice of reticence as to public records of racing was projected and the Virginia newspaper reports, if now fuller, remained fragmentary until Skinner began to publish current summaries in AF & ATR.

If complete Virginia racing records had survived (or if they were as relatively complete as those of Maryland, South Carolina and Pennsylvania) they would go far not only to solve many of the genealogical problems of the historian of the bred horse in America by providing controls of other testimonies but, what is more needed, to shift the historical emphasis from the early nineteenth century Southside to the late eighteenth century Rappahannock valley, where it belongs. For the considerations recited above, the extant Virginia evidence prior to 1830 is, however, practically limited to (a) scattering news items in ante-Revolutionary Virginia newspapers from 1738 onward, supplemented at the end of the period by contemporary summaries of Virginia sport published in Maryland and New York newspapers; (b) a considerable but incomplete volume of reports, with summaries, published at Fredericksburg, Richmond and Petersburg in a few daring post-Revolutionary Virginia newspapers; (c) the extant MS. racing registers of several comparatively late Virginia jockey clubs recited above; and (d) reminiscences of the turf careers of individual horses, published in contemporary stud advts. from the seventeen sixties onward, supplemented by tradition contained in formal memoirs or casual comment, notably by Randolph of Roanoke, later recorded in ATR. The gallant essay made by B. O. Tayloe to interpret all these materials philosophically (first published in 1834 under the large title *History of the American turf from eighty years since*, ATR, vi, 54 ff.), even though spiced with priceless testimonies derived from his father's MS. 'race book', stands as an early monument to the historical inadequacy of the Virginia racing records Mr. Tayloe was able to turn up; and the pity is that his epigones in the same field are in little better plight.

[RANDOLPH OF ROANOKE] Stud papers [1794-1835] of John Randolph of Roanoke (1773-1833) in AF, vi, 20; vii, 399; ATR, v, 488; vi, 248.

*Register* (a collection of Virginia pedigrees some of which are to be found nowhere else) in TF&F, ii, 199.

The '*Printed Book*' of 1826 (a revised roster of Randolph's own stud) is reproduced in RS.

[RS] *The Roanoke Stud [Virginia]* 1795-1833, Richmond, Va., 1930.

[SHARPE] Stud papers [1753-1773] of Governor Horatio Sharpe (1718-1790) of 'Whitehall', Anne Arundel Co., Md., collected from contemporary newspapers, etc., in BS.

[SINGLETON] Notes on the stud [1807-1839] of Richard Singleton (1776-1852) of 'Melrose', High Hills of Santee, South Carolina, in ATR, vi, 530; xi, 144; Irving, vii, 172.

[SKINNER] J. S. Skinner (1788-1851) of Baltimore, see AF, ATR, Cottom.

[SOUTH CAROLINA] S. C. newspapers as cited, & see Fenwick, Alston, Hampton, Irving, Singleton, JIS.

[SPIRIT] *Spirit of the Times*, newspaper [the representative organ of American sport 1840-1861, succeeding to the tradition of AF & ATR], ed. W. T. Porter, et al., New York 1831-1861 (generally cited '*Old Spirit*', to distinguish it from '*Porter's Spirit*', '*Wilkes' Spirit*', & other successor newspapers, which carried on the sporting tradition of the original to 1915).

[STEVENS] *Racing in New York before the Revolution* [historical papers under various titles, based on horse advts. and racing summaries collected from eighteenth century New York newspapers], by John Austin Stevens, in *The Rider & Driver* newspaper, vols. iv. & v, New York 1893.

[TASKER] Stud papers [1750-1761] of Benjamin Tasker, jr. (1720-1760), of 'Bellair', Prince George's Co., Maryland, collected from Md. & Va. newspapers, etc., in BS.

[TAYLOR] Stud papers [1751-1773] of John Tayloe II (1721-1779) of 'Mount Airy', Richmond Co., Virginia, in ATR, vi, 158;

Stud papers [1786-1811] of John Tayloe III (1771-1828) of 'Mount Airy', Richmond Co., Virginia, in AF, vi, 50; ATR, ii, 304, 305; iii, 5, 167, 266; TF&F, ii, 199.

MS. 'race book' of John Tayloe III, in the possession of E. D. Tayloe, Esq., 'Edgehill', Albemarle Co., Virginia.

[TENNESSEE] See Williams, Bruce, Anderson.

[TF] *Racing Calendar*, ed. Tuting & Fawconer, London, 1769-1776.

[TF&F] *Turf, Field & Farm*, newspaper, ed. S. D. Bruce, New York, 1865-1902.

[TR] *The Thoroughbred Record*, newspaper, ed. B. G. Bruce, et al., Lexington, Ky., 1875 to date.

[VIRGINIA] VG & other local newspapers as cited, & see Baylor, Tayloe, Hoopes, Randolph of Roanoke, Advocate, Cottom, Edgar, Burwell, R. Baylor, FFVs, RS.

- 
- [VG] *The Virginia Gazette*, newspaper, Williamsburg, Va., 1736-1780.
- [WALLACE] *Wallace's American Stud Book*, by J. H. Wallace (1822-1902), New York, 1867;  
*The Horse of America*, by J. H. Wallace, New York, 1897.
- [WARFIELD] Stud papers [1830-1853] of E. Warfield of Kentucky in ATR, i, 363; v, 265; viii, 477; ix, 46; xi, 307; xiii, 166; *Spirit*, xxiii, 198.
- [WEATHERBY] *Racing Calendar*, ed. Weatherby, London, 1773 to date.  
See also GSB.
- [WILLIAMS] Historical papers on early North Carolina & Tennessee horses and general criticism of pedigrees, by William Williams (1776-1862), signing 'Panton', 'Crofts', etc. 1827-1839, in AF and ATR, *passim* & 1856 in *Frank Forester*, i, 140.

---

EARLY AMERICAN  
TURF STOCK  
1730-1830

---

## CHAPTER ONE

### *The Derivation of the Foundation Stock*

**B**EFORE 1730 the general horse stock of the English colonies in America consisted of:

1. *Northern European stock of mixed blood* ('stots', 'rounceys', 'hobbies', 'bidets', 'hart dravers', etc.) brought to America from England, France and Holland during the seventeenth century (cf. Wallace, *The Horse of America*; and the documents in Couture, Phillips, FFVs & JIS).

2. *'Chickasaw' stock of Spanish blood*, which the Southern Indians inherited from the Spanish conquistadors and passed on to Virginia and Carolina traders. First known in Virginia during the last half of the seventeenth century when commerce was extended to the Cherokees and then designated 'forest horses' (FFVs, pp. 37 ff.), but later generally called 'Chickasaws' from the Carolina source of supply (JIS, p. 167), this stock was widely distributed and bred along the Atlantic seaboard throughout the eighteenth century.

There are several surviving documentary testimonies (RS, p. 67) that at the end of the seventeenth century the tidewater planters of Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina were indulging an inherited appetite for horse sport by the ancient Saxon practice of 'quarter' racing, which their pioneer grandfathers had brought from England.<sup>1</sup> It was only during the second quarter of the eighteenth century that a new generation of these worthies began to adapt their sporting standards to the contemporary English practice of 'course' racing. The earliest evidence of the change is of a race in Hanover County, Virginia, in 1737 'round a three mile course' (BS, p. 76); and as that distance necessarily called for horses of better bottom than those used on the 'quarter trace' there is more than coincidence in the fact that the earliest evidence of purpose to

---

<sup>1</sup> That 'quarter' racing has always been a primitive sport is proved by its progress in America with the social frontier. From tidewater it spread to the Roanoke valley, thence to Tennessee & Kentucky, and eventually disappeared in 'the Southwest' in the nineteenth century.

improve the original American horse stock should also relate to the seventeen thirties.

The proof of the importation of several 'bred' horses at this time is supplemented by the appearance at the taproots of some of the longest extended American pedigrees of mares of two additional classes:

3. *Yorkshire 'cocktails'* imported primarily for use as hunters, some of which were probably used also for racing. These included some of the anonymous 'imported mares' which have baffled American breeders as being absolute taproots.

4. *'Barbs' from 'old Spain' and 'the Spanish main'*, imported by Virginia, Maryland and South Carolina planters who appreciated the proven qualities of the 'Chickasaw' stock and sought to improve it by fresh drafts of the original blood.<sup>2</sup>

The mares of these classes represented tentative progress only. Given the fact of established 'course' racing, another step forward was inevitable, and it was duly taken during the ensuing decade. In 1745 (the date is established by several incidental records) a group of young planters of the Virginia and Maryland tidewater (Ralph Wormeley IV, Marmaduke Beckwith, Joseph Morton, Benjamin Tasker, jr., John Colvill, John Tayloe II, John Spotswood and William Byrd III) assumed charge of racing on the Rappahannock and Potomac and seem to have agreed to send abroad for mares, to be selected out of representative English racing studs, which might be worthy of mating with the English 'bred' horses then already in America; and it was in consequence of that 'confederacy' that during the immediately ensuing years (1748-51) Mary Grey, Muslinface, Primrose, Selima, Miss Colvill, Jenny Cameron, Creeping Kate and the Randolph-of-Chatsworth-mare were 'sent to America' and together inaugurated American breeding *for the turf*.

That the mares progressively imported for this purpose during the ensuing century were of approved English racing families will be apparent from the roster of such of them as, on the extant evidence, may be assigned to 'Figure Families', which will be found in Schedule C.

<sup>2</sup> *Andalusian stock in America*: The eventual prevalence of the cult of the English thoroughbred in America for hunters and hacks, as well as for the turf, has obscured the tradition of the favor with which eighteenth century American horsemen regarded the pure bred Andalusian stock.

The evidence recited in the text for the importation of seven mares 'from Old Spain' 1740-1770 and for the contemporary opinion that they contributed a significant strain of blood to the beginnings of the American turf, is supplemented by the records of eight horses likewise drawn from Spain either directly or via the West Indies at intervals down into the nineteenth century. Several of these horses are crosses in turf pedigrees, but their historical interest is that their records prove them all to have been liberally patronized to get saddle horses in the widely separated communities in which they covered, viz:

*Nelson's Spanker* (ASB, i, 151), imported about 1740 into Virginia by William Nelson, covered until after 1750 on York and James Rivers (where he left crosses in the pedigrees of Byrd's Old Calista & Page's Camillus, q. v. post, s. v. \*Calista, Va. 1756), and was eventually sent to the Roanoke Valley in North Carolina. There, in his old age, he was reputed to have done as much as his contemporary \*Monkey to improve the stock of that quarter racing community (see A. J. Davie in ATR, iii, 595; iv, 520, on the pedigree of the Medley-mare which was dam of Marmaduke Johnson's Reality, gr. m. 1813, by Sir Archy).

*Ogle's 'Barb'* (not in ASB), imported into Maryland by Governor Samuel Ogle about the same time (1740) and perhaps with Spanker, was an early cross in several Maryland turf pedigrees (BS, pp. 23 ff.).

*Robinson's Spanish Horse* (not in ASB), imported about 1746 into Rhode Island by William Robinson (1693-1751) of Narragansett and by him crossed on the native stock of the 'Narragansett pacer'. The fact of this importation is not controlled by any eighteenth century record but may be accepted as historical upon a statement of family tradition made in 1845 by Governor Robinson's grandson, I. T. Hazard of Rhode Island (Udike, *Episcopal Church in Narragansett*, New York, 1847). The criticism of this statement by J. H. Wallace and others was directed not to the fact of the importation but to Mr. Hazard's suggestion that it was his grandfather's Spanish Horse which gave the characteristic quality to the Narragansett pacer (see the discussion in JIS, p. 159 ff.).

*Kearney's Ferdinand* (not in ASB), imported 1766 into New Jersey by Michael Kearney, the common ancestor of all the 'fighting Kearneys' of American history, was recorded in local advts. 1767-74 and has been ranked historically by Mr. John Austin Stevens (1893) as one of the foundations of the best pre-Revolutionary turf and saddle stock of New York.

*Jay's Hermoso* (not in ASB), imported 1786 into New York by John Jay, a gift from the King of Spain, covered in the Hudson River Valley until 1792 and thereafter in Connecticut and was vaunted for the general excellence of his get (Battell, ii, p. cccvi).

*Jones' Pensacola* alias *Appalusia* (ASB, i, 151, entered as two horses), imported 1787 (via 'the Spanish Dominion' of West Florida) into Virginia, succeeded to the esteem of Lindsey's Arabian on the Rapahannock River and left his various names in several pedigrees (e. g., Tayloe's President, J. Spotswood's Americus, & S. Washington's Wild Medley, the last being a cross in the breeding of the Kentucky Grey Eagle, ATR, xiii, 111).



*Randolph's Hiatoga* (not in ASB) was first adv'd in Albemarle Co., Va., in 1799, but had previously covered privately on James River; and after 1803 found his way to Kentucky. He was described as 'of pure Andalusian blood' and his name suggests that, like *Pensacola* *alias* *Appalusia*, he was derived from West Florida. This Hiatoga was remarkable for his unusual chesnut roan coat and as a natural pacer, qualities which he bequeathed with his name to five successive equine generations whose get were much affected in Virginia and Kentucky by Methodist 'circuit riders' throughout the first half of the nineteenth century.

*Singleton's Ballasteros* *alias Talavera* (ASB, i, 142, uncritically entered as an 'Arabian'), bred, like Jay's *Hermoso*, in the stud of the King of Spain, had the honour of unhorsing the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsula war and in consequence was sold for export to America. He landed in Philadelphia in 1813, covered in Delaware for two years, and was then sent to Virginia, where he was a favorite covering horse until after 1819 at stands extending from the Potomac to the Roanoke (ATR, ii, 377, & other advts. from contemporary newspapers).

The last testimony of appreciation of this stock is a record of 1822 when, in reaction against the 'weedy' thoroughbred, the Albemarle Agricultural Society of Virginia, in which Thomas Jefferson was the most potent influence, opened a community subscription for the importation of an Andalusian horse, and the minutes note that J. S. Skinner of Baltimore had volunteered to go to Spain to make the selection. It does not appear that this plan was realized, but the gesture was evidence of the persistence of an inherited tradition.

Given the use intended to make of them, this interest in the Andalusian stock is comprehensible; for no one who has once adjusted himself to the high Spanish saddle and has ridden a Spanish horse in the mountains of Andalusia will question the judgment which dictated these importations. He can never forget the quick easy walk on springing pasterns nor the impression of docile beauty and strength left upon his memory by the luminous intelligent eye, the sensitive mouth, the deep shoulder, the short head and the high crest; and it is not necessary for him to read de Solleysel or the Duke of Newcastle to realize the quality of the true Spanish stock.

## CHAPTER TWO

### *The Importers Before 1830*

**D**URING the century which saw the establishment of the 'bred' horse in America the importers may be divided historically into four successive groups:

1730-1774: The first 'bred' horse in America (Bully Rock) crossed the Atlantic (1730) in his old age as a speculation of an enterprising North of England merchant-mariner who knew the quarter racing habits of the Virginia planters and saw a market opportunity implicit in the previous reliance of those worthies on 'Chickasaw' blood; but thereafter for more than four decades, or until the Revolution, the importers of horses were all Americans, prosperous planters and merchants of the governing class in their several colonies, many of whom had been initiated into the English turf tradition during their education in England. As one reads the roster of their names they are revealed to be fairly representative of eighteenth century American society from Carolina to Massachusetts. When Revolution came these men divided politically as heartily as they had lived and raced. Some of the more conspicuous of them (DeLancey, Allen, Wentworth, Ruggles and Fenwick) 'stood for their King' and, in consequence ceased thenceforth to be factors in American life, while others who had as much at stake (Lewis Morris, Carroll of Carrollton, Harrison of Berkeley, Carter Braxton, Thomas Nelson and Arthur Middleton) became 'Signers' and have been sanctified by a democracy they themselves could never have understood. As a group, however, all these men deserve to be remembered because it was they who, after preliminary experiments with Spanish blood drawn from the American 'Spanish Main' and also direct from 'Old Spain', founded and developed those original American families of bred horses which are historically hallmarked by the names of Morton's Traveller,

Selima, Jenny Cameron, Jolly Roger, Janus, Fearnought, Brutus, Figure, Wildair, the Cub-mare, and Apollo's dam. As compared with their post-revolutionary successors, the characteristic of these pioneer importers is that they were all essential amateurs.

1775-1783: During the Revolution English bred horses were brought to America by British officers, some of which, falling into 'Whig' hands, eventually became crosses in American pedigrees. The most interesting of these was an importation by Col. Banastre Tarleton, the hard-riding partizan cavalryman of Lord Cornwallis' army. This was the Eclipse mare which is still remembered because she was grandam of Bond's First Consul.

1784-1805: After the Revolution there was a significant change of importing practice. During the seventeen sixties three resident American merchants, themselves horsemen (John Carlyle of Alexandria, Henry Mitchell of Fredericksburg, and Walter Mansell of Carolina) imported turf horses for sale, just as they imported Madeira wine and other luxuries for those who could afford them, and were justified by their profits. When in 1784 it became possible to refresh the war-exhausted American blood stock by new drafts from the English turf, that precedent was remembered, and two enterprising firms of Virginia merchants (Hart & McDonald and Benjamin Hyde) sent buyers to England and immediately renewed the practice of commercial importation. The success of several of their purchases from 1784 to 1786 (which included Medley, Clockfast, Shark, and the mares Mambrina and Gunilda) followed (1788) by the introduction of Messenger into Pennsylvania, incited so many others, north and south, that, during the last decade of the century, speculative importations of English horses swelled into spate. The extent of the transatlantic horse market at this time is impressively illustrated by the testimony of William Lightfoot II, writing from London in September, 1803:

'I am sorry to inform you', he said (ATR, iii, 266) 'that there is now little prospect of purchasing horses here to advantage. There are so many Americans here, *from Boston to Charleston*, endeavoring to purchase horses that gentlemen who have them hold them at prohibitive prices, from 800 to 2,000 guineas'.

The new immigrants fell into two categories, distributed generally, but not exclusively, by considerations of geographical demand.

In the North the demand was largely met by stout Yorkshire 'cocktails' got by turf horses on hunter mares and themselves suitable to get horses for the field or road, under the saddle or in harness.<sup>3</sup>

In the South, however, the demand was still characteristically for turf stock.

When reviewed on paper today the supply of thoroughbred blood which then found its way to America is impressive in that it consisted, almost uniformly, of the then fashionable combination of the blood lines of Herod and Eclipse; but on analysis it is found that, if there were included five Derby winners (Diomed, Saltram, Spread Eagle, Sir Harry and Archduke) and, what was perhaps of more real significance, those outstanding mares Castianira, Peggy and Psyche, many of these late eighteenth century importations had more breeding than quality. This observation was first recorded by no less authoritative a witness than John Tayloe III. What he said long after he had retired from the turf was the more striking because Col. Tayloe had himself contributed to the propagation of the disease the effects of which he realized in his old age.

---

<sup>3</sup> By misinterpretation of contemporary 'promotion' advertisements a number (but not all for which evidence is extant) of the HB horses imported during this period were included by Bruce in ASB. Admirable as many of them proved to be in the stud they would not now be eligible for registration, and for that consideration these entries should be deleted from an official roster of bred horses. If an historical record of them is desirable to explain crosses in old pedigrees, it might well be in a separate 'cocktail' list, expanded to be as complete as the evidence permits.

'It is a fact well known to the amateurs in this favourite animal of the Virginians', Col. Tayloe wrote to Skinner in 1823 (AF, iv, 390), 'that we abounded much more in a fine race of horses for the saddle and the harness thirty years ago than at this day. This was precisely the period when the descendants of some of the best of the English stock which had been early imported into the colony, had become acclimated and fully naturalized, and I have but little doubt had we proceeded upon the rational plan of breeding solely with an eye to qualities for service, Virginia would now have had the most valuable race of horses in the world; but, unfortunately, about twenty-five or thirty years ago, *the late Colonel Hoomes, of the Bowling Green, of well known racing memory, and many others [now identified as William Barksdale, Walter Bell, Hart & McDonald, Benjamin Hyde, Lamb & Younger, William Lightfoot II, Thomas Reeves, William Smalley, William Thornton, James Turner, A. Walke & Son]* availing themselves of the passion for racing, inundated the State [of Virginia] with imported English race horses, well nigh to the extinction of the good old stocks of Janus, Fearnought, Jolly Roger, Mark Anthony, Selim, and many other but little less tried and approved racers.

'The difficulty of getting a fine saddle horse has of late become a general remark; and when you do find one, with the exception of now and then a Diomed or Bedford cross, you rarely hear of any other of the late imported blood in his veins. The descendants of Cormorant, and Stirling, and Spread Eagle, and Seagull, and Buzzard, and Dare Devil, and Oscar, and Saltram, and twenty others which might be added, are either extinct or still languishing through the probationary term of over pampered exoticks. Such as have the stamina to go through the trial and become naturalized to corn and fodder in log stables, may form the basis of some future good stock; but, I dare say, we shall never hear of many of them again.

'Upon this subject few, perhaps, have had more experience than the author of this communication; having laboured under the racing mania for a term of years, that almost reduced him to a race of worthless garrans, though none of their distinguished dams cost him less than a hundred guineas apiece'.

As this judgment was acclaimed (AF, xi, 29) by the younger generation of Col. Tayloe's contemporaries and became implicit in the philosophy which informed their breeding bible (the *Annals of the Turf*, 1826), it is not surprising that many twentieth century American breeders who found their operations on recently imported English and French stock should affect to condemn the American pedigrees which exhibit crosses

of the immediately post-revolutionary era. It will, however, be the duty of the historian finally to adjudge the eventual effect of those crosses. Here it will suffice to call attention to the constant recurrence in persisting American turf pedigrees of the names not only of Diomed, Medley and Shark but of Alderman, Bedford, Buzzard, Citizen, Dare Devil, Expedition, Gabriel, Y. Highflyer (2), Knowsley, Oscar, Paymaster (2), Precipitate, Robin Redbreast, Royalist, Sourcroust, Speculator, Spread Eagle, Stirling, Y. Trumpator, and Whip; all of which horses were 'sent to America' between 1784 and 1805.

As is the way with popular manias, the extravagant post-revolutionary American demand for English turf horses ended [1805] as suddenly as it began, and the merchants and other speculators who had exploited it then disappeared from the lists of importers.

1806-1830: In the history of racing in America this period marks the end of an era and the beginning of another.

After the second war with England (1812-14) the sport was not immediately renewed as it had been after the Revolution, and it then became apparent that one of the consequences of Mr. Jefferson's embargos (1808-09) had been to accomplish, under economic pressure, the definite elimination of the tidewater planters of Virginia and Maryland from participation in the sport they had founded and in which their influence had previously predominated.

It was not until after 1820 that new leaders arose to claim the heritage of the tidewater tradition. They came from the Roanoke Valley of North Carolina and Southside Virginia and from the still newer communities of Tennessee and Kentucky. Liberally supported by several of the commercial cities of the Atlantic seaboard (Charleston, New York and Baltimore) in which also there was a tradition of horse sport, and aided by the publicity of Skinner's *American Farmer*, they succeeded in lifting organized racing over provincial boundaries and, for the first time, established it on the national basis which

'It is a fact well known to the amateurs in this favourite animal of the Virginians', Col. Tayloe wrote to Skinner in 1823 (AF, iv, 390), 'that we abounded much more in a fine race of horses for the saddle and the harness thirty years ago than at this day. This was precisely the period when the descendants of some of the best of the English stock which had been early imported into the colony, had become acclimated and fully naturalized, and I have but little doubt had we proceeded upon the rational plan of breeding solely with an eye to qualities for service, Virginia would now have had the most valuable race of horses in the world; but, unfortunately, about twenty-five or thirty years ago, *the late Colonel Hoomes, of the Bowling Green, of well known racing memory, and many others* [now identified as William Barksdale, Walter Bell, Hart & McDonald, Benjamin Hyde, Lamb & Younger, William Lightfoot II, Thomas Reeves, William Smalley, William Thornton, James Turner, A. Walke & Son] availing themselves of the passion for racing, inundated the State [of Virginia] with imported English race horses, well nigh to the extinction of the good old stocks of Janus, Fearnought, Jolly Roger, Mark Anthony, Selim, and many other but little less tried and approved racers.

'The difficulty of getting a fine saddle horse has of late become a general remark; and when you do find one, with the exception of now and then a Diomed or Bedford cross, you rarely hear of any other of the late imported blood in his veins. The descendants of Cormorant, and Stirling, and Spread Eagle, and Seagull, and Buzzard, and Dare Devil, and Oscar, and Saltram, and twenty others which might be added, are either extinct or still languishing through the probationary term of over pampered exoticks. Such as have the stamina to go through the trial and become naturalized to corn and fodder in log stables, may form the basis of some future good stock; but, I dare say, we shall never hear of many of them again.

'Upon this subject few, perhaps, have had more experience than the author of this communication; having laboured under the racing mania for a term of years, that almost reduced him to a race of worthless garrans, though none of their distinguished dams cost him less than a hundred guineas apiece'.

As this judgment was acclaimed (AF, xi, 29) by the younger generation of Col. Tayloe's contemporaries and became implicit in the philosophy which informed their breeding bible (the *Annals of the Turf*, 1826), it is not surprising that many twentieth century American breeders who found their operations on recently imported English and French stock should affect to condemn the American pedigrees which exhibit crosses

of the immediately post-revolutionary era. It will, however, be the duty of the historian finally to adjudge the eventual effect of those crosses. Here it will suffice to call attention to the constant recurrence in persisting American turf pedigrees of the names not only of Diomed, Medley and Shark but of Alderman, Bedford, Buzzard, Citizen, Dare Devil, Expedition, Gabriel, Y. Highflyer (2), Knowsley, Oscar, Paymaster (2), Precipitate, Robin Redbreast, Royalist, Sourcroust, Speculator, Spread Eagle, Stirling, Y. Trumpator, and Whip; all of which horses were 'sent to America' between 1784 and 1805.

As is the way with popular manias, the extravagant post-revolutionary American demand for English turf horses ended [1805] as suddenly as it began, and the merchants and other speculators who had exploited it then disappeared from the lists of importers.

1806-1830: In the history of racing in America this period marks the end of an era and the beginning of another.

After the second war with England (1812-14) the sport was not immediately renewed as it had been after the Revolution, and it then became apparent that one of the consequences of Mr. Jefferson's embargos (1808-09) had been to accomplish, under economic pressure, the definite elimination of the tidewater planters of Virginia and Maryland from participation in the sport they had founded and in which their influence had previously predominated.

It was not until after 1820 that new leaders arose to claim the heritage of the tidewater tradition. They came from the Roanoke Valley of North Carolina and Southside Virginia and from the still newer communities of Tennessee and Kentucky. Liberally supported by several of the commercial cities of the Atlantic seaboard (Charleston, New York and Baltimore) in which also there was a tradition of horse sport, and aided by the publicity of Skinner's *American Farmer*, they succeeded in lifting organized racing over provincial boundaries and, for the first time, established it on the national basis which



was to be maintained for another generation or until the War between the States.

During this transition of leadership the importations from England were few and comparatively unimportant. The horses then successfully raced were descendants of the stock imported before 1805 which had 'become naturalized to corn and fodder in log stables', notably the produce of Medley mares and the get of Diomed's sons.

The practice of importing horses had not, however, been suspended. Whether it was a reaction against what Col. Tayloe called the 'worthless garrans' sent to America from England during the decade which ended in 1805 or merely a casual consequence of American participation in Mediterranean commerce and politics, the end of the Tripolitan war in 1805 inaugurated a series of importations of Oriental horses which was so numerous, was so long sustained, and entered into so many subsequent American pedigrees, that it is historically significant. The importers of this exotic stock were chiefly officers of the United States navy or American diplomatic and consular agents returning from posts in the Mediterranean.

*After 1830:* The immediate effects of the exuberant efflorescence of racing in the South which may be observed in the records after 1830 and which J. S. Skinner claimed to be in large part due to his journalistic propaganda, were to re-create a demand for English turf blood and to call the importing merchant into action once more. William Jackson of New York was the first then to renew a trade, but, measured by the number of importations, Virginia soon again lead the procession. Merritt & Co. of 'Hicks Ford' of Roanoke River in Brunswick County, Virginia, brought to America on speculation during 1835-37 a selection of English horses of fashionable turf breeding (see the stallion lists for those years in ATR) which was as numerous and as varied in quality as the importations of 'Hoomes of the Bowling Green' during the previous generation; but, apart from the fact that they were responsible for the mi-

---

gration of \*Priam, these merchants in horse flesh are historically memorable because their name marks the end of another era. The distribution of the last of the Merritt importations before 1840 was contemporaneous with the definite supersession of the Roanoke valley as the principal American nursery of breeding stock.

A wholesome consequence of the transfer of the 'racehorse region' across the Alleghanies was that American importers of blood stock thenceforth were once more themselves breeders, as they have since continued characteristically to be.

An alphabetical calendar of all the identified importers before 1830 will be found in the appended Schedule A.

## CHAPTER THREE

### *The Persisting 'Matriarchs'*

THERE is evidence that of the 162 mares of racing stock known to have been 'sent to America' during the century before 1830 the blood of 16 has persisted on the turf to the present day.

It is perhaps natural that this survival should be attributed by breeders to preeminent quality of the persisting blood as compared with that which disappeared into the general horse stock of America, but to the historian the phenomenon will seem rather to be due to the chance which, during the immediately post-Revolutionary generation, selected descendants of certain of the Foundation mares to be sent across the Alleghanies to what was then becoming the 'race horse region' in Tennessee and Kentucky. In that new environment the translated mares and their produce met and were mated with newly imported racing stock, and their descendants have been raced without interruption ever since; while, on the other hand, the contemporaries of the translated mares (descended from other Foundation mares which, by the quality of their immediate produce, had proved themselves to be the peers of the survivors) left behind in Virginia, Maryland, North and South Carolina, ceased to have equivalent opportunity after the middle of the nineteenth century, whereby their blood was eventually lost to the turf.

The facts on which this thesis is propounded are drawn from that recent important contribution to the history of the 'bred' horse in America, Mr. Robert Livingston Gerry's *Matriarchy of the American Turf* (compiled by M. F. Bayliss, New York, 1931). By an analysis of the American Racing Calendars 1875-1930, and by matching the pedigrees of the winners as recorded in ASB, Mr. Gerry has identified the 'official' American taproots of the contemporary American turf stock; and thereby has established a catalogue of American

'Matriarchs' corresponding to the roster of English Foundation mares which Bruce Lowe and Allison deduced as the basis of their Figure System.

The result of Mr. Gerry's enquiry was the identification of 308 mares whose produce has been successful on the American turf during the last half century, of which 253 were imported from England after 1830 and 55 were included in American studs before that date.

An analysis of the evidence for these 55 early mares (which Mr. Gerry so recognized as American 'Matriarchs') divides them into two groups, viz:

I. 31 *American-bred Mares identified only by reference to the pre-revolutionary sires (\*Monkey, \*Janus, \*Fearnought, \*Vampire, \*Whittington, etc.) attributed to them by traditional pedigrees taken from Virginia and North Carolina to South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky at the end of the eighteenth century.*

The material on which Bruce based the ASB entries from which Gerry identified these mares as Matriarchs may be illustrated by the certificates for several of the most significant, as well as the best authenticated, of them. It will be noted that all these certificates were formulated in Tennessee or Kentucky a generation or more after the floruit of the mares they rehearsed (i. e., far in space as well as time from the putative places of origin of those mares) and that none purports to quote a *breeder*, viz:

[1841, ATR, xiii, 166; whence ASB, ii, 301, *s. v. Shepherdess*, & Gerry, p. 270, *s. v. 'The Whittington mare'*, entered as a Matriarch.

In its lack of breeders' names & dates this pedigree bears all the stigmata of distorted and atrophied oral tradition; but it is possible to control it in part from other records. Thus it may be confidently deduced that *Shepherdess* was foaled in Virginia not later than 1781, was raced successfully on the Virginia turf by an unidentified Mr. Wilbran during the 1780's; produced a f. by \*Shark after 1787; was sent to Kentucky before 1794 with her f. by \*Shark; and continued to breed in Charles Webb's stud at least until she produced *The Faun* in, say, 1800, when she would have been, say, aet. 19. The evidence is (a) the Va.

advts. 1772-1780 for the stud floruit of Wormeley's King Herod; (b) Charles Webb's stud bill 1801, in the Hervey collection, of a c. not known to ASB, viz: Figure, bl. c. 1795, by Tippoo Saib, son of \*Lath out of Shepherdess, described only as a 'high bred and well known running mare' from Virginia; (c) the Va. advts. 1787-1796 for the stud floruit of \*Shark; (d) the Ky. advts. 1789 ff. for Tippoo Saib, son of \*Lath (O'Connor); (e) Dr. Warfield's note (ATR, i, 364 s. v. Baroness), that there was sometime in his stud a mare by \*Shark out of Wilbran's Shepherdess described as a successful racer in Virginia; but it may be noted that Bruce's unqualified identification (ASB, i, 535) of that Shark-mare with an historical Virginia mare of similar breeding (Ware's Indian Queen, dam of Dr. Gustavus Brown's Godolphin III, q. v. ATR, i, 316; iii, 150) is not borne out by anything in the Warfield stud book or in the Virginia evidence for that Indian Queen; & (f) a single extant Ky. advt. 1794 (O'Connor) for the Alfred, son of \*Medley, which was eventually known in Ky. (ATR, viii, 574; ASB, i, 689) as *Craig's Alfred*, to distinguish him from a *Grey Alfred*, son of Lindsey's Arabian (q. v. ATR, iii, 583; & i, 364 s. v. Miss Crawler), which also covered in Ky. & Tenn. at the end of the eighteenth century.

It is not possible, however, to test the remainder of the Shepherdess pedigree except to adjudge that, as it carried a cross by Morton's \*Traveller, a mare by \*Whittington could not have been the taproot. To make out an historical pedigree it is necessary to argue that in accordance with that other characteristic of traditional pedigrees the Morton's \*Traveller and \*Whittington crosses were casually reversed. The proof is that Morton's \*Traveller died in 1762, while the records of the stud service of \*Whittington in Virginia, if meagre, are all of the equine generation following the disappearance of Morton's \*Traveller.

With this emendation the pedigree of Webb's Shepherdess becomes identical with the beginning of the Virginia pedigree of the Nancy Dawson (q. v. *post*, s. v. \*Jenny Cameron), owned by Robert Carter Page of Hanover town, which was produce of a Whittington-mare owned by his father, Mann Page II, of 'Rosewell', in Gloucester. The loss of the stud records of the Page family has left no material on which to test an hypothesis that Webb's Shepherdess and Page's Nancy Dawson were sisters; but the coincidence of their breeding serves at least to suggest that the persisting Kentucky Woodpecker family has a more significant American background than may be deduced from Bruce's incredible extension (ASB, ii, 301; i, 67) to DeLancey's \*Abraham-mare No. 3, q. v. N. Y. 1773].

*'I purchased at the sale of Mr. Charles Webb [Fayette Co., Ky.] a bay mare called The Faun, the last colt [sic.] of [Webb's] celebrated race mare Shepherdess, got [i. e., The Faun] by the well known Medley horse called Craig's Alfred.*

'*Shepherdess* was got by *Wormeley's King Herod* [son of \**Fearnought*]: *grandam* [sic.] by *Morton's \*Traveller*: *g. grandam* by \**Whittington*.

'*I sold this mare* [The Faun] *many years ago to the Hon. H. Clay, who bred her to \*Buzzard* [who covered in Ky. 1805 until his death in 1811] *and obtained two colts* [sic.] *from her, one a male and the other a female*.

'*The Meadows*', Fayette Co., Ky.

E. Warfield.

'*P. S. I believe the* [Buzzard] *filly last above mentioned by Dr. Warfield, raised by me from The Faun mare, was the same that was afterwards owned by Mr. Tarlton and was the dam of Woodpecker* [b. c. 1828, by Bertrand, son of Sir Archy, ASB, i, 266], etc.

'*Lexington, Ky., May 10, 1841.*

H. Clay'.

[1842, ATR, xiii, 536; whence ASB, i, 263, & cf. Gerry, p. 116, for another equally traditional but not so well authenticated '*Dandridge Fearnought-mare*' sent contemporaneously from Va. to Tenn. & entered as a Matriarch from ASB, i, 649, s. v. '*Ledbetter-mare*']

'*Butterfly*, a ch. m., bred by C. Buford in 1825 and got by Sumpter [son of Sir Archy & he by \**Diomed*]: her dam by \**Buzzard*: *Dandridge's Fearnought* [son of \**Fearnought*]: \**Janus*.

'*The Dandridge Fearnought-mare* was run in Virginia about 50 years since [1792], was brought to Kentucky by Simeon Buford and was sold to his brother Col. A. Buford, who trained and ran her. The stock has remained in the family ever since.

'*Georgetown, Ky., July 27, 1842.*

Charles Buford'.

[1842, ATR, xiii, 536; whence ASB, ii, 122, s. v. *Moses-mare*, & ii, 25, s. v. *Hart's Maria*; & cf. Gerry, p. 155, for another equally traditional but not so well authenticated '*Bellair-mare*', sent contemporaneously from Va. to Tenn., & entered as a Matriarch, from ASB, ii, 277, s. v. R. Cage's *Sally Kirby*]

'*Moses-mare* [Rodolph's dam], dark br., bred by C. Buford in 1824: got by Haxall's *Moses* [son of \**Sir Harry*]: *Cook's* or *Blackburn's Whip* [son of Bland's \**Whip*]: *Hart's Maria* by *Craig's Alfred* [son of \**Medley*]: [*third dam by Tayloe's Bellair* [II] brought from Virginia by Samuel Pryor and certified by T. D. Owings, who once owned her, to be thoroughbred. I have also the statement of W. Dailey, who trained and ran the *Bellair-mare* successfully.

'*Georgetown, Ky., July 27, 1842.*

Charles Buford'.

[1836, ATR, vii, 239; whence ASB, i, 245, s. v. *Blackbird*; & cf. Gerry, p. 136, for another equally traditional but not so well authenticated

'Buie-mare', contemporaneously bred, also in Tenn., & entered as a Matriarch from ASB, i, 244, s. v. Elliott's Black Sophia]

'Alexander Ewing's [of Davidson Co., Tenn.] *Indian Queen*, b. m., fl. 1806-1815, *without a recorded pedigree*, was a good mare. The [Ewing] family say she was got by Buie, son of \*Janus [*sic.*; Anderson, p. 51, cites a Tenn. adv. 1807 of this horse s. v. *Bowie* alias *Buford's Defeat*, without a pedigree. He was evidently a favorite frontier stallion in his day, but if he was indeed a son of \*Janus he must have been at least aet. 27 in 1807, for \*Janus died 1780]; and if my memory serves me today [1836] Mr. Ewing held she [i. e., his 'Buie-mare'] came of a daughter of \*Master Stephen [which horse was imported 1773 & is shown by Va. advts. to have covered in Gloucester Co., Va., 1775-1780. Anderson, p. 64, cites a certificate of 1822 by Andrew Jackson in which is included a variant of this tradition, viz: that the grandam of Jackson's Y. Truxton was 'by Master Stevens (*sic.*); out of 'Capt. Alexander Ewing's fine brood mare'].

'Davidson Co., Tenn.

'Panton' [i. e., W. Williams]'.

[1835, ATR, vi, 261; whence ASB, i, 324, where Bruce remarked 'all Crop's stock raced well']

'*Old Crop*, b. m. 1813. 'When six years old [1819] she was brought to Franklin Co., Ky., by Mr. Clarke, a Baptist missionary preacher, who sold her to W. B. Forsie. She had recently been cropped and docked when sold by Mr. Clarke. It was soon discovered that she had been trained for the course. She proved to be a good racer at all distances and an excellent breeder'.

'Gallatin Co., Ky., October 10, 1834.

George N. Sanders'.

Analysis of these examples of the extant source records for the American-bred mares which are listed in this class as tap-roots may suggest that some of them were better bred than Bruce represented them to be and that others had been cheerfully 'promoted' by their breeders or pioneer owners; but, what is more important, such analysis serves to indicate how little pragmatical value there can be in discussion of them as Foundation stock. Their quality was proved in their descendants, but the pedigrees attributed to them are no more than tradition *in general terms*: at most significant as illustrating the vicissitudes of the transmission of evidence of horse blood across two such gulfs as have always been destructive of genealogical records, a civil war (the American Revolution) and a consequent migration to a pioneer community, but valueless

in any event as material on which to found a breeding philosophy.

If the breeder can therefore make nothing of these mares, the historian might nevertheless deduce that some of them, which migrated direct from tidewater Virginia *may* have descended from one or another of the English 'bred' mares herein arrayed, which left only vestigial evidence of their American produce, or from others like them for whom no evidence at all has survived. What little is known of the content of the nurseries of the earliest Virginia and Maryland racing stock, the studs of Carter of 'Shirley', Nelson of Yorktown, Tasker of 'Bellair', John Tayloe II of 'Mount Airy', John Spotswood of 'Newpost', Wormeley of 'Rosegill', and Byrd of 'Westover', all of which were recruited from the English turf before 1760, does not exclude, but, on the contrary, suggests the hypothesis that there were 'bred' mares in the American colonies for which no clue to identification has survived.

As to the background of such of these anonymous taproots as are proved to have had their *origin* in the Roanoke valley, the available records suggest, however, a heterodox deduction that at best they were half bred. This is indicated by a combination of testimonies, viz: (a) the lack of specification in the traditional pedigrees as to dates and owners' names in relation to the early crosses by 'bred' horses which they allege; (b) the incidental evidence that several of the earliest mares noted in those pedigrees wore piebald or skewbald coats, a characteristic of the plains horses, as noted in 1804 by Lewis & Clark (JIS, p. 169); (c) the specific statements by both A. J. Davie and William Williams ('Panton') that during their youth (at the end of the eighteenth century) the quarter racing 'Chickasaw' or 'Opelousas' stock still abounded in the Roanoke valley; and (d) that none of these anonymous 'Matriarchs' may be recognised among the 40 historical 'bred' mares which produced in the Roanoke valley between the Revolution and 1832 and which Mr. Davie listed (ATR, iii, 276) with the comment that 'he who cannot trace his nag to one of these has little pretension to high blood'. It is not without significance



in relation to this hypothesis that there was long current among Southside horsemen (ATR, xiii, 356) an adage to the effect that 'mares of deficient pedigrees may breed course racers, but horses never do'.

## II. 24 imported Mares.

These mares are all here arrayed, and all but two of them (one Spanish and one African barb) may be identified as derived from English racing studs. Mr. Gerry's entries of their American produce are, however, based on Bruce's entries in ASB, and as it appears, on criticism, that those entries are not uniformly supported by evidence or reasonably convincing tradition, this list of true 'Matriarchs' must be further curtailed from 24 to 16, viz:

### EARLY 'MATRIARCHS' WHOSE PERSISTENCE ON THE AMERICAN TURF IS:

<i>Proved</i>	<i>Not Proved</i>
	Queen Mab, Ogle's, Md. 1747
	Harrison-of-Brandon mare (Spanish), Va. 1747
	Mary Grey, Wormeley's, Va. 1748
Selima, Tasker's, Md. 1750	
Randolph - of - Chatsworth mare (dam of 'Tryal - mare'), Va. 1751	Jenny Cameron, Tayloe's, Va. 1751
Miss Bell, Hunter's, Va. 1753	
Bonny Lass, Booth's, Va. 1756	Calista, Byrd's, Va. 1756
Kitty Fisher, Braxton's, Va. 1759	
Cullen Arabian-mare (Apollo's dam), Spotswood's, Va. 1763	
Silver, Evans', Va. 1765	
Cub-mare, DeLancey's, N. Y. 1765	

*Proved**Not Proved*

	Brilliant-mare, Fenwick's, S. C. 1766
	Gunilda, Spotswood's, Va. 1786
Alexandria, Hoomes', Va. 1799	Trumpetta, Hoomes', Va. 1799
Peggy, Tayloe's, Va. 1799	
Keren Happuch (dam of Bland's *Waxy-mare), Lightfoot's, Va. 1803	
Psyche, McPherson's, S. C. 1804	
African Barb-mare (dam of Sul- tana), Eppes', Va. 1806	
Popinjay-mare, Dunlop's, Va. 1815	
Alarm, Hall's, N. Y. 1824	
Phantomia, Barbour's, Va. 1829	

The arguments in support of these judgments will be found in the studies of the individual mares.

By reason of the accelerating tendency of present day American breeders to concentrate on recent importations from England and France, the still surviving representation of the oldest American 'bred' stock here identified seems now destined to early extinction so far as concerns the turf.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### *Mares Imported Before the American Revolution*

THE roster which here immediately follows is of the eighty-three mares of racing stock (7 Spanish & 76 English) which are reputed by surviving pedigrees to have been imported into the English colonies in America during the generation (1733-1773) preceding the American Revolution.

As to the Spanish mares the available evidence is limited to testimonies that they were drawn directly from the source from which the American stock of 'Chickasaws' had remotely derived, and the historian must therefore be content to record the contemporary opinion that, while imported primarily to improve the stock of hacks,<sup>4</sup> they contributed a significant strain of blood to the beginnings of the American turf.

As to the English mares the evidence, if secondary and meagre, is more informing, and is sufficient to prove that most of these importations were of approved turf stock, drenched with the acclimated Oriental blood which was the standard of the contemporary English turf pedigrees.

It will be noted, however, from the individual studies that when the vestigial American records are controlled by the incomplete English records available before 1773 it is necessary to resort to argument and deduction in order to propound even tentative historical *identifications*; and that the inescapable criticism of the entries of these pioneer imported English mares in the *American Stud Book* must be that the pedigrees there attributed to most of them are misinterpretations of the extant evidence.

---

<sup>4</sup> See note on the Andalusian stock in America, in Chapter One.

## Va. 1733

GODOLPHIN-ARABIAN-MARE, *Alexander Clarke's* [not identified and probably half bred].

ASB, i, 91, derived from Edgar, needs amendment.

Because the tradition relating to this mare makes her out to be entitled to two priorities, to have been one of the first crop of the get of the Godolphin Arabian and the first English mare in America got by an identified sire of turf stock, it is historically unfortunate that her record, like that of \*Bully Rock, the first English bred-horse in America, should have been preserved only in the refracted form of an entry by Edgar.

Interpreted in its simplest terms, the evidence for this tradition is that Edgar (p. 170) had before him a note by Randolph of Roanoke, formulated after a conversation with Alexander White, a Revolutionary worthy of Berkeley Co., Va., to the effect that Mr. White's father, John White of Richmond Co., Va., was the owner in 1746 of a ch. c. known in the Rappahannock valley as White's Dabster, and that that colt was by \*Dabster out of

*'a mare got by the Cooke [sic., read Coke], called afterwards Godolphin, Arabian . . . imported in the year 1733 by Mr. Alexander Clarke and the first foal [sic.] of that Arabian's get'.*

So far, this interesting testimony is historically convincing, by reason of (a) the description of the Godolphin Arabian as 'Cooke's Arabian', and (b) the fact that the Alexander Clarke referred to is authenticated by the inventory of his estate, filed in Richmond Co. in 1744. It is therefore unnecessary to strain credibility by invoking Edgar's entry of an extension of the breeding attributed to the Clarke mare, which makes her out to have been produce, not recorded by GSB, of the dam of Ld. Godolphin's Whitefoot (GSB, i, 77). As there is no evidence in the MS. stud books of either Edward Coke or Ld. Godolphin (now *pene*s C. M. Prior, Esq.) that Whitefoot's dam was ever mated with the Godolphin Arabian, Edgar's entry to that effect may fairly be adjudged not to have been a part of the original Virginia tradition.

There are three positive deductions from the record which may, however, be ventured: (a) that the Clarke mare was got while the Godolphin Arabian was in Edward Coke's stud, at Longford in Derbyshire, where the Godolphin stud book shows that he covered from 1731, when he got the colt (Ld. Godolphin's, later, in the stud, the D. of Devonshire's, Lath, b. c. 1732) which GSB (i, 175, 392) recognises as 'the first of his get', to August 1733, when Mr. Coke died; (b) that she was imported as a yearling; and (c) that, considering her date (before the Godolphin

Arabian had established his reputation as the sire of turf stock) and the lack of any record of her dam, she was half-bred.

*Identified produce:*

1744? ch. c. White's Dabster by \*Dabster.

*Deletum from ASB:*

1766 b. c. Walker's Syphax by \*Janus.

This credit was also derived from Edgar (p. 169), who, disregarding dates, identified the dam of this colt as Clarke's mare here in question. The evidence for Syphax (an extant Va. adv. of 1776, calendared in AF, x, 118, No. 57; ATR, i, 54; iv, 215) described his dam only as an *unidentified* 'imported mare'. As he stood in James City Co., Va., the argument from geography suggests that Syphax may have been produce of one of the four imported mares (*q. v.* Va. 1756) which were included in the near-by Westover stud during the seventeen sixties; of which, by reason of the loss of the Byrd stud papers, only fragmentary records have survived.



Va. 1735

WHITEFOOT-MARE, **32**, (*Ld. Middleton's Gower's*, b. m. 1732, by the Godolphin Whitefoot, son of Bay Bolton: Bald Galloway (GSB, i, 30): Y. Kitty Burdett (GSB, i, 109) by D. of Wharton's Snail (called 'Smales' in old pedigrees): Kitty Burdett (GSB, i, 109) by Darley's Arabian.

ASB, i, 138, derived from Edgar, is traditional, but convincing.

Among the traditional pedigrees of Virginia horses collected by Randolph of Roanoke, during the early years of the nineteenth century, was a certificate by a well known eighteenth century horseman, John Coles (1745?-1808) of 'Enniscorthy' in Albemarle (*q. v.* in the record of his son's stud, ATR, i, 111), for a Fearnought colt, for which there is no extant contemporary adv. As eventually published by Edgar, this certificate was as follows:

[1785 Edgar, p. 366; Advocate also had this and used it twice: (a) 1826 in *Annals of the Turf* in a list of the sons of \*Fearnought; (b) 1828 in AF, x, 86, No. 50, where he confused Coles' Nonpareil by \*Fearnought with McGill's Nonpareil by \*Dove, a Maryland horse which was adv. to cover at Yorktown, Va., in 1773.]

'[Coles'] Nonpareil, c. [coat not recorded] 1768, by \*Fearnought: \*Janus: \*Silvereye: \*Monkey: \*Dabster: *out of an imported mare, imported by Mr. John Gower in 1735.*

'Virginia [Albemarle Co.] 1785.

John Coles'.

The description of the taproot here recited seems to have whetted the archeological appetite of Randolph of Roanoke, and another entry by Edgar shows that Randolph's research was fruitful, viz:

[1757 Edgar, p. 416]

'[Caruthers'] *Queen-of-Sheba*, bred in the eastern part of Virginia [i. e., on Rappahannock River]: foaled 1746.

'Got by \*Dabster: \*Bulle Rock, out of Gower's imported mare got by *Whitefoot*: Bald Galloway: Old Smales: Darley's Arabian: Mr. Burdet's Young Child mare, by the Harpur Barb: Old Child mare by Sir Thomas Gresley's Bay Arabian: her dam by the Helmsley Turk: her dam was also the dam of Old Dodsworth.

'Virginia 1757

James Caruthers.

'I do hereby certify that the above imported mare was foaled in 1732 and got by *Whitefoot* and bred by Lord Middleton. The pedigree there given is true and correct. I imported her in the year 1735.

'Virginia [Richmond Co.], May 15, 1757.

John Gower'.

If the James Caruthers whose name is appended to this *Queen-of-Sheba* pedigree is not certainly identified, the authority of the testimony is established by the appended certificate of importation of her grandam; for the John Gower who signed it was an authenticated member of a well known Northern Neck family (see *W. & M. Quar.*, xvii, 73, 183, 187; xiii, 183) and is dated with reference to his certificate by the fact that he was named in the 1732 will of his father, Stanley Gower of Richmond Co.

When with this confidence in the American provenience of the evidence we turn to the pedigree itself, we must pass over what may be the casual omission of the Bully Rock cross in the record of the Coles certificate and proceed to test the breeding attributed to the imported mare.

The Gower certificate not only bears on its face proof that it is genuine and not 'improved', but is, happily, so detailed that it may be read direct with the entry by GSB (1891, i, 30) of the produce of Ld. Middleton's Bald-Galloway-mare. The information of GSB in 1808 that the 1732 f. produced by Ld. Middleton's Bald-Galloway-mare to *Whitefoot* 'died young' strengthens the authority of the statement of the Gower certificate that that 1732 f. was sent to Virginia as a three year old; for every American genealogist knows that there are precedents in pedigrees formulated in England, human as well as equine, that emigration before maturity was recorded by subsequent stay-at-home generations which had lost touch with transatlantic kinsmen as the equivalent of having 'died young'.

Arabian had established his reputation as the sire of turf stock) and the lack of any record of her dam, she was half-bred.

*Identified produce:*

1744? ch. c. White's Dabster by \*Dabster.

*Deletum from ASB:*

1766 b. c. Walker's *Syphax* by \*Janus.

This credit was also derived from Edgar (p. 169), who, disregarding dates, identified the dam of this colt as Clarke's mare here in question. The evidence for *Syphax* (an extant Va. adv. of 1776, calendared in AF, x, 118, No. 57; ATR, i, 54; iv, 215) described his dam only as an *unidentified* 'imported mare'. As he stood in James City Co., Va., the argument from geography suggests that *Syphax* may have been produce of one of the four imported mares (*q. v.* Va. 1756) which were included in the near-by Westover stud during the seventeen sixties; of which, by reason of the loss of the Byrd stud papers, only fragmentary records have survived.



Va. 1735

WHITEFOOT-MARE, **32**, (*Ld. Middleton's*) *Gower's*, b. m. 1732, by the Godolphin Whitefoot, son of Bay Bolton: Bald Gallo-way (GSB, i, 30): Y. Kitty Burdett (GSB, i, 109) by D. of Wharton's Snail (called 'Smales' in old pedigrees): Kitty Burdett (GSB, i, 109) by Darley's Arabian.

ASB, i, 138, derived from Edgar, is traditional, but convincing.

Among the traditional pedigrees of Virginia horses collected by Randolph of Roanoke, during the early years of the nineteenth century, was a certificate by a well known eighteenth century horseman, John Coles (1745?-1808) of 'Enniscorthy' in Albemarle (*q. v.* in the record of his son's stud, ATR, i, 111), for a Fearnought colt, for which there is no extant contemporary adv. As eventually published by Edgar, this certificate was as follows:

[1785 Edgar, p. 366; Advocate also had this and used it twice: (a) 1826 in *Annals of the Turf* in a list of the sons of \*Fearnought; (b) 1828 in AF, x, 86, No. 50, where he confused Coles' Nonpareil by \*Fearnought with McGill's Nonpareil by \*Dove, a Maryland horse which was adv. to cover at Yorktown, Va., in 1773.]

'[Coles'] *Nonpareil*, c. [coat not recorded] 1768, by \*Fearnought: \*Janus: \*Silvereye: \*Monkey: \*Dabster: *out of an imported mare, imported by Mr. John Gower in 1735.*

'Virginia [Albemarle Co.] 1785.

John Coles'.

The description of the taproot here recited seems to have whetted the archeological appetite of Randolph of Roanoke, and another entry by Edgar shows that Randolph's research was fruitful, viz:

[1757 Edgar, p. 416]

'[Caruthers'] *Queen-of-Sheba*, bred in the eastern part of Virginia [i. e., on Rappahannock River]: foaled 1746.

'Got by \*Dabster: \*Bulle Rock, out of Gower's imported mare got by *Whitefoot*: Bald Galloway: Old Smales: Darley's Arabian: Mr. Burdet's Young Child mare, by the Harpur Barb: Old Child mare by Sir Thomas Gresley's Bay Arabian: her dam by the Helmsley Turk: her dam was also the dam of Old Dodsworth.

'Virginia 1757

James Caruthers.

'I do hereby certify that the above imported mare was foaled in 1732 and got by *Whitefoot* and bred by Lord Middleton. The pedigree there given is true and correct. I imported her in the year 1735.

'Virginia [Richmond Co.], May 15, 1757.

John Gower'.

If the James Caruthers whose name is appended to this *Queen-of-Sheba* pedigree is not certainly identified, the authority of the testimony is established by the appended certificate of importation of her grandam; for the John Gower who signed it was an authenticated member of a well known Northern Neck family (see *W. & M. Quar.*, xvii, 73, 183, 187; xiii, 183) and is dated with reference to his certificate by the fact that he was named in the 1732 will of his father, Stanley Gower of Richmond Co.

When with this confidence in the American provenience of the evidence we turn to the pedigree itself, we must pass over what may be the casual omission of the Bully Rock cross in the record of the Coles certificate and proceed to test the breeding attributed to the imported mare.

The Gower certificate not only bears on its face proof that it is genuine and not 'improved', but is, happily, so detailed that it may be read direct with the entry by GSB (1891, i, 30) of the produce of Ld. Middleton's Bald-Galloway-mare. The information of GSB in 1808 that the 1732 f. produced by Ld. Middleton's Bald-Galloway-mare to *Whitefoot* 'died young' strengthens the authority of the statement of the Gower certificate that that 1732 f. was sent to Virginia as a three year old; for every American genealogist knows that there are precedents in pedigrees formulated in England, human as well as equine, that emigration before maturity was recorded by subsequent stay-at-home generations which had lost touch with transatlantic kinsmen as the equivalent of having 'died young'.



Considering her early date, the Whitefoot mare was probably sent to America for use as a hunter and not for the turf; but the fact remains that on the evidence here argued she is entitled to historical priority as the first 'bred' mare identified in America.

*Identified produce:*

1736? f. [fifth dam of Coles' Nonpareil], by \*Bully Rock.



Va. 1740

SPANISH-MARE, called *Croucher*, William Nelson's.

Not in ASB.

Edgar (p. 68) had a record of the name of this mare, but by reason of his failure to read together all the testimonies, by several members of the Nelson family, for an early Jolly Roger mare in the Nelson stud, confused her with the Spanish horse [\*Spanker] imported, probably with Croucher, by William Nelson (1711-1722) of Yorktown. The evidence is as follows, viz:

[1802, March 2, *Winchester Gazette*, s. v. Page's Y. Bedford by \*Bedford out of 'the noted old Peggy'; calendared, without the identifying detail, in AF, xi, 53, s. v. Richard Baylor's Sir John Moore; whence Edgar, p. 105, & ASB, i, 697, s. v. Page's Bedford]

'The brown mare [*Peggy*, age not recorded, but foaled not later than 1782, in which year died the breeder 'Secretary' Thomas Nelson, younger brother to 'President' William Nelson], owned by Mr. John Page [of 'Pageland' in Frederick Co., Va.] was bred by the late Secretary Nelson. Her sire was Harris' Eclipse [son of \*Fearnought]: her dam was got by General Nelson's [son of 'President' William Nelson] horse Sloe [son of Lightfoot's Partner]: upon the finest Jolly Roger mare that, perhaps, was ever bred in this country: *which mare was an immediate descendant of a Barb.*

'[Hanover Co., Va.]

Thomas Nelson [1748-post 1802,  
second son of the Secretary]'

[1808, Edgar, s. v. Muzzle Diomed, ATR, iv, 104, & Stud Book, p. 182, whence Edgar formulated his Stud Book entry, p. 68, of 'Croucher' as a horse. Bruce entered Muzzle Diomed (ASB, i, 530) but did not include 'Croucher' as either horse or mare in his roster of imported Spanish stock (ASB, i, 151).

There are extant contemporary advts. of Muzzle Diomed, by Benjamin Chambers of Person Co., N. C., in the *Raleigh Register* news-

paper, 1809-1811, but none of them rehearses the breeding.]

'*Muzzle Diomed*, ch. c. [foaling date not recorded, but query 1800], bred by William Nelson [1746-1808, of 'The Dorrill' in Hanover, eldest son of the Secretary].

'By \*Diomed: [William Nelson's] Hymen by Aeolus [son of Page's Specimen]: \*Fearnought: Jolly Roger: *Croucher imported from the Mediterranean*.

'[Hanover Co., Va.] Norborne Thomas Nelson [1776-1844, son of the eldest son of the Secretary]'.  
of the eldest son of the Secretary]'

[1825, Edgar, p. 141; derived from the papers of John Nelson, of Mecklenburg; not in ASB]

'[*Nelson's*] *Caroline*, m. [neither coat nor age recorded, but described as 'bred by the late Major John Nelson of Mecklenburg Co., Virginia'], by Upshur's Whitenose (a horse of the Janus breed): Blossom by Aeolus [son of Page's Specimen]: \*Fearnought: \*Jolly Roger: *imported Spanish mare*.

'Mecklenburg Co., Va.

John Nelson [1750-post 1810,  
youngest son of the Secretary]'.  
youngest son of the Secretary]'

#### *Identified produce:*

1753? f. [second dam of Page's Old Peggy & third dam of Nelson's Muzzle Diomed and Caroline] by \*Jolly Roger.



Va. 1747

HARRISON-OF-BRANDON-MARE *called Merry Lass*, 'a running mare' imported into Virginia 'from Old Spain' by Nathaniel Harrison (1703-1791) of 'Brandon' in Prince George County.

ASB, i, 108, s. v. 'Merry Lass called also Lovely Lass, imported by Peter Randolph of Virginia' needs amendment.

The extant evidence for this mare is:

[1776, March 15, Purdie & Dixon's VG. Edgar, p. 280, had this and the next following advt. 1777, but misinterpreted them; whence ASB, i, 777]

'[*Harrison's*] *Junius*, b. c. 1770, by Yorick: \*Othello: \*Monkey: 'his great grandam a mare of the old Spanish breed *called Merry Lass*.

'Prince Edward Co., Va.

William Watts  
Edward Watts'.

[1777, April 11, Purdie & Dixon's VG]

'[Harrison's] *Junius* will stand at his usual place in Prince Edward under the direction of my brother [William Watts] . . .

'I think enconiums on this horse are needless as he has already distinguished himself by the beauty of his colts, and his speed [*sic.*, read *breeding*] is inferior to no horse in America; which appears by the indisputable certificate of Col. Harrison.

'Dinwiddie Co., Va.

Edward Watts.

'I do certify that the bay horse *Junius*, now the property of Mr. Edward Watts was bred by me.

'[He] was got by Col. Tayloe's horse *Yorick* [son of Morton's \**Traveller*]: his dam by *Othello*, as high bred a horse as ever came to America: his grandam by *Monkey*, an imported horse: *out of the running Spanish-mare that was originally imported by me.*

'Given under my hand this 8th day of November 1776.

'[Brandon, Prince George Co., Va.]

Nathaniel Harrison'.

[1796, March 18, *VG & Petersburg Intelligencer*; not known to Edgar or ASB]

'[Walker's] *Voltaire*, ch. c. 1789, by Haynes' Y. Flimnap, son of \**Flimnap*: Page's *Damon*, son of \**Fearnought*: *Lightfoot's Partner*, son of Morton's \**Traveller*: \**Valiant*: \**Monkey*, *which Monkey mare was bred by Col. Nathaniel Harrison of Brandon: out of a mare of Spanish blood.*

'[Brunswick Co., Va.]

Robert Walker'.

[1798, February 28, *Fredericksburg Virginia-Herald*; not known to Edgar or ASB]

'[Smock's] *Mountain Leader*, b. c. [age not recorded] by \**St. George*: Lindsey's *Arabian*: McCarty's *Cub*: '*his great grandam by Monkey, imported by Col. Nathaniel Harrison: out of his imported Spanish mare*'.

'Fredericksburg, February 27, 1798.

James Smock'.

[1831 W. Williams ('Panton') of Tenn., s. v. his *Alida*, ch. m. 1828, by \**Bagdad*, in ATR, ii, 566; vii, 240; ix, 286; misinterpreted by ASB, i, 222]

'*Sumner's Bet Bosley*, alias '*Old Mrs. Bosley*' [ch. m. 1815, g. dam of *Alida*, ASB, i, 222], by Little Wonder [alias Wilkes' Wonder, son of \**Diomed*]: 'out of Wythe Simms' br. m. by [Wilkes' Y.] *Chanticleer*, which was brought here [to Tennessee] rather more than 20 years past [i. e., 1811]. She had been once owned by John D. Wilkins and was

bred by John Jones, both of Brunswick Co., Virginia, as I was informed; and had every appearance of a thoroughbred: her [i. e., the Chanticleer mare's] dam was, *it is said*, by [Hoomes' imported] Stirling: [Meade's] Clodius: Silver Eye: imported [*sic.*] Partner: Old Monkey: *out of an imported mare of the stud of Harrison of Brandon'.*

*Identified produce:*

1755 f. [grandam of Watts' Junius; third dam of Smock's Mountain Leader; fourth dam of Walker's Voltaire &, possibly, seventh dam of Sumner's Bet Bosley], by \*Monkey.

*Delete from ASB:*

Edgar, p. 280, cited from Theophilus Feild's MS. a note that 'the above Monkey-mare was sold to Peter Randolph of *Petersburg*, Va., and afterwards to Mr. Peter Jones of Brunswick Co., Va., who gave a lot of ground in that town for her'; and, proceeding thence to confuse the Peter Randolph (1745-1774) of Petersburg therein named with (a) his brother, Peyton Randolph (1750-1784) of Wilton, who owned a Jolly Roger mare called Lovely Lass (*q. v.* Edgar, p. 93, *s. v.* Arammina), and (b) their uncle, Peter Randolph (1713-1767) of Chatsworth, who owned the \*Randolph-of-Chatsworth-mare (*q. v.*), was led into a series of misinterpretations of traditional pedigrees of which Bruce's entry (ASB, i, 108) here in question was one of the consequences.

*\*Merry Lass a probable but not a proved Matriarch:*

As appears from the statement of William Williams ('Panton') of Tennessee in 1831 (ATR, ii, 566, quoted *supra*) the traditional pedigree of that eminent Tennessee mare, W. G. Harding's Gamma (gr. m. 1836, by Pacific, ASB, i, 467), traced through Duke W. Sumner's Bet Bosley (ch. m. 1815, by Wilkes' Wonder, *q. v.* ATR, ix, 286; ASB, i, 222) to a Southside Virginia-bred mare which was brought to Tennessee in 1811. This mare seems to have crossed the mountains without a breeding certificate but in Tennessee was *reputed* to derive remotely from a mare by \*Monkey out of 'an imported mare of the stud of Harrison of Brandon'.

When read with the Virginia testimonies for the Monkey-mare produced by \*Merry Lass, this traditional pedigree suffices to identify the 'imported mare of the stud of Harrison of Brandon' so referred to with the Spanish mare \*Merry Lass; but, considering the doubt of the identification of Bet Bosley's dam, the unqualified extension of the pedigrees of Bet Bosley's distinguished descendants to that taproot, which Bruce entered and Gerry (p. 127) accepted, remains unproved.

SPANISH-MARE, *William Churchill's*.

Va. 1747

Not in ASB.

William Churchill (1726-1799) of 'Bushy Park' and 'Wilton' in Middlesex County, Virginia, was the representative of the third generation of a Rappahannock River family. That he maintained a stud of the best available blood, appears from his advertisement of a dispersal sale at Urbanna in Middlesex in 1768 of 'some very fine blooded horses, got by [Morton's] \*Traveller, [Baylor's] \*Fearnought, and [Tayloe's] \*Childers'. That he had bred also from \*Othello, probably while that horse covered in Virginia, appears from the source record for his Spanish mare, viz:

[1795, February 26, *Fredericksburg Virginia Herald*; not known to ASB.

This source ctf. was repeated in later advts. of Thornton's Whistlejacket which are extant, viz: 1796 by Charles Thornton of Guinea Bridge, Caroline Co., Va.; 1797 by Thomas Goode of Chesterfield Co., Va.; 1798-99 by Edward Edelin of Prince George's Co., Md.; 1800 by Daniel Morgan of Frederick Co., Va., the last containing also a record of Whistlejacket's performances on the turf in S. C., where he was bred, and later in Va. As neither Advocate nor Edgar had any of these testimonies, the consequence was that, despite the publication of a calendar of the Md. adv. of 1798 in ATR, v, 329, the horse missed entry in ASB.

Bruce (ASB, i, 748) had, however, a Ky. advt. 1803 by Morris Langhorne of his Flimnap, bl. c. 1794, by Thornton's Whistlejacket; but, lacking the Va. & Md. background, misinterpreted it.]

*'The celebrated running horse [Thornton's] Whistlejacket . . . His sire Diomed, supposed to be the best running horse in America, was a thoroughbred son of Col. Fenwick's imported Old Flimnap. . . . Whistlejacket's dam Lucy Locket was bred by Col. William Churchill and was got by Bellair [I] bred by the late honourable John Tayloe [II] of Mount Airy, who was got by Morton's Traveller out of Selima who was got by Godolphin Arabian and was undoubtedly the best mare that ever crossed the seas: her [i. e., Lucy Locket's] dam Matchless by Othello, bred by Col. William Churchill: her grandam Young Cate by [Tayloe's] \*Childers: her g. grandam Old Creeping Cate by the Dancing Master, a noted son of the Devonshire Childers: her g. g. grandam was the Spanish mare imported by Col. Churchill.*

'Berry Plain [King George Co., Va.], February 8, 1795.

John Thornton'.

From this testimony it may be deduced that Churchill's Spanish-mare was imported into Virginia contemporaneously (that is to say early in the seventeen fifties) with the Spanish-mares of Nathaniel Harrison of Brandon, Philip Ludwell of Greenspring and Thomas Nelson of Yorktown, all of which are recited in pedigrees.

Bruce's description (ASB, i, 151) of Churchill's Spanish-mare as 'called Creeping Kate' and as imported into *South Carolina* by Col. Churchill, owned by Col. Wm. Alston', was derived from Irving's statement (iv, p. 7) that 'Creeping Kate, a Spanish mare, was also imported by Gen. McPherson soon after the Revolution'. Irving (iv, p. 9) gives his source for this statement as the entry in the stud book of William Alston (which he cited from ATR, i, 572) of Thornton's Hope (b. m. 1788, by \*Shark: \*Fearnought: \*Monkey: Churchill's Creeping Kate by \*Dancing Master) which was sold 'soon after the Revolution' by Charles Thornton of Virginia to William Alston and subsequently sold by him to Gen. McPherson. The taproot of Hope's pedigree was described in the Alston stud book as 'an imported Spanish mare called Creeping Kate: sold to Gen. McPherson'. The last four words, obviously intended to refer to Hope, were read by Irving as referring to Creeping Kate. This misinterpretation, worse confounded by Bruce, has since propagated in error.

On the record here assembled it appears that in the procession of Virginia horses sent to South Carolina 'soon after the Revolution', to replenish the war exhausted stock of that province, Charles Thornton took *two* mares (Hope & Lucy Locket), both derived from Churchill's Spanish-mare, and that both had produce from matings in South Carolina.

*Identified produce:*

1748? f., Churchill's Creeping Kate [third dam of Hope & Lucy Locket] by Wormeley's \*Dancing Master.



Va. 1747

SPANISH-MARE, *Philip Ludwell III*, of 'Greenspring'.

Not in ASB.

The evidence for this mare is a single pedigree which dates her Virginia floruit as not later than 1750-60, but does not disclose her origin, whether from 'Old Spain' direct, or from the West Indies, viz:

[1806, from an undated Tennessee stud bill signed by Andrew Jackson, published by 'Advocate' in AF, x, 62; whence Edgar, p. 504 & ASB, ii, 132]

'[*Jackson's*] *Truxton* [b. c. 1800], raised by me and sold to General Andrew Jackson of Tennessee was got by \*Diomed: his dam Nancy Coleman by [Batte & Maclin's] Young Fearnought [son of \*Fearnought]: Latona by [Lightfoot's] Old Partner [son of Morton's \*Trav-

eller]: \*Jolly Roger: her [Nancy Coleman's, third] dam by the imported horse [Ludwell's] Skim: *out of a Barb mare*.

'Dinwiddie Co., Va., 10 March 1806.

John Verrell'.

The identification of the breeder of the mare here recited next to the taproot as Philip Ludwell III (1716-1767) of 'Greenspring' in James City County, Virginia, is suggested by the inventory of the estate of that worthy taken in November 1767 (*Virginia Magazine*, xxi, 395); which lists his stud, including a Skim, the only horse of that name available on the Virginia record to represent the \*Skim (q. v. Va. 1759) recited in the Truxton pedigree.

Edgar had the Verrell ctf. of 1806 and from it formulated entries for Latona and Nancy Coleman, which were eventually adopted by Bruce (ASB, ii, 132; i, 636); but neither identified the taproot or her importer.

*Identified produce:*

1756? f. [third dam of Verrell's Nancy Coleman] by Ludwell's \*Skim.



Md. 1747

QUEEN MAB (*Hampton Court Stud*) *Ogle's & Tasker's*, m. [neither coat nor age recorded; but foaled not earlier than 1745], by Mosco's Grey Arabian: Hampton Court Childers (mare not in GSB): Governor Harrison's Arabian: Hampton Court Chesnut Arabian: Leeds: Hampton Court Natural Barb-mare, called Slugey (GSB, i, 390), imported, temp. William III, with Chillaby and by him dam of Crofts' Greyhound (*not a Figure Family*).

ASB, i, 121, conforms to the extant evidence for the breeding, except that the identification of the sire is concealed by the traditional American misreading 'Musgrove's' for 'Mosco's'. The roster of produce needs amendment also.

The provenience, if not the dates, of this mare is, happily, beyond conjecture. As will appear from Richard Sprigg's certificate, quoted *post*, his father, Thomas Sprigg, purchased Queen Mab's filly Mille 'at six months old on the death of Queen Mab'. When later (1758) Thomas Sprigg sold Mille and her first foal to Thomas Gantt, jr., also of Prince George's Co., Md., application was made to Col. Tasker for a certificate to identify Mille's dam and the following record was made, viz:

[1758, from the calendar in the Garnett collection of Maryland pedigrees, ATR, vi, 208; controlled by the text of the first adv. of Waters' True Briton, MG, March 26, 1761, calendared in ATR, iv, 55; whence ASB, i, 121]

'Queen Mab was got by Mosco's Grey Arabian, a most beautiful horse, for which he [Mosco] refused 500 guineas [*cf.* Cheny 1750, p. 115]; he was up at ten guineas a leap: her dam by the Hampton Court Childers: her grandam by Governor Harrison's Arabian: her g. grandam by the Chesnut Arabian: her g. g. grandam by Leeds: her g. g. g. grandam was a Barb brought over by Mr. Marshall and was the dam of Mr. Crofts' Greyhound.

'The above pedigree of Queen Mab I have now by me from under the hand of Thomas Smith, H. M. Stud Groom at Hampton Court, who bred her.

['Bellair', Prince George's Co., Md.] May 20, 1758.

Benj. Tasker, jr.'

The fact, so established, that Queen Mab came out of the royal stud at Hampton Court, explains several things about her: (a) the straight oriental breeding, (b) the absence of entry in GSB, and (c) the constant tradition among eighteenth century horsemen who handled her descendants that she was imported by Governor Ogle with Spark (see *e. g.*, AF, vi, 50; ix, 223). There is support, too, for that tradition in a Maryland advertisement of 1752 of the public vendue 'at the plantation of the late Governor [Ogle] in Prince George's County' offering for sale, with a parcel of slaves,

'also the fine English Horse [Spark] and mare [Queen Mab], and several mares and colts of the English breed'.

On this record it seems reasonably certain that Queen Mab was the first English 'bred' mare to be domiciled in Maryland.

It may be deduced also that she was 'sent to America' a filly. Her sire was one of the consignment of Oriental horses (which included the 'Arabians' known in pedigrees as Cullen's, Vane's, Wilson's and Phillips'), brought to England in 1744 by 'Mr. Mosco, the Turk', from Constantinople (*in Turkey*, as is the explicit testimony of the introductory advts. in Cheny 1745 (& *cf.* 1750, p. 115), not Constantine *in North Africa*, as GSB 1891, i, 393, ingeniously translates that record in aid of an argument that they were 'really Barbs'). The record evidence for 'Mosco's Grey Arabian' in the stud is of advs. 1746-59; but the reference, in the Royal Stud Groom's ctf. for Queen Mab, to his being 'up at ten guineas a leap', suggests that he may have previously covered at Hampton Court when he first reached England, for the testimony



eller]: \*Jolly Roger: her [Nancy Coleman's, third] dam by the imported horse [Ludwell's] Skim: *out of a Barb mare*.

'Dinwiddie Co., Va., 10 March 1806.

John Verrell'.

The identification of the breeder of the mare here recited next to the taproot as Philip Ludwell III (1716-1767) of 'Greenspring' in James City County, Virginia, is suggested by the inventory of the estate of that worthy taken in November 1767 (*Virginia Magazine*, xxi, 395); which lists his stud, including a Skim, the only horse of that name available on the Virginia record to represent the \*Skim (q. v. Va. 1759) recited in the Truxton pedigree.

Edgar had the Verrell ctf. of 1806 and from it formulated entries for Latona and Nancy Coleman, which were eventually adopted by Bruce (ASB, ii, 132; i, 636); but neither identified the taproot or her importer.

*Identified produce:*

1756? f. [third dam of Verrell's Nancy Coleman] by Ludwell's \*Skim.



Md. 1747

QUEEN MAB (*Hampton Court Stud*) *Ogle's & Tasker's*, m. [neither coat nor age recorded; but foaled not earlier than 1745], by Mosco's Grey Arabian: Hampton Court Childers (mare not in GSB): Governor Harrison's Arabian: Hampton Court Chesnut Arabian: Leeds: Hampton Court Natural Barb-mare, called Slugey (GSB, i, 390), imported, temp. William III, with Chillaby and by him dam of Crofts' Greyhound (*not a Figure Family*).

ASB, i, 121, conforms to the extant evidence for the breeding, except that the identification of the sire is concealed by the traditional American misreading 'Musgrove's' for 'Mosco's'. The roster of produce needs amendment also.

The provenience, if not the dates, of this mare is, happily, beyond conjecture. As will appear from Richard Sprigg's certificate, quoted *post*, his father, Thomas Sprigg, purchased Queen Mab's filly Mille 'at six months old on the death of Queen Mab'. When later (1758) Thomas Sprigg sold Mille and her first foal to Thomas Gantt, jr., also of Prince George's Co., Md., application was made to Col. Tasker for a certificate to identify Mille's dam and the following record was made, viz:

[1758, from the calendar in the Garnett collection of Maryland pedigrees, ATR, vi, 208; controlled by the text of the first adv. of Waters' True Briton, MG, March 26, 1761, calendared in ATR, iv, 55; whence ASB, i, 121]

'*Queen Mab* was got by Mosco's Grey Arabian, a most beautiful horse, for which he [Mosco] refused 500 guineas [*cf.* Cheny 1750, p. 115]; he was up at ten guineas a leap: her dam by the Hampton Court Childers: her grandam by Governor Harrison's Arabian: her g. grandam by the Chesnut Arabian: her g. g. grandam by Leeds: her g. g. g. grandam was a Barb brought over by Mr. Marshall and was the dam of Mr. Crofts' Greyhound.

'The above pedigree of *Queen Mab* I have now by me from under the hand of Thomas Smith, H. M. Stud Groom at Hampton Court, who bred her.

'[*'Bellair'*, Prince George's Co., Md.] May 20, 1758.

Benj. Tasker, jr.'

The fact, so established, that *Queen Mab* came out of the royal stud at Hampton Court, explains several things about her: (a) the straight oriental breeding, (b) the absence of entry in GSB, and (c) the constant tradition among eighteenth century horsemen who handled her descendants that she was imported by Governor Ogle with Spark (see *e. g.*, AF, vi, 50; ix, 223). There is support, too, for that tradition in a Maryland advertisement of 1752 of the public vendue 'at the plantation of the late Governor [Ogle] in Prince George's County' offering for sale, with a parcel of slaves,

'also the fine English Horse [Spark] and mare [*Queen Mab*], and several mares and colts of the English breed'.

On this record it seems reasonably certain that *Queen Mab* was the first English 'bred' mare to be domiciled in Maryland.

It may be deduced also that she was 'sent to America' a filly. Her sire was one of the consignment of Oriental horses (which included the 'Arabians' known in pedigrees as Cullen's, Vane's, Wilson's and Phillips'), brought to England in 1744 by 'Mr. Mosco, the Turk', from Constantinople (*in Turkey*, as is the explicit testimony of the introductory advts. in Cheny 1745 (& *cf.* 1750, p. 115), not Constantine *in North Africa*, as GSB 1891, i, 393, ingeniously translates that record in aid of an argument that they were 'really Barbs'). The record evidence for 'Mosco's Grey Arabian' in the stud is of advs. 1746-59; but the reference, in the Royal Stud Groom's ctf. for *Queen Mab*, to his being 'up at ten guineas a leap', suggests that he may have previously covered at Hampton Court when he first reached England, for the testimony

of the advs. is that his stud fee was 5 gns., later reduced to 3 gns. In this event Queen Mab could have been foaled in 1745, but not earlier.

*Identified produce:*

1750? c. Hopper's Pacolet by \*Spark.

The meagre but definite evidence for the life history of this c. is that he was got and foaled at 'Bellair' in Md., was 'run several times in Va.' by B. Tasker, jr., and eventually was sent to the Hopper stud on the Eastern Shore of Md., where he got that eminent northern foundation mare Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet (*q. v. s. v. \*Miss Colvill, Va. 1750*).

When, however, the earliest collectors of material for ASB came to essay an identification of 'Hopper's Pacolet' they found themselves limited to a series of Pa. & N. J. advts. formulated just prior to the Revolution for the immediate produce of Molly Pacolet; wherein that mare was consistently described as got by 'Col. Hopper's Pacolet'; and her sire was at once identified by his breeding and, after the 'promotion' habit of the time, occasionally but not consistently qualified as 'imported'. Although there was no other evidence for any \*Pacolet and these comparatively late testimonies were shown to have originated far from the source, Ogle Tayloe (ATR, vi, 5) attempted to reconcile the accepted breeding with the claim of importation by suggesting that Hopper's Pacolet must have been imported into the Bellair stud *with his sire and dam*. That this statement was hypothetical and not based on family tradition was apparent a few months after it was originally published, when Judge Duvall brought to light the Sprigg testimony, cited below, whereby it was demonstrated at the source that Pacolet was foaled *in America* and the argument from dates supplemented this by demonstrating that he was got in America as well.

The fact that, despite these records, Hopper's Pacolet was eventually entered in ASB (i, 41) among the imported horses is an interesting illustration of the living force of the authority of Ogle Tayloe throughout his long life; but correction of this particular entry is nevertheless now indicated.

1752? f. Sprigg's, later Gantt's, Mille by \*Spark.

The ASB entries (ii, 81, *s. v. 'Milly or Millia'*; and i, 258, *s. v. Britannia*) for the immediate descendants of \*Queen Mab are inadequate. The extant evidence of contemporary advts. (collected in BS, pp. 43 ff.) is that Gantt's Mille & her daughter, Gantt's Britannia, had, respectively, the following produce, viz:

(a) *Mille*: (1) 1757 b. c. Gantt's, later, in N. Y., Waters', True Briton by \*Othello; (2) 1760 f. Gantt's Britannia by \*Othello; (3) 1762 c. Heath's Merry Andrew by \*Othello; (4) 1764 b. c. Waters' Liberty by \*Dove; (5) 1765 c. Ld. Dunmore's Regulus by \*Fearnought;

(b) *Britannia*: (1) 1767 the Dove-mare which was dam of Sprigg's Careless; (2) 1768 b. c. Waters', later, in N. C.,

Haynes', King Herod by \*Fearnought; (3) 1769 b. c. Heard's Wilkes by Galloway's Selim; (4) 1770 b. c. Heard's Y. Figure by \*Figure; (5) 1771 c. Blanchard's Partner by \*Figure; (6) 1773 c. VanDike's Y. Bulle Rock by Hunt's Bulle Rock, son of \*Spark.

That these two foals constituted the complete roster of Queen Mab's produce is the specific testimony of a surviving certificate of the highest authority, and, because it controls many traditional pedigrees, of the utmost significance as well, viz:

[1783, from the Garnett collection of Maryland pedigrees in ATR, vi, 208]

'Mille, the filly I sold Mr. [Thomas] Sprigg, was got by Old Spark and her dam Queen Mab.

['Bellair', Md.] 1758.

Benj. Tasker, jr.

'Queen Mab had but two foals after she came to America. The first was Pacolet, that Col. Tasker run several times in Virginia: the second was Mille, which my father bought at six months old, on the death of Queen Mab. Col. Tasker never was possessed of any of the produce from Mille: he had many from Old Spark.

['Strawberry Hill', Md.] 1783.

Richard Sprigg'.

*\*Queen Mab not a proved Matriarch:*

Sprigg's, later Gantt's, Mille, thus shown to be Queen Mab's only daughter, produced the Othello mare known as Gantt's Britannia, which in turn produced the Dove mare which was dam of Sprigg's Careless (b. c. 1771, by \*Fearnought, ATR, iv, 99); but there, before the American Revolution, the tail female from \*Queen Mab seems to have died out.

Gerry's entry (p. 298) of \*Queen Mab as a matriarch of the modern American turf is not convincing. It is based on several winners since 1875, all descended from an early Kentucky race mare with a short Tennessee pedigree, viz: Thompson's Eliza Bailey (b. m. 1832, by Columbus, son of Tennessee Oscar: Stockholder, son of Sir Archy: Jackson's Pacolet, son of \*Citizen, ASB, i, 373). The intention was apparently to identify Gen. Andrew Jackson's Pacolet, gr. c. 1806 by \*Citizen with Hopper's Pacolet, c. 1750 by \*Spark.

## Va. 1748

BARTLETT'S - CHILDERS - MARE (*breeder not identified*) *McNaught's* [neither coat nor age recorded], by Bartlett's Childers: dam not identified.

ASB, i, 76, *s. v.* \*Bartlett's Childers-mare, derived from Edgar, needs qualification; and it would seem that ASB, i, 88, *s. v.* \*Forester-mare, also derived from Edgar, should be deleted as mythological.

The evidence for this mare is limited to a series of traditional certificates recorded by Edgar, which purport to have originated on James River and to range in date from 1752 to 1779.

The earliest of these certificates (Edgar, p. 224, *s. v.* Forester, br. c. 1750, by \*Monkey) signed by James Harris (d. 1767) of Henrico, was followed by another dated 1772 (Edgar, p. 278, *s. v.* *Jove*, br. c. 1768, by \*Janus), signed by John Harris (d. 1801) of Powhatan, nephew of the James aforesaid, whose name has survived in Virginia turf history as the eponymous owner of that notable Fearnought-colt Harris' Eclipse.

These names of proven horsemen give authority to the other certificates of the same group and tenor which, dated from 1769 to 1775 (*s. v.* Gamester, Evander, Jolly Friendship and Silverlegs), purport to be signed by James & John McNaught, representatives of a family of Scottish merchants who flourished in Henrico in the generation preceding the American Revolution.

All these certificates trace to a taproot most fully described in John McNaught's certificate *s. v.* Jolly Friendship (Edgar, p. 277; whence ASB, i, 776), as

*'a thoroughbred imported mare, imported by the late George McNaught [identified s. v. Evander as 'Mr. James McNaught's uncle'] from Bristol in England 1748 [and] got by Bartlett's Childers . . .'*

So far this evidence is convincing, but confidence is shaken when it is found that the pedigree of the McNaught mare is extended with the breeding of \*Monkey, with whom she was recorded to have been mated, and so tracing to the Byerley-Turk-mare (GSB, i, 5) which is the taproot of the No. 1 Family. As there is no evidence for such an extension in any historical Virginia pedigree except that of Monkey himself until we reach Tayloe's Anvilina imported in 1799, one who has studied Edgar's methods is persuaded that this extension was Edgar's individual contribution to the memory of the McNaught mare, an illustration of characteristic overzeal.

Despite this degradation of the evidence on its face and the fact that no descendant of the McNaught mare is identified in any authen-

ticated Virginia pedigree, the detail attributed to the McNaught certificates justifies a judgment that Edgar had before him a genuine document to the effect that George McNaught of Henrico imported into Virginia in 1748 a mare by Bartlett's Childers and that Bruce was justified in entering such a mare; but criticism demands that Bruce's crystallization of Edgar's extension of the breeding of that mare should now be deleted as mythological.

*Identified produce:*

1750 br. c. Harris' Forester, by \*Monkey.

*The Forester-mare entered in ASB, i, 88, as 'imported' probably American-bred:* Edgar entered (pp. 532, 385) two traditional and otherwise uncontrolled pedigrees of an early but undated c. & f. (Thacker's Whitestockings, ch. c. by \*Dabster, & Holmes' Paries, br. f. by Tayloe's \*Childers) which purported to identify their dam as as *imported* mare by Crofts' Forester out of one of the two Bartlett's Childers-mares (Sir W. Middleton's and Swinburne's, GSB, i, 32, 33) produced by the dam of the two True Blues. There is no evidence in the English books that either of those Bartlett's Childers-mares was ever mated with Crofts' Forester; nor has there come to light in Edgar or elsewhere, any contemporary American record that a mare by Crofts' Forester was 'sent to Virginia' equivalent in specification to those which Edgar preserved in respect to Clarke's Godolphin Arabian-mare, Va. 1733; Gower's Whitefoot-mare, Va. 1735; and McNaught's Bartlett's Childers-mare here immediately in question. Lacking, then, the authentication of such an imported Forester-mare even by an importer's name and a date, and considering (a) the few English mares in Virginia during the seventeen fifties, (b) the evidence afforded by the record of Harris' Forester that there was an available American-bred Forester of appropriate date who might have got the 'Forester-mare' of the Whitestockings and Paries pedigrees, and (c) the attribution of that Forester as produce of a Bartlett's Childers-mare, it seems fair to adjudge that Edgar's extension of the Whitestockings & Paries pedigrees to an *imported* Forester-mare to which was attributed a Bartlett's Childers background, was his own deduction, not the tradition which reached him, i. e., another example of his notorious overzeal in the use of GSB to 'promote' early American pedigrees; and that the ASB entry derived from Edgar of an imported Forester-mare is therefore mythological.

1751? f. [grandam of Jolly Friendship, as corrected by the certificate for Evander], by \*Monkey.

1754? f. [third dam of Blakeley's Silverlegs], by Tayloe's \*Childers.

1758? bl. c. McNaught's Gamester, by \*Silver Eye.

Va. 1748

MARY GREY (*Crofts'*?) *Wormeley's*, gr. m. [age not recorded], by the Bolton Starling, son of Bay Bolton: 'out of Mr. Crofts' Chesnut mare'; not otherwise certainly identified, but undoubtedly a member of either the No. 2 or the No. 4 Family.

ASB, i, 106, derived from ATR, iv, 548, needs amendment.

The evidences for this mare are in more distressing confusion than those of any other of the Virginia foundation mares. Not a line has survived to speak for her either in England or America during her lifetime. All that can be said with assurance is, as Francis Ruffin of Mecklenburg testified in an adv. 1776 of his Jolly Roger (a son of \*Jolly Roger out of Mary Grey's Dabster filly), that \*Mary Grey was 'imported by Ralph Wormeley [IV, 1715-1790, of 'Rosegill' in Middlesex Co., Va.], Esq.', and was 'remarkable for her speed'. To this may be added, what appears from authenticated pedigrees, that she was mated in Virginia with \*Dabster and \*Jolly Roger during the seventeen fifties and sixties. It is a deduction based on similar breeding and provenience from the Crofts Yorkshire stud, that \*Mary Grey came to Virginia in 1748 with Morton's \*Traveller.

The reputation of the mare for speed ought to be a clue to a more definite record of her floruit, but here again enquiry is at fault for want of control records: at most it may be argued that as this Mary Grey cannot be identified among the many Mary Greys on the turf in England, Mr. Ruffin's statement may be an indication that she was sent to America (like \*Kitty Fisher) as a filly and that Mr. Wormeley raced her in Virginia before she retired to the stud.

The extant evidence for the breeding of \*Mary Grey is more specific, but it consists of secondary testimonies only: a series of certificates formulated during the American Revolution in respect to several grandsons of the imported mare; and on criticism all of them are discredited. These certificates remain of interest because they serve to show how some of the pedigrees in ASB originated and were crystallized, as well as to demonstrate who \*Mary Grey was not. They are:

[1779, April 7, *New Jersey Gazette*: s. v. Fleetwood, ch. c. 1776, by \*Janus: Poll Flaxen by \*Jolly Roger: \*Mary Grey.

Edgar, p. 219, had the Fleetwood pedigree from a statement by his contemporary, Horatio Turpin, and misinterpreted it; whence ASB, ii, 202].

'*Mary Grey* was own sister to Young Starling in England, was bred by Mr. Crofts in Yorkshire, and was got by Old Starling.

'His [i. e., Young Starling's] dam by Crofts' Partner out of the grandam of Lambton's Miss Doe, which was by Crofts' Bay Barb: her dam by Makeless: Brimmer: Dodsworth: out of a Burton Barb mare.

'Powhatan Co., Va.

Thomas Turpin'.

'I hereby certify the above pedigree to be genuine.

'Virginia, October 1, 1778.

John Harris'.

[1780, March 18, VG: *s. v.* Camden, ch. c. 1772, by \*Janus: Poll Flaxen by \*Jolly Roger: \*Mary Grey.

Advocate, AF, x, 151, No. 94, had this pedigree from a Va. advt. of 1782; whence Edgar, p. 137, & ASB, ii, 202].

'*Mary Grey* was bred by John Crofts, Esq., of Yorkshire, and was got by Edward Leedes, Esq.'s Old Starling out of Mr. Crofts' Chestnut mare.

'This Chestnut mare was got by Greyhound: out of the grandam of Lambton's grey mare Miss Doe.

'Miss Doe[']s grandam, Lusty Thornton, GSB, i, 212, 223] was got by Mr. Crofts' Bay Barb: her dam by Makeless: her grandam by Brimmer: her great grandam by a Son of Old Dodsworth: out of a Burton Barb mare.

'King & Queen Co., Va.

Harry Gaines'.

[1782, April 6, VG: *s. v.* Asahel, b. c. 1778, by Harris' Eclipse, son of Fearnought: \*Janus: Poll Flaxen by Jolly Roger: \*Mary Grey; not known to Advocate, Edgar or ASB]

'*Mary Grey* was bred by John Crofts, Esq., of Yorkshire, and got by Old Starling (the property of Edward Leeds, Esq.): out of Mr. Crofts' Chesnut mare; which Chesnut mare was got by Greyhound: out of the grandam of Lambton's grey mare Miss Doe [extended as in the Camden ctf. *supra*.].

'*Mary Grey* was full sister to Young Starling: he won seven fifty pound Plates, two of fifty guineas, one of one hundred and eighteen pounds, and received twenty guineas premium for not starting: he also won six King's Plates, and a two hundred guineas Match against Babram, and was then sold to His Grace the Duke of Ancaster for a stud horse.

'[Mount Tirzah, Amherst Co., Va.]

Daniel Gaines'.



[1785, October 3, *Charleston Columbian-Herald*: an advt. for sale of R. Goode's Brimmer, b. c. 1777, by Harris' Eclipse, son of \*Fearnought: Poll Flazen by \*Jolly Roger: \*Mary Grey.

This Brimmer was also identified by Va. stud advts. 1783-86, but Advocate missed those vouchers. Edgar, however, had the breeding from a memoir in ATR, ii, 27, whence also ASB, ii, 202].

'*Mary Grey*, remarkable for her speed, was bred by John Crofts, Esq., of Yorkshire, and got by Squire Leeds' Old Starling out of Mr. Crofts' Chesnut mare; which Chesnut mare was got by Greyhound: out of the grandam of Lambton's grey mare Miss Doe [extended as in the Camden ctf. *supra*].

'*Mary Grey* was full sister to Young Starling: he won seven 50 pound Plates, six King Plates, a 200 gns. Match against Babram, and was sold to the Duke of Ancaster for a stud horse.

'Chesterfield Co., Va.

Robert Goode'.

An analysis of these certificates supports two deductions, viz:

(a) that during the American Revolution a horseman's tradition was current on James River that \**Mary Grey* was a sister to the successful racer known on the turf as Martindale's Young Starling and in the stud as the Ancaster Starling.

It will be noted that when John Harris undertook in 1778 to formulate the earliest extant certificate for \**Mary Grey* the material on which he based his unqualified statement of her provenience and breeding was derived, not from a statement by the importer (who was then still living in Virginia and, if applied to, might have made an authoritative declaration such as Carter Braxton contemporaneously made for \**Kitty Fisher*); not even from a Virginia traditional MS. pedigree; but straight from Heber, whose very printed words he used, viz:

[1755, Heber, p. 240; Pond, p. 201; with which cf. Cheny 1744, p. xli, and GSB, i, 173]

'To cover this season, at Mr. Thomas Thompson's, at Beverley, Yorkshire, the noted grey horse, called the Ancaster or Young Starling (formerly Mr. Martindale's) . . .

'*Young Starling* was bred by John Crofts, Esq., of Yorkshire, and got by Edward Leeds, Esqr.'s Old Starling: his dam by Old Partner: out of the grand dam of Lambton's grey mare Miss Doe which was got by Mr. Crofts' Bay Barb: her dam by Makeless: her grand dam by Brimmer: her great grand dam by a Son-of-Old Dodsworth: out of a Burton Barb Mare.

'Young Starling won seven fifty pound Plates, two of fifty guineas, one of an hundred and eighteen pounds, received twenty guineas premium for not starting, six King's Plates, and a two hundred guineas Match aside against Babram, and was then sold to the Duke of Ancaster for a stallion'.

(b) that when Mr. Wormeley sold to an unidentified purchaser an undated daughter of \*Mary Grey (Poll Flaxen by \*Jolly Roger) he delivered with her a certificate to the effect that his imported mare was by the Bolton Starling, 'out of Mr. Crofts' Chesnut-mare', and that she had a Greyhound cross in her breeding.

It will be noted that when in 1780 Harry Gaines formulated his certificate for Mary Grey he also had before him either the Ancaster Starling pedigree of 1755 or John Harris' echo of it (*s. v.* Fleetwood), but he did not state that Mary Grey was Sister-to-the-Ancaster Starling. His hesitation in that respect was palpably due to his having before him also such a MS. traditional certificate derived from the Wormeley stud as is suggested above. Mr. Gaines' effort was to reconcile these two testimonies with the result that he destroyed the authority of both.

That failure is apparent to the twentieth century critic who is equipped with stud books, but in the eighteenth century it was not apparent to other Virginia horsemen. The Ancaster Starling pedigree, as advertised 1755, was esoteric in form and lent itself to such an emendation as Mr. Harry Gaines had ventured, without awakening contemporary American criticism. And so the next two certificates for Mary Grey (*s. v.* Asahel and Brimmer) not only accepted the Gaines certificate for detail of breeding but reverted also to the Harris & Turpin thesis and renewed the allegation that Mary Grey was Sister-to-the-Ancaster Starling. To decorate this claim the text of the Ancaster Starling adv. of 1755 was again drawn upon for the statement of the turf form of that horse, which had not previously been published in any certificate for Mary Grey.

When the earliest collections for ASB were in progress in Southside Virginia during the eighteen twenties \*Mary Grey had become a mythological character, the alleged taproot of many doubtful traditional pedigrees. No one then ventured to identify her. Advocate, who knew the Southside pedigrees but apparently did not have the James River material hereinbefore collected, was justly sceptical and did not mention Mary Grey in his *Annals of the Turf* (1826). That Edgar (1833) was also to seek for material, if he was not constitutionally so reticent as Advocate, appears from the fact that in none of his many pedigrees ending in 'imported mare Mary Grey' did he venture an extension into the English books.

In this negative state of the record of \*Mary Grey Gen. Gibson of Washington invited Skinner in June 1832 (ATR, iii, 599) to produce the mare's pedigree and history. A year later (June 1833, ATR, iv, 548) Skinner responded by publishing a note which identified \*Mary Grey as a gr. m. 1742, by Roundhead out of Crofts' Ringbone by Partner; i. e., the Roundhead f. which GSB (i, 172) lists anonymously and without subsequent history among the produce of the dam of the Ancaster Starling. It was this identification which was eventually crystallized in ASB.

Skinner did not reveal the source of this identification; but there can be no doubt that it was Randolph of Roanoke. No one else but he then had a full collection of Virginia stud advertisements, from which an identification of Mary Grey as a (uterine, if not a full) Sister-to-the-Ancaster Starling might be derived, and to one who started out with that assumption the development of the pedigree published in 1833 was no more than work of the lamp: that it was uncritical work may be explained by the state of Randolph's mind during his last dark year.

Among the equine genealogists since Randolph's day there have been propounded several interesting alternative theses for the identification of \*Mary Grey, based on the records here arrayed; e. g.:

(a) that she was Sister to either Holme's Y. Starling (gr. c. 1751, GSB, i, 151) or, more probably, to Bailey's Y. Starling (gr. c. 1752, Heber 1756, p. 166; GSB, i, 162);

This proposal is a sacrifice to the manes of the Turpin tradition and in the lack of evidence to support it remains merely ingenious. Neither of the Young Starlings, so suggested as alternatives to the Ancaster Starling of that tradition, has been shown to have had any 'Sister' (or even a half sister) with a record which might be interpreted to fill any of the calls of the American evidence for \*Mary Grey.

(b) that her dam was the Chesnut-mare (by Crofts' Forester: out of Sister-to-Sampson by Greyhound) which was foaled in the Crofts stud in 1745 and is entered in GSB (i, 96, 61) *s. v. Cloudy*.

This proposal has the merit that the mare so suggested fills two of the calls of the Gaines tradition: not only is she proved to have had a Greyhound background but it appears that when she was in Ld. Godolphin's stud (1753-54) she was entered as 'Mr. Crofts' Chesnut mare' in the Godolphin stud book (MS. *penes* C. M. Prior, Esq.): it was not until after she had passed through Ld. Townshend's stud (where she was known as 'Chesnut Crofts', see Pond 1756, p. 220) that she acquired the name (Cloudy) by which GSB entered her. There are, however, critical difficulties with the record which weaken if they do not discredit an hypothesis of identification based on these testimonies, viz:

(1) Mr. Crofts is shown by GSB to have had several anonymous chestnut mares; (2) there is no evidence for Cloudy in the stud before she was acquired (1753) from Mr. Crofts by Ld. Godolphin; and (3) even if it could be shown that Cloudy was mated with the Bolton Starling after that horse returned from Ireland to Yorkshire (1749) and before she was sold to Ld. Godolphin, her resulting produce must necessarily have been too late in date to satisfy the call of the persistent Virginia tradition that \*Mary Grey was in America before 1750.

It would seem therefore that until new evidence comes to light the stud book entry of \*Mary Grey must remain an embryo.

*Identified produce:*

1755? f. Wormeley's [dam of Ruffin's Jolly Roger (ASB, i, 776) and grandam of Willis' Americus (ASB, i, 690, a double entry *s. v. America & Americus*) and Poindexter's Monarch (ASB, ii, 444) all advertised], by \*Dabster.

1765? f. Wormeley's Poll Flaxen (ASB, ii, 202, dam of Goode's Brimmer, etc.), by \*Jolly Roger.

The contemporary evidence for these two fillies, which has been cited above, indicates that they were both produce of the mare while she was in the Wormeley stud on the Rappahannock River; but there is no authenticated evidence to support the Southside tradition, discussed below, that the mare produced other fillies to \*Jolly Roger, either in the Wormeley stud or, as that tradition implies, later in the Roanoke valley (whither \*Jolly Roger was removed in 1766), after she had left the Wormeley stud and passed into another and unidentified ownership.

*The unauthenticated Jolly Roger fillies:*

Randolph of Roanoke noted in his *Register* (*s. v. W. Jones' Betsy Bieper*) that Speaker Nathaniel Macon (1758-1837) told him that Mary Grey 'had seven filly foals by Jolly' and in 1839 R. S. Wooding of Kentucky recorded (ATR, xi, 100) that Mr. Macon's nephew, the Hon. Willis Alston of N. C., increased this roster to *eleven*, 'which will account for the very great number of pedigrees tracing to mares by \*Jolly Roger out of \*Mary Grey'.

Although the memory of an old folk ballad has always made the name Mary Grey a favorite for a grey mare without regard to breeding, the argument from geography suggests, if it does not prove, that \*Mary Grey was the taproot of the pedigrees of (a) Peter Conway's Mary Grey, which raced at Fredericksburg in 1774 and was advertised for sale by William Black of Manchester, Va., in 1780, and (b) Francis Eppes' Mary Grey (ATR, vi, 372) by Tippoo Saib, son of Lindsey's

Arabian, which was dam (1800-1808) of Wilkes' Wonder, Speed's Palafox, and Johnson's (later Gen. Andrew Jackson's) Pacolet.

On the other hand, many of the early nineteenth century traditional pedigrees derived from the Roanoke valley which extended to \*Mary Grey are unconvincing. Wallace's judgment, if truculently stated (*The Horse of America* 1897, p. 96), that these were no more than decorative inventions seems just; indeed, A. J. Davie (1785-1849) proved it to be so (ATR, xi, 154, 324) with reference to a Kentucky foundation mare, Mr. Wooding's Mary Powell (br m. 1823, by Sir Archy, bred by W. Amis of N. C.). What is even more significant because nearer the source is that Major Davie's great-uncle Willie Jones (1740-1801), the noted Roanoke River breeder and quarter-racer, in whose books Edgar (pp. 312, 323, and cf. ATR, iii, 276, 274) found attributed to \*Mary Grey those two Jolly Roger fillies (Lucy Pride and Marsh mare) from which descended several noted racers of the immediately post-revolutionary period (e. g., Jones' Betsy Bieper & Haynes' Y. Flimnap, both by \*Flinnap and Drury Jones' President by \*Clockfast), himself discredited that attribution by stating, in an advertised certificate of 1799, that the taproot of the breeding of his Y. Wildair (q. v. ATR, iii, 274; Edgar, p. 534; ASB, i, 446) was

*'an imported mare whose name I am told was Mary Grey, but I myself know nothing of this last mare'.*

When this statement is read with that made in 1832 (ATR, iii, 276) by A. J. Davie that one of the foundation mares of the Roanoke Valley was a 'Jolly Roger mare: dam Mary Grey' owned by his great uncle, it might be interpreted as meaning nothing more than that in 1799 Mr. Jones disclaimed responsibility for the extensions of the pedigree of \*Mary Grey which had then recently been bruited by the Virginia advts. of the Turpin & Gaines tradition; but on its face it has the appearance of impatience with the efforts of some of Mr. Jones' imaginative neighbours to 'promote' their stock as descended from a mare which in 1799 was becoming fabulous. In any event, as a testimony, Mr. Jones' statement weakens the uncritical traditions on which Bruce built the Kentucky pedigrees which traced to \*Mary Grey through the Roanoke Valley; and it is possible, therefore, that the same doubt rests upon Bruce's credits to \*Mary Grey of the Bonny and Nancy which Edgar (pp. 121, 354) says he found in the books of George Tarry of Mecklenburg Co., Va., both reputed to be by \*Jolly Roger out of \*Mary Grey.

*\*Mary Grey not a proved Matriarch:*

However doubtful may be the 'historicity' of some of the Jolly Roger fillies attributed by ASB to \*Mary Grey, the extension in ASB of the

particular pedigree by which that mare has been recognised as a 'matriarch' is, on criticism, contradicted by the record.

Following Bruce, Gerry (p. 269) credits \*Mary Grey with representation on the modern American turf by the winning descendants of Parker's Lady-of-the-Lake (b. m. 1812, by \*Sir Harry: out of the dam of Irby's Shylock by \*Diomed, ASB, i, 620, 344).

The source for the breeding of Parker's mare is as follows:

[ATR, vii, 41] ''B. m. [*Lady-of-the-Lake*], twenty-three years old in May next [i. e., foaled 1812] by \*Sir Harry: dam of Shylock, Pedlar & Cicero by \*Diomed: \*St. George: \*Fearnought: \*Jolly Roger: [*fifth*] dam an imp. mare'.

'Her produce, belonging to me, a ch. m. [Charlotte Hamilton] nine years old next spring [i. e., foaled 1825] by Sir Charles . . .

'Gallatin, Tenn., January 31, 1834.

G. W. Parker'.

As this pedigree is in the precise terms in which Edmund Irby of Nottoway Co., Virginia (who was President of the Richmond Jockey Club, 1828-30) advertised his Shylock in 1818 (*The Roanoke Stud*, p. 163) and in which Thomas Friend Wilson of Amelia Co., Virginia, the breeder not only of Lady-of-the-Lake but of Shylock and all his uterine brothers, certified those colts in 1828 to Edgar (pp. 457, 390, 150), it is clear that in her day the identity of the taproot of Wilson's Diomed mare was not known.

That it was Bruce himself who first identified that taproot as \*Mary Grey appears from his entry (ASB, ii, 201) of Haynes' Old Poll (a Fearnought-mare whose traditional pedigree, as certified in the advts. 1796 ff. of her son Drury Jones' President, traced to \*Mary Grey), wherein Bruce credited Old Poll with an anonymous undated and otherwise unvouched for 'f. by \*St. George'. There is no other explanation to be made of this credit except that Bruce intended it, despite an inconsistency of dates and the Partner cross in Old Poll's breeding, to lay a foundation for the identification of Old Poll as the Fearnought-mare in his Lady-of-the-Lake pedigree (ASB, i, 620), wherein he named \*Mary Grey as Lady-of-the-Lake's taproot.

Bruce might have been happier if he had identified the Fearnought mare of the Lady-of-the-Lake pedigree as the dam of Page's Boxer (AF, x, 151, No. 98; xi, 46; ASB, i, 436), a Fearnought-mare to which is attributed a pedigree identical with that which Mr. Wilson attributed to the Fearnought-mare in the Lady-of-the-Lake pedigree; but had he done so Bruce must still have been without proof.

Va. 1748

MUSLIN-FACE (*Oxnard's*) *Morton's*, b. m. 1741? [breeding not recorded].

Not in ASB; except that Bruce notes this mare as a taproot in pedigrees of the Smith-of-Moratico stock; e. g., ASB, i, 658, *s. v.* Little-David-mare.

'Mr. Oxnard's b. m. Muslin-face' was on the turf in Durham 1745-48, a consistent winner of Fifties for gallows. Cheney did not know her age or breeding; but his records show the interesting fact that during her English career she shrank in race measurements from 13.3¼ in 1745 to 13.2½ h. in 1748. That she was brought to Virginia by Joseph Morton of Leedstown on the Rappahannock after the season of 1748, with Morton's \*Traveller, is the cumulative testimony of the earliest extant vouchers for that Smith-of-Moratico racing blood of which John Tayloe III certified publicly in 1809 (*s. v.* Smith's Iphigenia, in ATR, vii, 572) 'knowing the above stock I can with safety recommend it', viz:

[1777, Advocate's calendar of an adv. from a lost file of VG, in AF, x, 118, No. 62; whence Edgar, p. 396 & ASB, ii, 468]

'[Smith's] *Pilgrim* [b. c. 1773] 'was got by Yorick, the property of Col. Tayloe: his dam by Little Davie: his grandam by Old [Morton's] Traveller: out of Old Muslin Face, a mare imported to Virginia by Jos. Morton, Esq.

'Moratico, Va.

W. Smith'.

[1788, in *VG & Petersburg Intelligencer*, March 18, 1796; and calendar in AF, x, 78; ATR, ii, 413; whence Edgar, p. 161 & ASB, i, 722]

'[Walker's] *Commution* [b. c. 1784] 'was got by Syme's Wildair: his dam by Col. Tayloe's Yorick: his grandam by Little David, a horse bred by Col. Tayloe from his English horse Childers and Jenny Cameron: his great grandam by Morton's Traveller: and his great great grandam was the famous English running mare known by the name of Oxnard's Muslinface, imported by Mr. [Joseph] Morton, for whose performances in England consult the books'.

'January 31, 1788.

John Belfield'.

[1825, Randolph of Roanoke's notes from the stud book of John Tayloe III, recorded in Randolph's *Register*, with which cf. Ogle Tayloe's excerpt from the same source '*s. v.* Miss Fauntleroy in ATR, ii, 51, and Charles Smith's certificate for his Iphigenia in ATR, vii, 572.

All of these pedigrees were misinterpreted by Edgar, *s. v. Y. Muslin Face*, whence ASB].

'[*Tayloe's*] *Betsey Muslin*, afterwards Bonny Black, bl. m. [age not recorded], bo't of Chas. Smith of Moratico; died 1799.

'Got by Yorick: dam by Little Davy (which was bred by the late Hon. Jno. Tayloe, from his noted running m. Jenny Cameron and Childers): her dam by Morton's Traveller: gr. dam [*sic.*] by ditto: out of the m. imported by the late Mr. Jos. Morton, called Muslin Face. See Race Book [i. e., Cheny] 1745, &c.'

*Identified produce:*

1752? f. Morton's [grandam (or third dam) of the Smith-of-Moratico Little-David-mare], by Morton's \*Traveller.

This Little David-mare was duly entered in ASB (i, 658) as the dam of Pilgrim; but the record of her one or more fillies by Yorick was confused, *s. v.* 'Y. Muslinface' (ASB, ii, 127) and 'Yorick-mare' (ASB, ii, 421).

The most conspicuous cross of this blood in later pedigrees is that attributed to Reeves' & Maughon's 'Commutation-mare', which is entered, in the accepted pedigree (ASB, i, 299), as the grandam of J. J. Harrison's (later W. R. Johnson's) Sir Charles (ch. c. 1816, by Sir Archy); but on the identification of that mare see the debate in ATR, xiii, 286, 355, 477.



Va. 1748

PRIMROSE, **21**, (*R. Shafto's*) *Beckwith's*, b. m. 1739, by the Wyvill Belgrade Turk (or his son Wyvill's Y. Belgrade): Sir R. Milbank's Doll (GSB, i, 9) by Ld. Darcy's Woodcock: Moonah Barb-mare.

ASB, i, 120, may be strengthened by historical specification.

This mare was recorded on the turf in Northumberland and Durham 1745-46. Cheny apparently did not know her age, and left his readers to deduce, as the editors of GSB of 1891 (i, 9) did deduce, that because she raced persistently (and always unsuccessfully) against Miss Betty Routh's Othello (bl. c. 1738, by Oroonoko, son of Hartley's Blind Horse) she was 'aged' in 1745. She must, then, have had unrecorded experience at neighbourhood race meets in the North before 1745, and, it may be, during the summer of 1747 as well.

Cheny entered two progressive and inconsistent pedigrees of this mare, viz:



[Cheny 1745, p. 147]

'*Mr. Robert Shafto's Primrose* was out of Sir Ralph Milbank's Doll and the Wyvill Belgrade Turk, *sire of Volunteer, Bashaw, Garnet, etc.*'

[Cheny 1746, p. 164]

'*Mr. Robert Shafto's Primrose* was got by the Wyvill Belgrade Turk *which got the sire of Volunteer, Bashaw, Garnet, Primate, etc.*

'The dam of Primrose was got by the Darcy Woodcock (she was also the dam of Rib, etc.): her dam was bred at Hampton Court: out of both a Barb-horse and a Barb-mare'.

That the mare so identified was 'sent to America' is the evidence of the single pedigree certificate, which was Bruce's source. As first published in Tennessee in 1840, this was as follows:

[ATR, xi, 656; whence ASB, i, 462]

'*Meriwether's Fraxinella*, ch. m. 1822, by Virginian: \*Diomed: Syme's Wildair: Mark Anthony: \*Jolly Roger: \*Shark [*sic.*]: \*Sober John: \**Primrose who was got by the Wyvill Belgrade Turk: Ld. Darcy's Woodcock: Barb-horse out of a Barb-mare. Vide English Racing Calendar for 1746.*

'Clarksville, Tenn., November 6, 1840. Charles N. Meriwether'.

It will be noted that the Virginia original from which this certificate purported to derive did not identify the taproot (the Moonah Barb-mare) as a nineteenth century pedigree maker must have done and that some one (the '*vide*' indicates Randolph of Roanoke, who is proved by his own *Register* to have done such service for the historical record of Morton's \*Muslin-face) had called attention to the similarity of its archaic form in that respect with the contemporary record of Cheny 1746. These considerations go far to afford assurance that the American pedigree recorded in 1840 represented a direct tradition of the certificate the mare brought with her to Virginia long before the days of stud books and may therefore be accepted as a warrant that the mare crossed the Atlantic; incidentally also, that her sire was the Wyvill Belgrade Turk (who lived to 1740, GSB, i, 392) as stated in Cheny 1746; and not his son Y. Belgrade, as was the historical and literary deduction, from Cheny 1745, of the editors of GSB (i, 9) when in 1891 they first assembled the produce of Primrose's dam.

If thus assured of the fact of importation, there is no categorical evidence to fix the importation date, but the mare's English record makes possible a deduction on that point. When the turf form of \*Primrose is read with that of Morton's \*Muslinface it will appear that both mares disappeared from the turf in the North of England at the same

time; which fact added to the additional coincidence of common migration to Virginia suggests that Joseph Morton brought them together to the Rappahannock Valley in the autumn of 1748, with the colt later known as Morton's \*Traveller.

The date (1748) so deduced, and the argument from historical identification of the English mares known to be in Virginia before 1750, suggests further that, on her arrival in Virginia, \*Primrose passed into the stud of Morton's neighbour, Sir Marmaduke Beckwith of Richmond Co., to become the anonymous 'imported mare' attributed to that last named worthy in another traditional Rappahannock river pedigree preserved by Edgar (p. 254, s. v. Hughes' Herod, b. c. 1799, by Hoomes' \*Porto, son of King Herod).

#### *Identified produce:*

1750? f. [sixth dam of Hughes' Herod], by \*Monkey.

1751? f. [sixth dam of Meriwether's Fraxinella], by \*Spark?

The 'Shark' cross in the Fraxinella pedigree must be either misplaced or else an example of the casual confusion with \*Spark for which there are several pedigree precedents (e. g., Rose's Norval, ATR, iii, 48, 204). Considering its remote position it is probably the latter; and considering the date of the imported mare it may be argued also that it was originally ahead of \*Sober John. It is not impossible that before Morton's Traveller began to cover, a mare owned on Rappahannock River was mated with \*Spark; while the stud floruit of \*Sober John was 1755-63.



Md. 1750

**SELIMA, 21**, (*Ld. Godolphin's Tasker's & eventually Tayloe's*, b. m. 1745, by the Godolphin Arabian: *Ld. Godolphin's Shireborn* ('Sister to Sherborne', 1739, GSB, i, 102) by *Hobgoblin: Bajazet's dam by Whitefoot: Leedes: Moonah Barb-mare*.

ASB, i, 126, derived from the Va. adv. 1777 of Galloway's Selim, and thence transferred to GSB, i, 99, s. v. Large Hartley-mare, has been disproved, and should be amended.

No certificate of the breeding of \*Selima under the hand of either Benjamin Tasker, jr., her importer, or of John Tayloe II, who event-

ually owned her, has come to light to speak for her provenience at the American source. The earliest extant American testimony for the mare is of the equine generation following her death; and, so far as it went was convincing because it came from two Maryland horsemen who had known her in the flesh and had bred from her stock. Both Samuel Galloway (1767 *s. v.* Hector) and Thomas Hamilton (1777 *s. v.* Stella) certified publicly that Selima was 'by the Godolphin Arabian'; but neither of these confessors named the mare's dam; nor did Judge Duvall (ATR, ii, 458) when he recorded what he had heard on the Maryland turf during his boyhood.

The consequence of this silence was that after the American Revolution the Maryland tradition of Selima's breeding had become eclectic. Some pedigrees then recorded that her dam was 'one of Ld. Godolphin's best mares'; others that (like \*Kitty Fisher) she came out of Ld. Granby's stud; while still others were content with obviously mythological decorative detail; e. g. (ATR, vi, 157), that Selima was 'presented to Col. Tasker in England upon the express condition of her exportation and that she should not run in the Kingdom'.

Thus it became possible for Virginia horsemen to originate and bruit four contradictory theses, viz:

(a) That \*Selima was out of Shafto's Snapdragon (GSB, i, 192).

This thesis was first recorded in 1796 by John Tayloe III in the first stud adv. of his Bellair II by \*Medley. For a generation thereafter it was accepted and repeated throughout Virginia, until Advocate (in *Annals of the Turf* 1826) applied to it the argument from dates, and the genealogists agreed (ATR, iii, 599; v, 643) that it was thereby discredited.

(b) That \*Selima was 'Sister to Babraham' (GSB, i, 99).

This thesis had its origin in the 1777 advertisement by Henry Anderson of Amelia Co. which introduced Galloway's Selim in Virginia and identified the dam of that horse (\*Selima) as 'Sister to Babraham'. There are precedents in other provincial certificates which suggest that this was intended to be no more than a statement that \*Selima and Rogers' Babraham were got by the same sire; but when, fifty years later, the collectors of material for ASB were unable to turn up any more authoritative clue to \*Selima's dam they fell back on the Anderson ctf. 'Advocate' recorded it twice (1826 in *Annals of the Turf*, and 1828 in AF, x, 143, No. 82); Judge Duvall echoed it doubtfully with a qualifying 'it is said' (ATR, 1830, i, 480; 1832, iii, 488); and in 1832 Gen. George Gibson of Washington (ATR, iii, 599, & cf. iv, 100)

first advanced the proposal that \*Selima might be identified with Ld. Craven's anonymous 1746 filly listed by GSB among the produce of the Large Hartley-mare. That specification was, however, then received doubtfully. An unidentified Maryland horseman (1834, ATR, v, 643) admitted that the suggestion was ingenious and possible, but called attention to the fact that it remained conjecture; that the 'Sister to Babraham' thesis had 'only lately' been advanced and did not come from Maryland.

(c) *That \*Selima was sister to Ld. Godolphin's Daphne* (GSB, i, 88).

This was the thesis of Randolph of Roanoke. It was first recorded and later abandoned by Advocate (in *Annals of the Turf* 1826). Later, Randolph himself elaborated and stoutly argued it in his adv. of Rinaldo 1832; and was answered by Gen. George Gibson (ATR, iii, 599), who pointed out that GSB entered no Sister-to-Daphne, an argument which was anaesthetic, if not lethal, among American horsemen of the eighteen thirties. Randolph's thesis has persisted nevertheless. It was reproduced in all the editions of Cottom from 1833-48, and has since reappeared periodically. The most recent avatar was in an unexpected place (*cf.* the notice of the Selima Stakes in *Thoroughbred Record*, October 26, 1929).

(d) *That \*Selima's dam was Sister to Keck's Aura, the dam of \*Juniper* (GSB, i, 24).

This was 'Panton's' contribution to the Selima debate. In 1832 Robert Livingston of New York noted (ATR, iv, 100) that

'in the pedigrees of Mr. DeLancey's imported horse Lath it is stated that the grandam of Lath [Bay Basto, GSB, i, 32, 59] by Flying Childers was the grandam of Selima'.

This must have been derived from a pedigree of \*Lath current among New York horsemen while he was on the American turf (1768-72); for it does not appear in the pedigrees published after Lath was retired to the stud (1773); and so what Mr. Livingston reported in 1832 was merely a tradition. But it was such an attractive tradition that the ingenious 'Panton' felt justified in making a play with it. The identification he tentatively proposed (ATR, iv, 264) was, however, purely 'literary' and has never been seriously considered.

The significance of the Randolph & 'Panton' theses as to \*Selima is that they were both attempts to specify an old tradition; which, reduced to its elements, was in effect that Selima came out of the D. of Devonshire's stud at Chatsworth and brought with her to America a Flying Childers cross. That this tradition was pre-revolutionary in its origin appears from its relation to \*Lath; and there has survived another

vestigial testimony that it was current in Maryland even before the day of \*Lath.

In a New Jersey adv. of 1779 of Sharpe's Pastime (b. c. 1772, described as by \*Othello, and if so his last foal) John Ridout (1731-1797) of Annapolis, to whom was committed the duty of dispersing the Whitehall stud after Governor Sharpe had retired to England, is made to certify that the dam of \*Selima was by Flying Childers out of a Bolton Sloven mare of the No. 4 Family which cannot be identified in GSB. The significance of this is that it apparently represented the opinion of Governor Sharpe; for Mr. Ridout was not himself a horseman and must have founded whatever he said of Selima on Governor Sharpe's stud papers.

The deduction which the critic is compelled to draw from the cumulative confusion of these records is that in the eighteen thirties the dam of \*Selima was unknown. In 1857 'Frank Forester' was considered a heretic for publishing his judgment to that effect; but as the diligent research of the subsequent nineteenth century equine genealogists failed to bring to light any new evidence, the unhappy negative remained constant.

In 1868 Bruce was unwilling to accept this conclusion. He plumped for the 'Sister to Babraham' thesis and the subsequent identification with Ld. Craven's f. of 1746 and, without suggestion that there was any doubt of the identification, entered \*Selima, by the pedigree which Gen. Gibson had first extended (ATR, iv, 102) as a member of the No. 15 Family.

This entry had an unexpected repercussion. On Bruce's authority the 1891 edition of GSB revised its entry of the Large Hartley-mare by describing her previously anonymous filly of 1746 as 'Selima . . . sent to the United States of America (sic.)'.

At long last, in 1933, the proof of Selima's breeding came to light, contradicting all the American hypotheses and confirming the earliest Md. tradition that her dam was 'one of Ld. Godolphin's best mares'. The private MS. stud book kept by Lord Godolphin's stud groom from 1734 to 1763 then reached the hands of Mr. C. M. Prior and revealed entries which substantially modify and expand the GSB records of Ld. Godolphin's breeding operations.

Among the brood mares in Ld. Godolphin's stud, at Babraham in Cambridgeshire, from 1744-1754, the Godolphin stud book lists

'SHIREBORN [b. m. 1739, being the younger 'Sister-to-Sherborne' of GSB, i, 102] was got by Hobgoblin; her dam by Whitefoot; her grandam by Leeds; and out of Queen Ann Moony (sic.) Barb mare at Hampton Court'.

This mare was entered by GSB as the younger of *two* 'Sisters to Sherborne' and is there (as in Pick, i, 144) credited with producing Martindale's Shepherdess 1743, Greville's Noble 1744, as well as, among other colts, Ld. Godolphin's Chub 1748 & Entrance 1749. The Godolphin stud book corrects these credits by showing that there were in the Godolphin stud *four* (not two) 'Sisters to Sherborne', viz: 'Hob-goblin-mare' (bay, 1736), 'Brown Betty' (bay or br. 1737), 'Miss Dutton' (neither coat nor age recorded) and 'Shireborn' (bay 1739 & named from the fact that she came out of the Dutton stud at Sherborne in Gloucestershire), and by listing their respective produce at the source. On analysis of those original entries Mr. Prior notes that 'in GSB several of the produce [of these four mares are] indiscriminately apportioned between the two' [of 1737 & 1739] which GSB entered. What is here of immediate concern in relation to this historical confusion is not so much that the 'Shireborn-mare' has been credited with produce of her sisters (e. g., Martindale's Shepherdess, which was a daughter of the eldest sister of 1736, one of the mares unknown to GSB), as that, if she is shown to have been dam of Chub 1746 & Entrance 1749, several of her other produce were omitted by GSB; including in that omission a filly foal of 1745 by the Godolphin Arabian, which is proved by the detail of the following entry in the Godolphin stud book to have been \*Selima, viz:

Stallion	Foles in 1745	Mares
Arabian	<p><i>April ye 30<sup>th</sup>: A Bay Filly with a Small Star &amp; a Little of ye near hind Heell white.</i></p> <p><i>This Filly sold to Mr. Tasker into Mary Land. She was cover'd by ye Arabian (sic.) in 1750 &amp; was sent from here Sept<sup>r</sup> following.</i></p>	Shireborn mare

Thus, at the English source, the pedigree of \*Selima is extended into a family (No. 21) of better quality than that of Babraham (No. 15) to which she has been attributed; and it is proved that she reached Maryland in the autumn of 1750.

As there is no American evidence that Selima produced a foal imported *in utero*, an interpretation of the entry in the Godolphin stud book, so far as it concerns the identity of the horse to which the mare was put before she left England, is, happily, academic. It is difficult to believe that that horse was her own sire.

The earliest American evidence for \*Selima is that she raced in Maryland in Col. Tasker's colours, in 1752 (Culver, p. 56) unbeaten, and was then retired to the Bellair Stud in Prince George's Co., Md.; where she teemed with six foals before Col. Tasker's death. At the ensuing dispersal of the Tasker stock (see the adv. in MG, May 14, 1761) she was offered for sale, described as 'the noted bay mare called Selima and four of her foals [Sharpe's Traveller-mare, Stella, Selim and Ebony]'. The foals were scattered and the mare herself, then sixteen years old, migrated to the Mount Airy stud of John Tayloe II in Virginia (see the adv. 1783 of Willis' Rockingham) where she lived out her life, producing four more foals.

On this record the following is a summary of the life history of \*Selima, viz:

1745 foaled in Ld. Godolphin's stud.

1750, April 18, aet. 4 (Cheny, pp. 9, 10) paid forfeit in a Sweepstakes run at Newmarket (when she was described as 'bay filly of the earl of Godolphin's').

1750, September, aet. 5, 'sold to Mr. [Benjamin] Tasker [junior] and sent to Maryland'.

1752, aet. 6 & 7, raced in Maryland and Virginia.

1753-60 in the Tasker stud at Bellair in Md.

1761, May, aet. 16, sold to John Tayloe II at the dispersal of the Tasker stud.

1761-65 in the Tayloe stud at Mount Airy in Va.

?1766, aet. 21, died at Mount Airy.

#### *Identified produce:*

1754? bl. c. Tasker's (later Brent's) Ariel by Morton's \*Traveller.

There is no surviving evidence for this c. on the turf. He is attested, however, by pedigrees in which he is a cross (e. g., Wharton's Fearnought-mare of the Lexington pedigree, *q. v. s. v. Apollo's-dam*, Va. 1763) and by two Md. advts. 1762-63 (the latter calendared in ATR, iv, 54, whence ASB), whereby it appears that he covered in the Bellair stud until the dispersal sale (1761) and thereafter successively at William Digges' in Charles Co., Md., & at William Brent's in Stafford Co., Va., where he was as late as 1772 when he got Skipwith's Black-and-all-Black (ASB, i, 701). For a rebuttal of the scandal as to his breeding, suggested by his black coat (both his sire & dam being bays), see H. Rozer's statement of 1782 in ATR, vi, 159.

## 1755? c. A. Lightfoot's Partner by Morton's \*Traveller.

The extant evidence for this c. is altogether in the stud in Va. following the Tasker dispersal sale (May 1761), viz: 1761 at R. Carter's, 'Nomini', in Westmoreland; 1762-66 at P. Ludwell's, 'Greenspring', in James City Co.; 1767-71 at A. Lightfoot's in Brunswick & Goochland; 1772-74 at Thomas Mann Randolph's, 'Tuckahoe', in Goochland; 1775-76 at Robert Skipwith's, 'Rowanty', in Dinwiddie; 1777-80 at John Hartwell Cocke's, 'Swan's Point', in Surry; 1781 at Robert Bolling's, 'Bolling-brook', in Dinwiddie. Speaker Nathaniel Macon told Randolph of Roanoke (Randolph's *Register*) that Partner stood eventually [1782?] at 'Mr. Green's' [i. e., the breeder of Green's Celer-mare, ATR, i, 583; v, 164] in Warren Co., N. C. and there died 'about the end of the [Revolutionary] war'; when he would have been more than 26 years of age.

## 1757? f. Sharpe's Traveller-mare (Leonidas' dam) by Morton's \*Traveller.

This anonymous m. was acquired at the Tasker dispersal sale (1761) by Gov. Horatio Sharpe of Md. as the foundation of his 'Whitehall' stud. There she was bred to \*Othello & \*Juniper to produce the two filly foals, neither of which has a separate entry in ASB although, as shown by pedigrees, both were prolific producers of the most noted of the Sharpe stock; and to Lloyd's Traveller to produce Leonidas. Eventually Gov. Sharpe sold his Traveller-mare to John Parke Custis of Va. with Leonidas & her Othello f., with the consequence that that filly had the honour to become the dam of G. Washington's Magnolio (ch. c. 1780, by Lindsey's Arabian, ASB, ii, 433; JIS, p. 177). It was, however, from Sharpe's Juniper-mare (sixth dam of Fanny Wright, q. v. *infra*) that the persistent representation of this stock has derived. The evidence for the produce of Sharpe's Traveller-mare, correcting in detail ASB, ii, 367, is collected in BS, pp. 59 ff.

## 1758 f. Hamilton's Stella by \*Othello.

Judge Duvall (ATR, i, 480) said that this Stella 'was never trained but was the best brood mare of her time'. She was acquired at the Tasker dispersal sale (1761) by Thomas Hamilton of 'Schoolfield' in Prince George's Co., Md., the importer of Dove, Figure & Ranger, who bred her successively to all those English horses to produce, among others, two outstanding Dove fillies (Thistle 1764, & Primrose 1765), both distinguished on the Md. turf and by their widely distributed descendants. The younger (Primrose) was the better of the two, though both are still represented on the turf. A casual record made in a Kentucky advt. of 1789 (*s. v.* Don Carlos, O'Connor, p. 4) notes that Primrose 'won five purses against the best and most capital horses on the continent *and was to have been taken to England to run for the King's guineas, only prevented by the non-export Resolves in 1775*'; and it is through a Virginia bred granddaughter of Primrose (Selden's Lady Bolingbroke by \*Pantaloone, ASB, i, 599) that most of the persisting progeny of \*Selima trace to their American taproot.



## 1759 b. c. Galloway's Selim by \*Othello.

This c. was acquired as a two year old at the Tasker dispersal sale (1761) by Samuel Galloway of 'Tulip Hill' in Anne Arundel Co., Md. (ATR, iii, 488). His remarkable performances on the turf in Md. & Pa. 1763-67 were recorded by Judge Duvall (ATR, i, 480) & his floruit in the stud is attested by extant advts., viz: 1764-76 at 'Tulip Hill' in Md.; 1777 at H. Anderson's in Dinwiddie Co., Va.; 1778-79 at R. Parker's in Sussex Co., Va.; 1780 at W. Blount's in Southampton Co., Va.

## 1760 bl. f. Brent's Ebony by \*Othello.

This m. was purchased at the Tasker dispersal sale (1761) by William Brent of 'Richland' in Stafford Co., Va., who soon thereafter acquired also her uterine brother Ariel. She was trained and raced (*teste* Judge Duvall, ATR, i, 53), but the evidence for her performances is lost. The inadequate record of her produce in ASB (i, 361) is supplemented, with illustrative contemporary advts., in BS, pp. 64 ff. & in the discussion of the Timoleon pedigree in JIS, p. 75.

## 1761 c. Tayloe's Bellair I by Morton's \*Traveller.

No evidence has come to light for this c. on the turf, nor is there any extant advt. of him in the stud. He is attested, however, by a few Virginia pedigrees (e. g., Thornton's Whistlejacket, *q. v. s. v.* Churchill's Spanish-mare, Va. 1747, & ATR, v, 329, whence ASB), in which he is a cross and which indicate that he covered at 'Mount Airy' in Va. about 1766. The description of him in these vouchers as a 'son of Morton's Traveller and Selima, bred by the hon. John Tayloe', suggests also that he was foaled at 'Mount Airy' and that he re-crossed the Potomac in his dam's belly after Col. Tayloe had acquired her at the Tasker dispersal sale (1761). He must have died young.

## 1762? bl. c. Allen Jones' Spadille by \*Janus.

This Janus c. made his career on the Roanoke River in N. C. & Va., having been brought thither by Allen Jones of Halifax Co., N. C., brother to Willie Jones, the noted quarter racer. None of the extant advts. (1770-1776) identifies his dam except as 'an imported mare'. The identification of that mare as \*Selima was propounded by Edgar (p. 473) on what he claimed to be the authority of the books of Gen. Allen Jones. All that may be said of that identification is that if not proved it is not impossible; that there was opportunity for \*Selima to have been mated with \*Janus while she was at 'Mount Airy'.

## 1763? br. c. Tayloe's Little Juniper by \*Juniper.

This c., foaled at 'Mount Airy', was unsuccessful on the only occasion when his breeder started him, at Annapolis 1769 (Culver, p. 62). Two extant stud advts. suffice, however, to identify him, viz: 1778 at Isaac Winston's in Hanover; 1779 at John Coles' in Albemarle.

## 1765? bl. f. Tayloe's Black Selima by \*Fearnought.

This m., the last of her dam's produce, was foaled at 'Mount Airy', where she lived out her life. The ASB entry (i, 245) of her is inadequate not only as to its dates but by its omissions (e. g. Thornton's, later, in S. C., Taylor's Polyphemus by Yorick & Prior's Federalist by \*Lath, both good stallions and both attested by extant advts., to be her sons). Her reputation was made, however, by her grandson, Bellair II (gr. c. 1786, by \*Medley, ATR, v, 465; ASB, ii, 296). The detailed evidence for Black Selima is collected in BS, pp. 68 ff.

*Delete from ASB:*

Bruce credited \*Selima with several foals which are proved at his sources to have been uncritically misinterpreted. They were *descendants* of \*Selima, viz:

*Sharpe's Mariamne* (Pastime's dam) by \*Figure: Sharpe's Traveller-mare by Morton's \*Traveller: \*Selima.

*Hiltzheimer's Babraham* by \*Juniper: Hiltzheimer's Selima by Galloway's Selim (son of \*Othello out of \*Selima): Molly Pacolet by Hopper's Pacolet (son of \*Spark out of \*Queen Mab): Tasker's Moll Brazen by \*Spark: \*Miss Colvill.

*Cadwalader's Camilla* by \*Tanner: Hamilton's Stella by \*Othello: \*Selima.

*\*Selima a proved Matriarch:*

There are in print several progressive rosters of Selima's descendants, viz:

1832 Gen. Gibson's deduction of her produce, in ATR, iv, 102.

1834 Ogle Tayloe's list of winners during his father's turf primacy, 1791-1812, in ATR, vi, 55.

1892 Bruce in *The Thoroughbred Horse*, pp. 68 ff., bringing the list down to the day (1887) of 'the immortal Hanover, one of the greatest horses of history'.

1931 Gerry in *The Matriarchy of the American Turf*, pp. 95 ff., covering the period since Hanover.

As shown by this last testimony, the blood of Selima was transmitted to the modern American turf by four mares of her descendants which between 1820-1840 were sent from Virginia, South Carolina and Maryland to the 'race horse region' of Tennessee and Kentucky, viz:

*Selden's*, later in *Northern Alabama James Jackson's*, Virginia (gr. m. 1804, by \*Dare Devil; q. v. Spirit vii, 62; ASB, ii, 391).

*Gracey's*, later in *Kentucky Duncan's*, *Ophelia* (gr. m. 1826?, by S. Washington's Wild Medley, son of Tayloe's Mendoza (he by Page's Boxer & he by \*Medley); q. v. ATR, xiii, 112; ASB, ii, 163).

*Emory's*, later in Kentucky *Brengman's*, *Fanny Wright* (gr. m. 1827, by Wright's Silverheels, son of Ogle's Oscar; q. v. ATR, vi, 423; vii, 576; xiv, 556; ASB, i, 430).

*Wallis'*, later in Tennessee *John Shelby's*, *Prima* (ch. m. 1838, by Wallis' Corsica, son of John Richards; q. v. ATR, vi, 483-4; ASB, ii, 216).

Of the 21 winners 1875-1930 which Gerry lists as descended from these four mares, 16 traced to Selima through her daughter Hamilton's Stella (by \*Othello); and 5 through her daughter Sharpe's Traveller-mare (by Morton's \*Traveller).

Selima's memory has been kept green. In recognition of the persistence of her stock twentieth century Maryland horsemen have appropriately established (1926) the *Selima Stakes*; to be run annually at Laurel, by two year old fillies, one mile. Supplementing a well lined purse, the winning owner receives also, as an historical souvenir, a gold challenge cup, bearing the following inscription:

*'This cup and cover is presented by the Belair Stud (William Woodward, owner) in memory of Selima (by the Godolphin Arabian), imported to Belair in the reign of George the Second. Selima became the ancestress of Hanover, Foxall and many fine racehorses'.*



## Va. 1750

MISS COLVILL (*Ld. Tankerville's*) *John Colvill's*, later *B. Tasker's* [not convincingly identified].

ASB, i, 109, needs amendment. This was derived from Advocate's note (in *Annals of the Turf*) of the breeding of Lee's Mark Anthony; which note was in turn based on a misprint in the Va. adv. (1770) of Mark Anthony.

John Colvill, born at Newcastle-on-Tyne of a family of overseas merchants, made his appearance in Virginia in 1733, trading in the Potomac from his own ship; and during the following year established himself at 'Cleesh' on Great Hunting Creek in what was then Prince William, but soon became Fairfax, County. He at once took a leading position in that community and engaged in extensive land speculation on Catoctin, then a frontier. When he died in 1755 his will devised 16,290 acres of these Catoctin lands to Charles Bennet, third earl of Tankerville, of Chillingham Castle in Northumberland; his relation to that lord being that his cousin ('Camilla, daughter of Edward Colvill of Whitehouse in the Bishopric of Durham, Esq.', i. e., 'Miss Colvill') was the mother of the devisee.

As both this Edward Colvill and his son-in-law were on the turf, it is not surprising to find that about 1750 the second Lord Tankerville sent out to his kinsman in Virginia a mare of his own or his father-in-law's breeding and named for his wife, such as is revealed by a series of Maryland and Pennsylvania pedigrees, viz:

[1761, April 2, MG; ATR, iv, 55; whence ASB, i, 109]

'[Tasker's] *Young Traveller*, b. c. 1756, bred by Col. Tasker, got by Mr. Morton's Traveller in Virginia and came out of *Miss Colvill*.

'Notley Hall, Prince George's Co., Md.

Henry Rozer'.

[1767, March 31, *Pennsylvania Chronicle*. Bohemia covered in Pa. & N. J. 1767-79 and there left many get, from a N. J. pedigree of one of which ASB, i, 704, constructed a confused entry of him; but, lacking the source here cited, missed Colvill's Horse]

'[Sharpe's] *Bohemian*, gr. c. 1760, by \*Othello: Gov. Sharpe's mare by Col. Colvill's Horse: out of a mare of the blood.

'Col. Colvill's Horse was got by [Ogle's] Barb: out of a mare imported from England, bred by Ld. Tankerville.

'Kensington, near Philadelphia.

Thos. Hopkins'.

[1767, March 31, *Pennsylvania Chronicle*, & see also, to the same effect, the identification, in MG, October 26, 1767, when this c. started for the City Purse at Philadelphia; not known to ASB]

'[Galloway's] *Hector*, b. c. [age not recorded], by Tasker's Ariel, son of Morton's \*Traveller: Tasker's Shadow [not known to ASB] by \*Spark: 'his grandam imported from Ld. Tankerville's stud.

'Chester, Pa.

Davis Bevin'.

[1770, June 14, VG; whence Advocate in *Annals of the Turf* & ATR, i, 55; misinterpreted in ASB, ii, 247]

'[Lee's] *Mark Anthony*, br. c. 1762, by Lightfoot's Partner, son of Morton's \*Traveller: 'his dam Septima. Septima's sire was Othello and her dam Moll Brazen. Moll Brazen's sire was Spark . . . . *Spark's* [sic., but read Moll Brazen's] dam was *Miss Colvill*'.

'Indian Fields, Charles City Co., Va.

Littlebury Hardyman'.

[1781, April 1, *New Jersey Gazette*; not known to ASB, but cf. for pedigrees of other descendants of Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet, derived from the same source, which were known to ASB and were there misinterpreted; (a) Conover's Boxer (b. c. 1812, by \*Expedition) in ATR, vi, 158, 483, whence ASB, i, 706; (b) Vanderveer's

Ariel (gr. m. 1822, by American Eclipse) in ATR, ii, 566, misinterpreted in ATR, vi, 5; whence ASB, i, 194; (c) Terhune's Miss Bethune (ch. m. 1829, by John Richards) in ATR, v, 443, whence ASB, ii, 90] '[Hunt's] Selim, b. c. 1774, by Hunt's Bajazet, son of \*Tanner: Hiltzheimer's Selima by Galloway's Selim, son of \*Othello: Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet by Hopper's Pacolet: Old Spark: Queen Mab: Miss Caldwell (sic.) belonging to Col. Tasker of Maryland.

'Somerset Co., N. J.

Jacob VanDoren'.

[1782, March 28, *Maryland Journal*. Edgar, p. 432, had an uninforming calendar of this, whence ASB, ii, 487; but cf. for pedigrees of other descendants of Tasker's Bessy Bell which were known to ASB (a) the Coursey Papers s. v. Blake's Pegasus, ATR, v, 643; vi, 158; whence ASB, ii, 465; (b) Gen. T. M. Forman's stud book s. v. Maggy Lauder, ATR, iii, 147, misinterpreted in ASB, ii, 6; (c) Jos. Galloway's ctf. 1803 for Ridgely's Post Boy, in ATR, iii, 592; whence ASB, ii, 470]

'[Patterson's] Rochester, b. c. [age not recorded, but foaled say 1773], by \*Figure: Nicholson's Y. Bessy Bell by \*Othello: Tasker's Bessy Bell by \*Spark: out of Miss Colvill, who was imported by Col. Colvill of Virginia.

'Harford Co., Md., March 1782.

John Patterson'.

[1782, April 9, *Maryland Journal*; not known to ASB]

'[Stewart's] Y. Ranger, b. c. [age not recorded], by Hamilton's \*Ranger: 'his dam by Othello: his grandam by [Spark: out of] Miss Colvin (sic.)'.

'Elk Ridge, Md.

Ely Elder'.

It will be noted from these certificates that after John Colvill's death his \*Miss Colvill passed into Benjamin Tasker's Bellair Stud, whence most of the extant evidence for her derives; but there has not survived under either Colvill's or Tasker's hand any statement as to the mare's breeding: in pedigrees she remains an absolute taproot.

This lack of background is historically unfortunate with respect to a family which, as Col. Tasker himself certified (see ATR, v, 160) produced for him 'the best he had except Selima'; but that is not all the loss of reputation which this family has suffered. By reason of confusion of the surviving records and subsequent misinterpretation \*Miss Colvill has been deprived of credit for that branch of her family which most distinguished itself. What here follows is a note of an argument of the evidence to transfer from \*Queen Mab to \*Miss Colvill the maternity of the Spark filly Moll Brazen, which produced at Bellair the dam of the Virginia sire Lee's Mark Anthony, and, after the Tasker dispersal sale,

in the Hopper stud on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, the northern foundation mare known as Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet, viz:

(a) *Tasker's Moll Brasen*: The Hardyman certificate of 1770 for Lee's Mark Anthony included the statement 'Spark's dam was Miss Colvill'. This was repeated uncritically in several subsequent traditional pedigrees in Virginia; and, although a doubt expressed by Randolph of Roanoke restrained both Advocate and Edgar from adopting it, the statement was eventually crystallized in Bruce's unhappy entries of both \*Miss Colvill and \*Spark.

There are several cumulative and conclusive objections to such a relationship as is suggested by the Hardyman statement: that Col. Tasker made no reference to Miss Colvill in his certificate of 1758 for Spark's breeding; that the mare's dates in the stud in America contradict it; and that Col. Tasker is shown to have mated Miss Colvill with Spark *several times*, something no horseman could have done with mother and son.

To meet these objections the Hardyman certificate may be reasonably emended. When critical attention is concentrated on the awkward and untechnical form in which the Mark Anthony pedigree is therein stated, it is clear that the statement about Spark in relation to Miss Colvill was a mere slip of the pen, that what Mr. Hardyman intended to say was that '*Moll Brasen's* dam was Miss Colvill'.

(b) *Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet*: This mare is badly confused in the books. She is entered twice in ASB: (a) i, 115, *s. v.* 'Pacolet-mare', following a 'promotion' N. J. pedigree (ATR, vi, 483) which described her as '*imported by Mr. Hiltzheimer of Phila.*', and was incredibly specified by Judge Duvall (ATR, ii, 459), groping to find such an English 'Pacolet-mare' to 'import', as by Ld. Grosvenor's Pacolet out of his own dam (see GSB, i, 221); and (b) ii, 81, 117, *s. v.* Molly Pacolet, as produce of Gantt's Mille (*q. v. s. v.* \*Queen Mab, Md. 1747) by '*imported* [whence ASB, i, 41] Pacolet', following a conjectural amendment of Judge Duvall by Ogle Tayloe (ATR, vi, 5).

In this state of the record recourse to the sources shows Molly Pacolet to have been identified in the N. J. advt. 1781 of Hunt's Selim (*supra*) as '*by Col. Hopper's Pacolet*' (*q. v. s. v.* \*Queen Mab, Md. 1747) and so proves that she was bred on the Eastern Shore of Md. Other such primary records (Pa. & N. J. advts.) prove that she was sent to the stud of Jacob Hiltzheimer (1729-1798) of Philadelphia, and there had a floruit 1763-1776, producing (a) *Hiltzheimer's Selima* 1764? by Galloway's Selim, son of \*Othello (which mare, entered twice in ASB; by name, i, 115, & anonymously, ii, 117, is shown by similar evi-

dence to have been the dam of Hiltzheimer's Babraham 1770 by \*Juniper, q. v. ASB, i, 126, where he is attributed to \*Selima, & S. Hunt's Selim 1774 by S. Hunt's Bajazet, not known to ASB); (b) *Hiltzheimer's Quaker Lass* 1768? by \*Juniper (ATR, ii, 566; vi, 5; ASB, i, 115; ii, 225); (c) *Hiltzheimer's St. Patrick* 1774 by \*Granby, son of the Belsize Arabian (ASB, ii, 117) & (d) *A. Hunt's Koulikhan* 1777 by S. Hunt's Bajazet (ASB, ii, 117).

Molly Pacolet must have taken with her to Philadelphia a carelessly formulated certificate which ended her pedigree with that familiar clue to a dropped cross, the conjunction of two mares without the intervention of any horse name. Jacob Hiltzheimer seems to have recognized this, for in the only certificate for the produce of Molly Pacolet which has survived under his own hand (adv. 1776 s. v. Babraham, b. c. 1771, by \*Juniper: Hiltzheimer's Selima by Galloway's Selim) he suppressed the 'Miss Caldwell' taproot and extended the breeding with the pedigree of \*Queen Mab. This assertion that Queen Mab produced a filly foal other than Gantt's Mille would be difficult to accept in any event in the light of Richard Sprigg's explicit statement (ATR, vi, 208) that there was no such other filly; but it is contradicted by Hiltzheimer's own acts, for the record is that before formulating his Babraham pedigree he had bruited the certificate which Molly Pacolet brought with her from Maryland; i. e., in the form which survived in the other pedigrees of Molly Pacolet's produce as quoted above s. v. Hunt's Selim.

To be read reasonably, these Molly Pacolet certificates must therefore be critically emended. It is fortunately possible to supply such an emendation as will make a convincing pedigree, preserving all the traditional elements without the suppression to which Mr. Hiltzheimer gave his authority. By reading

*Molly Pacolet* by Hopper's Pacolet (son of \*Spark out of \*Queen Mab): \*Spark: \*Miss Colvill

the repetition of the Spark cross here supplied might be taken to represent either of the Tasker mares Bessy Bell or Shadow; but the name *Molly* Pacolet indicates Moll Brazen. The mating which produced Molly Pacolet would, then, be of a half brother and half sister, such as is within the practice of experienced horsemen; which is more convincing than a mating of a full brother and sister, such as is implicit in Mr. Hiltzheimer's truncated pedigree.

#### *Identified produce:*

1752? c. Colvill's Horse by Ogle's \*Barb.

This c., not known to ASB, is attested by the evidence for Sharpe's Bohemian, *supra*.

1753? f. Tasker's Bessy Bell by \*Spark.

H. Rozer testified in 1782, ATR, v, 160, that this mare was 'esteemed by Col. Tasker the best he had except Selima'. She was grandam of Patterson's Rochester and a cross in the pedigrees of many other Maryland turf horses.

1754? f. Tasker's Shadow (dam of Galloway's Hector) by \*Spark.

1755? f. Tasker's Moll Brazen by \*Spark

By confusion with \*Moll Brazen by Cub (*q. v.* Va. 1765) this Maryland bred mare was described as *imported* in many traditional Virginia pedigrees (e. g., Judge Tyler, *s. v.* his Pill Box in ATR, x, 368) with the consequence that Bruce (ASB, i, 110) attributed to \*Moll Brazen the Septima by \*Othello (dam of Lee's Mark Anthony) which was in fact produce of Tasker's Maryland bred mare here in question.

As shown above, Tasker's Moll Brazen eventually migrated from the Bellair stud to the Hopper stud on the Eastern Shore of Md. and there was mated with Hopper's Pacolet to produce Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet.

1756 b. c. Rozer's Y. Traveller by Morton's \*Traveller

The age of this c., adv. 1761, affords the one assured date of Miss Colvill's floruit.



#### Va. 1751

JENNY CAMERON, **40?**, (*Hodson's*) *Tayloe's*, b. m. 1742, by Appleyard's Quiet Cuddy, son of Ld. Portmore's Old Fox: 'a high bred-mare of Mr. Witty's' [*not otherwise identified, but possibly the dam of Witty's Grenadier, b. c. 1746, by Blaze* (GSB, i, 205) *on which hypothesis the pedigree could be extended to the taproot of the No. 40 Family*].

ASB, i, 96, needs amendment. The source material is:

1747 (Cheny, p. 46): 'Mr. Hodson's b. m. *At-him-Jenny*' unplaced in a King's Plate for five years old at New Malton, Yorks'.

1748 (Cheny, pp. 70, 126): 'Mr. Hodson's b. m. *Jenny Cameron*, by Cuddy, son of Fox' won the Ladies' Plate for six years old at Lincoln'.

1752 (ATR, iv, 95): '*Col. Tayloe's b. m. Jenny Cameron*' placed third to Tasker's \*Selima and Byrd's \*Tryal in 'the great match' at Gloucester race-ground in Virginia.

1764 (ATR, iv, 54, John Allen Thomas of Md., *s. v.* Tayloe's Tom Jones): '... *Jenny Cameron* was bred by Mr. Hodson out of a mare



of Mr. Witty's and got by Captain Appleyard's Cuddy, son of Fox. . . . Jenny Cameron won the eighty guineas at Lincoln and was covered by Blaze before she was sent out of England, which produced Betty Blazella who was foaled in Virginia . . .'

1766 (May 30, VG, John Tayloe II *s. v.* Yorick): '[Yorick's] *grandam was Jenny Cameron*: she was got by Cuddy a son of Fox out of a high bred mare of Mr. Wittys, and won a Ladies' Plate at Lincoln in 1748'.

1773 (ATR, vi, 158, John Tayloe II *s. v.* Fauntleroy's Nonpareil): '*The fine bay mare Jenny Cameron* that was got by Cuddy, a son of Old Fox (who was the sire of Dabster) out of Mr. Witty's famous mare Cabbage-arse (*sic.*) and *was imported by me* in foal with Betty Blazella; and afterwards, after winning many purses [I] bred from her Little David, Smiling Tom and the victorious Silverlegs and [Lloyd's] Traveller well known for his goodness in running and fine figure'.

On this record the dam of \*Jenny Cameron is left to seek. All that can be said with assurance is that she came out of George Witty's Yorkshire stud.

The argument for identification of the imported mare as produce, not recorded by GSB, of Witty's Sultan-mare (dam of Grenadier, GSB, i, 204) rests largely on the fact that that mare represented the Lonsdale-Bay-Arabian blood which John Tayloe II lauded (e. g. *s. v.* Nonpareil, ATR, vi, 158); but finds support also in the process of elimination applied to the available records of the mares in the Witty stud. In any event, it seems improbable that \*Jenny Cameron was out of the most 'famous' of Mr. Witty's mares of the seventeen forties; i. e., Meliora (dam of Leeds' Tartar) by Old Fox (GSB, i, 384; Pick, i, 100); for a daughter of Fox is not likely to have been bred to a son of Fox, when a cross of other blood such as that of the Lonsdale Sultan was equally as available.

Col. Tayloe's description in 1773 of the dam of \*Jenny Cameron as 'Mr. Witty's famous mare Cabbage-arse' has, however, bred confusion; for it lead his son into a misinterpretation. In a certificate of 1794 (which was followed by Cottom, Edgar and, ultimately, by Bruce) for his Bellair II (gr. c. 1786, by Hart's \*Medley: Tayloe's Y. Selima by Yorick: Black Selima by Baylor's \*Fearnought: Tasker's \*Selima) John Tayloe III introduced an excursus on the breeding of his father's Yorick in which he described Jenny Cameron's dam as 'Witty's Cabbage-arse mare, *sometimes called Miss Belvoir*', a confusion with a noted mare which is a cross in the breeding of \*Diomed and so of Sir Archy and Lexington, viz: the D. of Rutland's (later D. of Devonshire's)

Miss Belvoir, by Grey Grantham; which mare, says Pick (i, 48), 'was frequently called the Cabbage-arsed-mare'.

As Miss Belvoir never belonged to George Witty of Yorkshire, and Jenny Cameron cannot, by any exercise of ingenuity, be fitted into her produce (GSB, i, 129), it seems likely that John Tayloe II had with Jenny Cameron a tradition, that her dam *also* bore the same pleasant sobriquet which distinguished Miss Belvoir.

*Identified produce:*

1751 ch. f. Tayloe's Betty Blazella (imported *in utero*), by Panton's Blaze, son of Devonshire Childers.

See next below.

[*After foaling Betty Blazella \*Jenny Cameron was on the turf in Virginia when, as Col. Tayloe certified in 1773 (supra), she won 'many purses' before she was again put to breeding.*]

1756? c. Tayloe's Little David, by Tayloe's \*Childers, son of Panton's Blaze.

The fact that in 1773 Col. Tayloe rehearsed this c. among those of his breeding which were racers proves that he was on the turf; but no record of his performances, nor any contemporary stud advt. has come to light. That he covered at Mount Airy is, however, proved by (a) the evidence for the descendants of the Smith of Moratico Little David-mare (cited *ante* s. v. \*Oxnard's Muslinface, Va. 1748), which attests his breeding; (b) the crosses s. v. 'Little David' & 'Old Davy' in the N. C. pedigrees of Foort's Huntsman & Mercury (*q. v. Halifax North Carolina Journal*, February 26, 1794 & March 11, 1805; Edgar, p. 260; ASB, i, 767); and, if not proved, it seems probable also (c) that he was the sire of McDonald's 'Virginia horse Davy' which swept the Carolina turf 1771-73 until finally beaten by \*Flinnap (JIS, pp. 128-131).

1759? ch. c. Tayloe's Smiling Tom, by Beckwith's \*Tom Jones.

That this c. raced in Va. in the colours of Col. Tayloe is the testimony of the Va. advt. 1764 of Harrison's Lycurgus (Randolph's *Register*). That he covered until 1771 in Gloucester Co., Va., is attested by a Va. advt. (1777) of his son Davis' America (ch. c. 1772, AF, x, 142, No. 77); but eventually he was sent to Charles County, Md., where a single extant advt. of 1775 (MG, March 9; not known to ASB) shows him standing at J. Smyth's 'near Cedar Point on Patowmack'. The specification of that primary testimony for Smiling Tom is limited to the statement that he was 'a fine chesnut, beautifully marked, remarkable for fleetness and getting fine colts'; his breeding is, however, authenticated not only by Col. Tayloe's statement (1773 *supra*) that he was out of \*Jenny Cameron but by a Md. advt. (1782, calendared in ATR, iv, 99) of Courts' Cyprus (gr. c. 1777, by Smiling Tom)

in which he is described as 'got by [imported] Tom Jones; his dam was Jenny Cameron'.

1761? b. c. McCarty's Silverlegs, by Morton's \*Traveller.

Although the surviving evidence for this c. on the turf is limited to his aged form, it suffices to justify Col. Tayloe's qualification of him as 'the victorious Silverlegs'. At Annapolis in October 1769 (Culver, p. 62) he won a Subscription Fifty and at Upper Marlborough in 1771 (MG, May 9) he won a Thirty, both in the colours of Daniel McCarty of Westmoreland Co., Va. He is remembered, however, because he got the dam of McCarty's Cub (*q. v.* ATR, ii, 52, 414; iii, 149 & *s. v.* \*Moll Brazen, Va. 1765).

1763 b. c. Lloyd's Traveller, by Morton's \*Traveller.

This c. won a maiden Fifty at Annapolis in May 1767 (Culver, p. 60) and thereafter raced successfully also in Virginia, as appears from Col. Tayloe's statement of 1773. He was first adv. to stand at Williamsburg, Va., 1769-70, being then identified as to coat & age and described as Col. Tayloe's. Before the end of the season of 1770 he was acquired and taken to Md. by Col. Tayloe's son-in-law Edward Lloyd IV of 'Wye' on the Eastern Shore; where he covered privately until 1778, being then mated with \*Nancy Bywell (*q. v.* Va. 1765) to get Heath's Traveller, b. c. 1771; with Sharpe's Traveller-mare (*q. v. s. v.* \*Selima, Md. 1750) to get Custis' Leonidas, b. c. 1774; & with DeLancey's \*Babraham mares Nos. 2 & 3 (*q. v.* N. Y. 1766 & 1773) to get the fillies of 1773 & 1774 which were included in the DeLancey dispersal sale 1775. He was again advertised 1779-82 when he was sent to cover publicly first at South River, near Annapolis, and ultimately at Henry Rozier's on the Potomac. Thus he lived until he was at least 19.

*Did \*Jenny Cameron produce another filly than \*Betty Blazella?*

There has not survived any testimony in a pedigree or otherwise by the importer, by any member of his family, or by any of their horsemen neighbours in the Rappahannock Valley to the effect that \*Jenny Cameron produced another filly than \*Betty Blazella; on the contrary, the statement of the life history of the mare recorded by John Tayloe II in 1773, which is quoted above, seems to be a negative to that suggestion. The argument from that silence is not, however, conclusive because the authenticated breeding floruit of \*Jenny Cameron hereinbefore rehearsed leaves vacant years in which she might have produced fillies, as she is proved to have produced colts, to covers by \*Childers and Morton's \*Traveller while those horses were her stable mates in the Mount Airy stud; because there is extant a series of Southside pedigrees which purport to trace to fillies out of \*Jenny Cameron by both those horses; and because the name Jenny Cameron was reproduced in the Rappahannock Valley during successive equine generations following the disappearance of the imported mare.

Whatever may be the historical answer to the question propounded by this contradiction of evidence, it is not to be found in ASB; for none of the pedigrees entered by Bruce which purport to trace to \*Jenny Cameron in tail female stands the test of analysis.

The pertinent records may be classified in three groups, as follows:

1. *Mann Page's Jenny Cameron by \*Whittington* (not in ASB): By reason of the loss of the stud papers of the Page family and the lack of a revealing adv. of an early colt of their breeding, the collectors of material for ASB had only a few disparate testimonies for the 'Isabella' family of racers which flourished on the Rappahannock river during the last quarter of the eighteenth century and included Mann Page's Damon, Robert Carter Page's Isabella, Tayloe's Mendoza, Tayloe's Hamlingtonian & Aspasia, and Carter's Caroline, all winners. The consequence was that none of this stock is adequately represented in ASB. The common pedigree may, however, be reconstructed for several generations by piecing together extant testimonies (a) that the dam of Page's Damon, ch. c. 1768, by \*Fearnought (*q. v.* Culver, pp. 119, 120, & the S. C. adv. of 1785) was by \*Whittington; (b) that the third dam of Tayloe's Hamlingtonian (ch. c. 1801, by \*Diomed, *q. v.* Tayloe stud book, No. 56; & in Ky. O'Connor, p. 88; ATR, vi, 111) was 'Jenny Cameron, dam also of the celebrated running horse [Page's] Damon and several other good runners'; (c) that the dam of Tayloe's Mendoza (b. c. 1796, by Page's Boxer, son of \*Medley, *q. v.* Tayloe stud book, No. 32; ATR, ii, 305, & a Va. adv. 1804 unknown to ASB; but entered by Edgar, p. 46, as *imported*; whence ASB, i, 36) was 'Mr. [Robert Carter] Page's famous mare Nancy Dawson (dam also of Isabella) by Wormeley's King Herod [and so to be distinguished from Grymes' Nancy Dawson by \*Medley, *q. v. s. v.* Apollo's dam]: \*Whittington: \*Silver Eye'; and (d) that the grandam of R. C. Page's Isabella was [his father's] 'old Mr. Page of Mansfield's old riding mare' (Randolph's *Register*, No. 33).

Thus it appears that the 'Isabella' family derived from a Jenny Cameron by \*Whittington, whose dam was by \*Silver Eye and that that Jenny Cameron was the 'old riding mare' of Mann Page II (1718-1781) of 'Rosewell' in Gloucester, and, at the end of his life, of 'Mansfield' in Spotsylvania. If evidence is lacking for the extension of the breeding of this Jenny Cameron back of \*Silver Eye it is significant in support of an hypothesis that she derived from \*Jenny Cameron that her owner was a brother-in-law and eventually an executor of John Tayloe II; while the similarity of the breeding of Page's Nancy Dawson to that of Webb's Shepherdess (*q. v. ante*, Chapter Three) and Ware's Indian Queen (*q. v.* ATR, i, 316; iii, 150, *s. v.* Brown's Godolphin III) in whose traditional pedigrees appears a cross by Morton's \*Traveller, is ground for argument that the breeding of Page's

Jenny Cameron may have been extended back of \*Silver Eye to a daughter of \*Jenny Cameron by Morton's \*Traveller.

However persuasive may be these conjectures that Page's Jenny Cameron descended from \*Jenny Cameron, in the last analysis they rest on nothing more substantial than an identity of name; and there is therefore no *proof* on which can be maintained a claim that \*Jenny Cameron was the taproot of the 'Isabella' family.

2. *B. Wilkes' Chanticleer* (not in ASB) & *T. Marshall's Carolina*, (ASB, i, 277): Among the breeding ctf.s. missed by all the collectors of material for ASB and so unknown to both Edgar & Bruce is the following adv. by a well known Southside horseman, viz:

[1804, April 6, *Petersburg Intelligencer*; not known to ASB]

'*Wilkes' Y. Chanticleer*, b. c. 1799, by Tyler's Chanticleer, son of Syme's Wildair: \*Clockfast: Tayloe's Yorick, son of Morton's \*Traveller: Tayloe's \*Childers: out of the celebrated English mare Jenny Cameron.

'Brunswick Co., Va., March 22, 1804.

Burwell Wilkes'.

Although, on its face, this ctf. is historically convincing in all its details, it was categorically contradicted by the later evidence for a mare of the same stock, recorded in Kentucky in 1837 (ATR, viii, 575) by Thomas Marshall as a voucher for the dam of his Carolina (ch. m. 1830, by Sir Archy, ASB, i, 277), viz:

'*Sallard's Chesnut-mare* [no name recorded, but entered *s. v.* Caroline, ASB, i, 279], 1818, by Ball's Florizel, son of \*Diomed: \*Citizen: \*Dare Devil: \*Clockfast: Tayloe's Yorick: '*her [fifth] dam by Morton's \*Traveller*: out of the famous \*Jenny Cameron.

'Person Co., N. C., July 23, 1827.

Charles Sallard'.

Despite their inconsistencies, these two testimonies may perhaps be reconciled by interpretation. In a ctf. for his mare which Mr. Sallard had previously (1823) furnished to Edgar (p. 141, *s. v.* Carolinian Beauty) no cross by Morton's \*Traveller was included; and as the Clockfast-mare is shown by the breeding attributed to her to have been identical with the Clockfast-mare of the Y. Chanticleer pedigree, it is possible that Mr. Sallard may have casually dropped the cross by \*Childers; and that it was only when he came to formulate his ctf. of 1827 that he intruded the name of Morton's \*Traveller (subsequently read as a cross), intending it as a specification of the sire of Tayloe's Yorick.

As bearing on this analysis it should be noted that Edgar (p. 273) had what purported to be a statement made in 1810 by Edward Wyatt, sr., of Dinwiddie Co., Va., an historical Southside horseman, for a Y. Jenny Cameron with a traditional pedigree (by \*Childers: Morton's

\*Traveller: \*Jenny Cameron) for which there is no other evidence. This tradition is more significant in relation to the pedigrees of Wilkes' Y. Chanticleer & Marshall's Carolina than it is in the use Bruce made of it (ASB, i, 554) for an extension of his Sally Wright pedigree (see below), because it included *both* the inconsistent elements of the Wilkes and Sallard ctf's.

3. *Brodnax's Bet Bounce*, ASB, i, 222: The oldest extant testimony for the derivation of one of the Virginia bred racing families which was distinguished in the colours of the 'Napoleon of the Turf' during the first quarter of the nineteenth century, is a ctf. for the grandam of Brodnax's, later W. R. Johnson's, Coquette (b. m. 1813, by Sir Archy: Bet Bounce by \*Sir Harry, q. v. ASB, i, 310), viz:

[1830, ATR, i, 523; whence Edgar, p. 97 & ASB, i, 198]

'[Blick's] *Atlanta*, b. m. 1787, bred by John Drummond of Brunswick [Co., Va.], by \*Medley: Robert Walker's [of Dinwiddie Co., Va.] Pink by Lee's Mark Anthony: \*Jolly Roger: *Jenny Cameron* [sic].

'Brunswick Co., Va.

James Blick'.

Although the taproot was not here identified as \*Jenny Cameron, that identification was immediately thereafter supplied by W. R. Johnson (1831, ATR, ii, 413, s. v. Byron).

When Edgar (p. 94, whence ASB, i, 198) came to consider this pedigree he acutely recognised, what is historically evident, that if the taproot was indeed \*Jenny Cameron, then a generation between the Jolly Roger cross and the taproot must have been dropped; but in proceeding by conjecture to fill the gap, Edgar indulged in individual idiosyncrasy. Extending the breeding of his own mare Cameleon (br. m. 1825, by Virginian, son of Sir Archy, q. v. Edgar, p. 137; ATR, xi, 655; ASB, i, 227) to one of the imported mares in the stud of William Byrd III, for which no convincing identification has survived (cf. \*Roxana & \*Express, Va. 1756), Edgar had convinced himself as early as 1827 (AF, ix, 135) that \*Jenny Cameron and her daughter \*Betty Blazella were two of those mares, the later evidence of this opinion being that, despite a specific warning by Advocate in 1827 (AF, ix, 151), he persistently throughout his book described \*Jenny Cameron as 'imported by the late Honorable Col. William Byrd of Charles City Co., Virginia'; and so, when he undertook (p. 94) to cobble the pedigree of Blick's *Atlanta*, he inserted in it a cross of Byrd's \*Valiant. This emendation had no other authority than Edgar's own deduction that because most of the Byrd pedigrees showed a cross of \*Valiant that was the most likely cross to be supplied to the *Atlanta* pedigree, but it was successful in poisoning the records of an entire family. Bruce's ensuing record is remarkable in its eclecticism. He followed Edgar, s. v. *Atlanta* (ASB,

i, 198); but when he came to enter Atlanta's daughter Bet Bounce (ASB, i, 222) and her granddaughter Coquette (ASB, i, 310) he recanted and reverted to the Blick ctf.; and in the end reverted once more to Edgar and (in ASB, i, 96) credited \*Jenny Cameron with a 'f. by \*Valiant'.

This inconsistent acceptance by Bruce of one of Edgar's characteristic whimses and his failure to propose any constructive criticism of the Atlanta pedigree is the more remarkable because Bruce recorded another pedigree, which if uncontrolled by any historical record purported to be signed by historical horsemen and so lent itself to such criticism.

[1779?, Edgar, p. 273; whence ASB, i, 554]

'Jenny Cameron, br. m. [no date recorded], by \*Jolly Roger: Morton's \*Traveller: \*Jenny Cameron.

'Va. 1779.

Alexander Shrewsberry

'N. C. 1781-82.

Stephen Wright Carney'.

It will be noted that this pedigree nicks neatly with and serves to extend the Blick ctf. for Bet Bounce's dam; but, suggestive as it may be, on an uncontrolled record the Bet Bounce pedigree cannot be read as evidence that \*Jenny Cameron produced a f. by Morton's \*Traveller.

*Delete from ASB:*

Bruce's credits (ASB, i, 96) to \*Jenny Cameron of all but one of the following fillies will be found on analysis to be based on misinterpretations of the evidence discussed above, and it will be shown that the single exception to that category (Tyler's Pompadour) is equally without foundation of evidence. All these entries should, therefore, be expunged from the ASB roster of the produce of \*Jenny Cameron, viz:

(a) 'f. by Morton's \*Traveller': Bruce intended this credit to support his pedigrees of Hoomes' Sally Wright (ASB, i, 554; ii, 286) and Marshall's Carolina (ASB, i, 277, 279).

The Carolina entry has been discussed and questioned above. It remains to apply here a similar test to that of Sally Wright.

The source for this mare, whose descendants distinguished themselves in Kentucky, is as follows:

[1830, Hoomes' stud book, ATR, ii, 100, No. 14, & cf. Tayloe stud book, AF, vi, 50, s. v. Musidora, No. 67]

'14. Sally Wright [neither coat nor age recorded], bred by Col. Tayloe, got by Yorick: out of a full bred mare of his.

'Bowling Green', Caroline Co., Va.

John Hoomes'.

Bruce's entry of Sally Wright was to identify her dam as the Y. Jenny Cameron (by Childers: Morton's \*Traveller: \*Jenny Cameron) of the Southside tradition which Edgar had entered (p. 273) from a ctf. purporting to have been signed in 1810 by Edward Wyatt, sr., of Dinwiddie Co., Va.; i. e., the ctf. discussed above, s. v. Wilkes' Y. Chanticleer & Marshall's Caroline. It is fair to note that Bruce did not claim for this identification more than that he believed it to be true. But as that qualification shows that Bruce *constructed* his Sally Wright entry, the pedigree therein extended no more serves as the basis for a credit to \*Jenny Cameron of a 'f. by Morton's \*Traveller' than does the cobbled Sallard ctf. for Marshall's Caroline.

That no *evidence* to identify the family of Sally Wright's anonymous dam has survived appears from a specific statement by B. O. Tayloe in 1842 (ATR, xiii, 408, 472), when appealed to during a discussion of the breeding of Boswell's Grey Medoc (gr. c. 1835, by Medoc: Grey Fanny by Bertrand: \*Buzzard: Hoomes' Arminda by \*Medley: \*Bolton: Hoomes' Sally Wright by Tayloe's Yorick, ASB, i, 497), that he had searched his grandfather's and his father's papers and could find no record of Sally Wright's dam, other than that entered in the Hoomes stud book. Sally Wright may therefore have come of any one of the seven families from which John Tayloe II is known to have bred, viz., those represented by \*Selima; \*Jenny Cameron; \*Muslinface; a mare by Byrd's \*Valiant (dam of Tayloe's Hero, q. v. in Randolph's Register; not known to ASB); a mare by Mercer's \*Ranter (Penelope, g. dam of Ogle's Oscar, q. v. ATR, i, 278; ASB, ii, 187); a mare by Lee's \*Dotterel (dam of Lloyd's Y. Yorick, q. v. ATR, iv, 100; ASB, ii, 545); and \*Lady Northumberland. As all the three last named are shown by pedigrees to have been bred to Yorick, it would seem more likely that the dam of Sally Wright was one of them than that she was an in-bred Jenny Cameron.

(b) '*f. Jenny Cameron (Young) by \*Valiant*': This credit was derived from Edgar's interpolation into the Bet Bounce pedigree, which is discussed and discredited above.

(c) '*ch. f. Pompadour by \*Valiant*': One of the two foundation mares in the distinguished stud of Judge John Tyler (1747-1813, father of President John Tyler) of Charles City Co., Va., was a Valiant-mare known as Pompadour. No certificate for the breeding of this mare under Judge Tyler's own hand has ever come to light and Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, the distinguished historian, has recently made a vain search for the evidence among his grandfather's papers. The genealogist is therefore remitted to two advts. of Pompadour's son Romulus, viz:



1775 (by Peter Dun of Charles City, calendared by Advocate in AF, x, 118, No. 56, and so passing into the subsequent stud books) '*Pompadour* was got by Old Valiant on Jenny Cameron (*sic.*)'.

1775 (by William Claiborne of Sussex) '*Pompadour* whose dam was an imported mare of Col. Byrd's, sire Old Valiant'.

Whatever may be the explanation of the name Jenny Cameron in the first of these certificates, the specification of the second is convincing that the dam of *Pompadour* was one of the English mares in the Byrd stud which were imported with Valiant (see *post s. v.* \*Express & \*Roxana); nevertheless, Bruce (ASB, i, 96; ii, 210, 290), interpreting the Dun certificate for *Pompadour*, entered her as produce of \*Jenny Cameron.

The explanation of this entry seems to be that, when ASB was being compiled many American horsemen were interested in proving the breeding of Sarah Washington, that great race- and brood-mare of the eighteen forties and fifties which, after producing in the Doswell stud in Virginia, ended her life in the stud of R. Ten Broeck of New York (*Old Spirit*, 1856, p. 174; 1858, p. 258; ASB, ii, 290), and Bruce wanted to satisfy that demand.

It was known that Sarah Washington had been bred by Richard Tyler of Prince William County, Virginia, out of his Stella by Contention, son of Sir Archy; but all that was known of her maternal background was the record made in his private stud book by Lewis Berkeley of Aldie, Va. (as reported by his son in *Old Spirit*, 1857, p. 546) that her grandam had been got by Hoomes' \*Speculator: 'out of Mr. Tayloe's old thoroughbred mare whose pedigree has, unfortunately, been lost'.

Bruce made play with this material. He began by identifying Richard Tyler of Prince William with Judge John Tyler of Charles City, two very different persons; went on to find (*s. v.* Stella, ASB, ii, 329) an unhistorical fact that 'Judge Tyler owned *Pompadour* about the time the Speculator mare was gotten [i. e., 1805, as he entered the date *s. v.* *Pompadour*]; and from this nexus of error deduced that the dam of R. Tyler's Speculator-mare (whose fl. was after 1805) was John Tyler's *Pompadour* (whose fl. was 1771).

Thus it appears that it was an attempt to reconcile this perversion of dates with the Berkeley statement of 1857 to the effect that the R. Tyler stock derived from the Tayloe stud which induced the inclusion of *Pompadour* among the produce of \*Jenny Cameron.

(d) '*f. by Old Yorick*': This entry was a mere casualty of a proof reader. As appears from its unusual description of Tayloe's Yorick as 'Old Yorick', it was derived from Edgar's entry (p. 141, *s. v.* Carolinian Beauty) of an atrophied extension of the breeding of Sallard's

Chesnut-mare, which Bruce had noted but eventually discarded. That it was incredible will appear from the fact that Tayloe's Yorick (ch. c. 1760, by Morton's \*Traveller: \*Betty Blazella) was a grandson of \*Jenny Cameron, and did not begin to cover until 1766, or after \*Jenny Cameron was dead.

(e) '*f. by Apollo*'. This entry is incredible on its face, for Spotswood's Apollo (b. c. 1767) was not foaled until after \*Jenny Cameron was dead. Bruce derived it from the memoir of Tayloe's Hamlingtonian (ATR, vi, 111) wherein is reflected a traditional confusion, first recorded in a Kentucky adv. of 1806 (O'Connor, p. 88), of the mating of Page's Jenny Cameron (by Whittington) with Spot (son of Spotswood's Apollo) as a mating of \*Jenny Cameron with Spotswood's Apollo.

*\*Jenny Cameron not a proved Matriarch:*

Gerry (pp. 140 ff.) entered \*Jenny Cameron as a Matriarch of the modern American turf in the right of descendants of Hoomes' Sally Wright (f. 1770?, by Tayloe's Yorick) and Tyler's Sarah Washington (b. m. 1837, by Garrison's Zinganee, son of Sir Archy); his warrant being that the breeding of both those mares is traced by ASB to \*Jenny Cameron. Proof of any such relationship is, however, as has been shown above, lacking in both cases.



Va. 1751

BETTY BLAZELLA, 40?, *Tayloe's*, ch. m. 1751, by Panton's Blaze, son of Devonshire Childers: Hodson's (later Tayloe's) \*Jenny Cameron (*q. v.*) by Appleyard's Quiet Cuddy, son of Ld. Portmore's Old Fox.

ASB, i, 69, needs amendment of the roster of produce.

This mare is to be distinguished from Simpson's Blazella (b. m. 1745, also by Blaze), which was on the turf in England 1750-51.

The primary evidence is the certificate (1773, ATR, vi, 159) by the importer, John Tayloe II, *s. v.* his (later Fauntleroy's) Nonpareil II, viz:

'[Fauntleroy's] *Nonpareil's* dam was Betty Blazella, the dam also of my brown horse Tom Jones and the incomparable well known Yorick . . .

'Betty Blazella was got by the noted running horse Blaze in England (son of the Devonshire or Flying Childers) *and came out of the*

*fine bay mare Jenny Cameron . . . [who] was imported by me in foal with Betty Blazella'.*

The only extant testimony by Col. Tayloe as to a filly produced by Betty Blazella is the following (from an adv. of 1767, preserved only in *Randolph's Register*), viz:

'To be sold . . . also a very strong colt (chesnut) by [Nelson's] Nonpareil [I, son of Morton's Traveller]: Col. Baylor's Shock: out of Yorick's dam'.

*Identified produce:*

1758? f. [dam of Tayloe's Nonpareil-colt of 1764, recorded from an otherwise lost adv. 1767 in *Randolph's Register*, but not known to ASB], by Baylor's \*Shock.

1759? br. c. Tayloe's Tom Jones by Beckwith's \*Tom Jones.

This c. is attested by the breeder's ctf. of 1773 (ATR, vi, 159) for Nonpareil II and by a Md. advt. 1764 (calendared in ATR, iv, 54, whence ASB, i, 69) of a stand at John Allen Thomas' in Talbot Co., Md. The original advt. in MG contains, what the calendar omitted, a rehearsal that in Col. Tayloe's colours this Tom Jones won four major stakes in Va. 1762-63; including the Williamsburg Subscription Plate in October 1763. The evidence of pedigrees is that he returned from Md. to Mount Airy, covered there until the death (1779) of John Tayloe II, and eventually was sent to the Virginia Southside, where he stood (1780) at Nathaniel Hobbs' in Dinwiddie, aet. 21.

1760 ch. c. Tayloe's Yorick (ATR, vi, 159) by Morton's \*Traveller.

After thirty years of successful breeding for the turf John Tayloe II acclaimed 'the incomparable Yorick' his best. During 1764-65 he swept the Va. turf, unbeaten. In November, 1766 (Culver, p. 59), after having made his first season (1766) in the stud, he was matched against the Md. crack Galloway's Selim (b. c. 1759, by \*Othello: \*Selima) then at the top of his form, and, not 'having had a regular sweat in eight weeks', was beaten on the Eastern Shore of Md., his sole defeat. There has survived a letter, dated December 14, 1773, from John Tayloe II to George William Fairfax which testifies that even after he was aet. 13 and had been in the stud for six years he was still able to run. Col. Tayloe then matched him against a 'breed horse of Dr. William Flood's for £500 a side, quite on the Doctor's own terms, to run one heat of five miles, 12 stone, 12 lbs.', which he won 'easy in 12 minutes and 27 seconds hand in hand the whole way'. He was advt. at Mount Airy 1766-1776, covered at Col.

Lloyd's in Md. 1777-79, and after his owner's death (1779) was sold to Southside Virginia, where the last record of him is aet. 20, an adv. 1780 by Daniel Jones of Amelia. Yorick is a cross in many good pedigrees.

1767 b. c. Fauntleroy's Nonpareil II by Tayloe's Nonpareil I, son of Morton's \*Traveller.

The breeder's testimony for this c. when he sold him to his neighbour Griffin Fauntleroy in 1773 (ATR, vi, 159) was that he 'would have recorded his fame as a winning horse in the annals of sporting had he been properly trained as the others [of Betty Blazella's produce] were; for under every possible disadvantage he made no ignoble figure on the turf'. This description suggests that he was the otherwise unidentified Nonpareil which was started by Daniel Dulany for the Jockey Club Purse at Annapolis in September 1771 (Culver, p. 63).

There is no evidence that the blood of \*Betty Blazella (or through her of her dam \*Jenny Cameron) persisted in tail-female beyond the second generation.

*Deleta from ASB:*

Bruce credited to \*Betty Blazella several produce which represent misinterpretations of traditional Virginia pedigrees, viz:

(a) '*Tryall by Morton's Traveller*' was derived from Advocate and represents Byrd's \*Tryal (by the Bolton Looby). When Advocate wrote (1826), the breeding of that imported horse had been lost in Virginia (it has since been recovered in Pa. advs. 1763 & 1765) and a tradition (which disregarded dates, as 'Panton' shrewdly pointed out, ATR, iv, 548; v, 462) was then current that he was 'brother to Yorick'.

(b) *Two fillies, by \*Valiant and \*Koulikhan*, were derived from Edgar who had pedigrees tracing to an anonymous mare 'imp. by the Hon. William Byrd, Esq., Charles City' (ATR, iii, 640). That tap-root probably stood for either Byrd's \*Express or \*Roxana (q. v.), whose stud records are lost; the identification as \*Betty Blazella was no more than Edgar's guess, based on his own deduction, several times iterated, that \*Jenny Cameron and \*Betty Blazella were the two imported mares of the Byrd stud, for which, in Edgar's day, there was no available evidence other than an unspecified tradition.

## Va. 1751

CREEPING KATE, **31**, (Coles'?) *Spotswood's and later Dandridge's*, gr. m. 1745?, by Pengree's Badger [who was retired from the turf in Yorkshire in April 1744, Pick, i, 69] son of Crofts' Partner; Bethell's Fox-mare (GSB, i, 4, 39) by Ld. Portmore's Fox.

Not in ASB.

In 1751 John Spotswood and his brother-in-law Bernard Moore imported into Virginia from Yorkshire *with Jolly Roger* a grey mare bearing the familiar and often reproduced English turf name of Creeping Kate. After a career on the colonial turf in Virginia and Maryland this mare (to be distinguished from Churchill's Virginia bred Creeping Cate, *q. v. s. v.* Churchill's \*Spanish mare Va. 1747) passed into the stud of another brother-in-law of her importers (William Dandridge II of Hanover) and left to her descendants, there bred, a reputation for 'swiftness and high blood'.

As none of the extant American pedigrees which trace to this mare extend her breeding, the identification (based on name, date of importation, and attribution to Pengree's Badger) here proposed is necessarily tentative, viz: that she was Coles' Creeping Kate which won a Maiden Fifty at Beverley in Yorkshire in 1749, started again the following year (Cheny 1749, pp. 16, 80; 1750, p. 27) and thus was available for export in 1751.

As a racer in America the surviving record is only that \*Creeping Kate, running in the colours of Lawrence Butler of Westmoreland and Anthony Thornton of Stafford, was beaten twice in 1752 by Tasker's \*Selima (Culver, p. 56; ATR, iv, 95).

The extant vouchers for \*Creeping Kate in the stud are as follows:

[1767, March 10, *South Carolina Gazette*; whence Irving, iii, 38, missed by ASB]

'[Dandridge's] *Flagatruce*, br. c. [age not recorded, but say 1760] 'got by [Baylor's] \*Sober John: *his dam was Creeping Kate*.

'Both their pedigrees are so well known and they so truly famed for their performances that nothing more need be said . . . '

'High Hills of Santee, S. C.

Richard Richardson'.

[1799, April 24, VG; not known to ASB]

'[Page's] *Goldfinder*, b. c. [age not recorded, but say 1772] by \*Fear-nought: \*Whittington: \*Jolly Roger: *'his great grandam Creeping Kate*,

a mare imported with Old Jolly Roger by Col. John Spotswood and Col. Bernard Moore'.

'Hanover Co., Va.

Robert Page  
John Waller'.

[1787, March 12, *Charleston Morning Post*; not known to ASB]

'[Spotswood's] Jolly Roger, ch. c. 1780, by McCarthy's Cub, son of Tayloe's Yorick: 'his dam by the old imported horse Jolly Roger: his grandam an imported mare of Col. Dandridge's . . . '

'Virginia, January 24, 1787.

Alexander Spotswood'.

[1788, April 12, *Kentucky Gazette*; misinterpreted by ASB, ii, 316]

'Red Bird [neither coat nor age recorded] by \*Fearnought: 'his dam was a Janus called Slow-and-Sure: his grandam was Creeping Kate so well known on the continent for her swiftness and high blood'.

'Lexington, Ky.

John McNair'.

[1789, March 11, *Virginia Independent Chronicle*, Richmond; this Rosetta not known to ASB]

'[Syme's] Wildair . . . 'is the sire of Mr. Francis Dandridge's mare [Rosetta] that is supposed by gentlemen of the turf to be the best nag that has yet appeared'.

'Newcastle, Hanover Co., Va.

Nicholas Syme'.

[1800, March 26, *Alexandria Va. Times*; not known to ASB]

'Meteor, b. c. 1795, by Rose's Norval, son of \*Shark: 'his dam Creeping Kate by \*Fearnought: \*Jolly Roger: Col. Dandridge's imported mare, grandam of the noted Rosetta'.

'Prince William Co., Va.

Andrew Balmain'.

The lack of identification of the mare to which these certificates refer seems, however, to be supplied by another group of pedigrees which testify to the presence in the Middle Neck of Virginia in the day of Morton's \*Traveller and \*Silver Eye (i. e., ante 1762) of an anonymous English mare by Pengree's Badger; for the application of the process of elimination to the evidence for all the English mares known to have been in that community at that time, indicates that this Badger-mare can only have been Dandridge's Creeping Kate, viz:

[1777, April 10, MG; not known to Edgar or ASB.

Edgar, p. 379, entered this Othello as 'Fitzhugh's', with a short pedigree derived from another source; whence ASB, ii, 459].

'[*Dulany's*] *Othello*, bl. c. 1771, by \*Fearnought: Morton's \*Traveller: Badger: Fox: 'and his [fourth] dam by the Old Godolphin (*sic.*) Arabian'.

'Prince George's Co., Md.

Edward Edelen, jr.'

[1804 See ATR, i, 59, 521; ii, 103; v, 392; i. e., the source material for the breeding of Duroc's dam, which was ignored by ASB, i, 69]

*Certificate* delivered to Wade Mosby of Powhatan at Richmond races in May 1804, when he purchased the mare:

'*Amanda* [ch. m. 1800] was got by Grey Diomed [son of \*Medley]: Old [Virginia] Cade [son of Lightfoot's Partner]: Col. Hickman's Independence [son of \*Fearnought]: Dolly Fine by Old Silver Eye: '[fourth] dam by the imported horse [*sic.*] *Badger*'.

'A copy from the breeder's certificate.

'[Richmond, Va., May 1804]

John Hoomes'.

[1833 *Statement* by the breeder of *Amanda*, John Broadbudd of Caroline, to Dr. J. Minor of Essex, as reported in ATR, v, 392]

'About the year 1798 Mr. B. went to live with old Col. William Nelson of King William as manager; took the place of his former manager John Tuck, of whom he bought a Cade-mare [the dam of *Amanda*] recommended by Col. Nelson as a full bred mare, raised on his farm by Tuck.

'She was by Old [Virginia] Cade: her dam by Col. Hickman's Independence: grandam a full bred mare known by Tuck and Col. Nelson but not remembered by Mr. B. (*he believed, however, an imported*).

'The original certificate, as furnished by Tuck, was loaned to Col. Hoomes and never returned'.

'Essex Co., Va.

Jefferson Minor'.

These last two vouchers both need interpretation:

(a) the extension of the breeding of *Dulany's Othello* to a mating of Old Fox with a mare 'by the Old *Godolphin* Arabian, is clearly a traditional misinterpretation of a cross by *Darley's* Arabian; for there is no pedigree in the English books like that of the *Othello* certificate, and *Ld. Portmore's* Fox died in 1738 (GSB, i, 395) before the *Godolphin* Arabian had established his later overshadowing stud reputation. On the other hand, the proposed emendation yields the authenticated extension recited in the caption; viz: that of the Fox-mare in the *Bethell* stud in Yorkshire which is recorded by GSB (i, 39) to have produced *Bethell's* Blaze-mare, whose floruit in the stud (1753-1760) makes her a contemporary of the \**Badger*-mare and so supports a deduction that they might have been uterine sisters.

(b) the difference in the two testimonies for Mosby's Amanda as to the sex of her taproot is more apparent than real. The Broadus statement clearly refers to an *imported mare*. The translation of this into a mare 'by the imported horse Badger' in the certificate copied by Col. Hoomes was obviously influenced by memories of the name of Eden's \*Badger; but as that Badger was not imported until 1773, he could not have got a mare which was mated with \*Silver Eye; and there was no earlier \*Badger.

A summary of all the vouchers for \*Creeping Kate thus argumentatively assembled yields the following roster of

*Identified produce:*

- 1758 f. [dam of Spotswood's Jolly Roger; grandam of Page's Goldfinder and of the Creeping Kate which was dam of Meteor], by \*Jolly Roger.
- 1759? f. [dam of Dulany's Othello], by Morton's \*Traveller.
- 1760? f. Slow-and-Sure [dam of McNair's Red Bird], by \*Janus.
- 1761? br. c. Dandridge's (later in S. C. Richardson's) Flagatruce, by \*Sober John.
- 1762? f. Dolly Fine [third dam of Mosby's Amanda], by \*Silvereye.



Va. 1751

RANDOLPH-OF-CHATSWORTH-MARE (*breeder not identified*)  
Byrd's, later P. Randolph's, and eventually R. Bolling's [not otherwise identified].

ASB, i, 108, derived from Edgar, s. v. 'Merry Lass called also Lovely Lass', needs amendment.

The fragmentary evidence is that this mare was imported by William Byrd III with \*Tryal, and so in 1751; that she passed from the West-over stud into that of Col. Byrd's neighbour and colleague in the Virginia Council Peter Randolph (1713-1767) of 'Chatsworth'; and after his death crossed James River into the stud of Col. Randolph's brother-in-law Robert Bolling (1730-1775) of 'Bollingbrook' (near Petersburg) in Dinwiddie.

She must have been not only of a racing family but individually of quality; for she founded in Virginia two families of stout racers which



distinguished themselves on the turf in the Roanoke valley during the post-revolutionary generation, when that community proclaimed itself 'the racehorse region of America', viz:

(a) *the 'Piccadillas'*, descendants of a mare of that name (see ATR, iv, 341) got by Batte & Maclin's Y. Fearnought (one of the last born sons of \*Fearnought), which were renowned in the early years of the nineteenth century by the achievements of the produce of Irby's Dare-Devil-mare (ASB, ii, 412; i, 330) and of her uterine sister, Thrift's Agnes (ASB, i, 157);

(b) *the 'Fluvias'*, represented in the attested pedigrees by Williams' Dolon and Miller's Trimmer and, most conspicuously on the turf, by Andrew Meade's Oracle (ATR, i, 586, 366; ii, 357), to cite only three names of a numerous and conspicuous family which were contemporaries of the later Piccadillas.

The traditional pedigrees which attest the earlier representatives of this stock were, after the distressing habit of the authors of such testimonies in Southside Virginia, badly confused in detail by shuffling well known names in respect to intermediate crosses and by dropping generations; but they all lead to a taproot of an imported mare uniformly attributed to the ownership of Peter Randolph.

With the aid of the key certificate for Miller's Trimmer (quoted *infra*) and the observation of a persistent characteristic of a chestnut coat we are thus enabled, despite the apparent variations of the recorded pedigrees, to identify the common derivation of all this stock from the mare here in question.

More than that, and by way of further simplification of the traditional pedigrees, it seems probable, as those pedigrees are matched and analysed, that all the representatives of the Randolph-of-Chatsworth mare found in ASB derived from an early mating with \*Tryal. The imported mare seems to have lived in Virginia at least sixteen years and, historically, might have been bred to \*Jolly Roger as some of the pedigrees rehearse; but it is improbable, considering her life history in relation to the Byrd stud, that any such mating *preceded* a mating with either \*Tryal or \*Valiant. It is therefore here proposed that *all* the crosses should be postponed to an original Tryal cross as is the testimony of the most convincing of the pedigrees.

The primary evidence on which these observations are founded is:  
[1763, April 21, *Pennsylvania Gazette*: not known to Edgar or ASB]

'Byrd's Westover, b. c., four years old [i. e., 1759], at John Buckingham's at the sign of the Coach and Horses on Third Street, Philadelphia.

'He was got by Col. Byrd's Valiant . . . his dam was got by Prentice's [Byrd's] Tryal: *out of an English mare*'.

[1797, March 13, *Halifax North Carolina Journal*; whence Edgar, p. 186 & ASB, i, 735]

'Williams' Dolon, ch. c., age not recorded, by Meade's Tippoo Saib, son of \*Lath: Meade's Partner-mare [dam or grandam of *Meade's Fluvia*] by Lightfoot's Partner: \*Janus: \*Valiant: \*Jolly Roger: '*out of an imported mare the property of the late Hon. Peter Randolph*'.

'Raleigh, N. C.

Benjamin Williams'.

[1798, March 5, *Halifax North Carolina Journal*; not known to Edgar or ASB]

'Eaton's Ferryman, ch. c. 1794, at Eaton's Ferry of Roanoke River.

'Got by President, son of Meade's Celer: [Meade's Partner-mare by] Lightfoot's Partner: Janus: Jolly Roger: '*her dam as I am informed, was out of an imported mare bought by the late Col. Robert Bolling of Petersburg at Col. Peter Randolph's sale*'.

'Warren Co., N. C.

Thomas Eaton'.

[1806, March 4, *Petersburg Intelligencer*; misinterpreted by Edgar, p. 502, whence ASB, i, 437; ii, 524]

'Miller's Trimmer, ch. c., age not recorded, at Herbert Stowe's in Chesterfield County, Virginia.

'Got by Meade's Celer: [Batte & Maclin's?]. Fearnought: [Meade's Partner-mare, dam or grandam of *Meade's Fluvia*, by] Lightfoot's Partner: \*Silver Eye: \*Tryal: '*out of a full bred mare then the property of Col. Peter Randolph of Chatsworth and imported by Col. Byrd at the same time with Tryal*'.

[1821 Stud bill among the *Burwell Papers*, formulated by 'Advocate', as appears from his notes on the Piccadilla family in ATR, iv, 338; v, 417; whence ASB, i, 330]

'Irby's Contention, ch. c. 1815, by Sir Archy: Irby's Dare-Devil-mare: Thrift's Wildair-mare (dam also of Thrift's Agnes) by Syme's Wildair: Piccadilla by Batte & Maclin's Y. Fearnought, son of \*Fearnought: Baylor's Godolphin, son of \*Fearnought: Archibald Cary's \*Hobnob: \*Jolly Roger: \*Valiant: \*Tryal: [taproot not recorded, but considering (a) the similarity of the breeding in the early brackets with the other pedigrees here cited, and (b) the Hob-nob cross, indicating derivation from the stud of A. Cary of Amptill, kinsman, neighbour and associate of P. Randolph and R. Bolling, it seems probable that that taproot was the *Randolph-of-Chatsworth-mare*]'.

The ASB entry (i, 108) *s. v.* 'Merry Lass called also Lovely Lass' conforms to the evidence only in its recognition that the breeding of the imported mare to which it is intended to refer, i. e., the mare here identified as the Randolph-of-Chatsworth mare 'cannot be identified'; otherwise it is distorted by reliance on Edgar.

That Edgar misinterpreted the certificate of 1806 for Trimmer appears from his identification (p. 502; followed by ASB, i, 437) of the taproot of that colt as Tayloe's \*Blazella. This threw Bruce off the track; while Edgar's numerous entries of the Fluvias (e. g., p. 223 of Fluvia herself) on which Bruce formulated the entry here in question, further complicated the identification by uniformly describing the taproot as 'imp. mare of Peter Randolph's, Esq., called *Merry Lass*'. This was a confusion of (a) the evidence for the Randolph-of-Chatsworth mare with the evidence for Nathaniel Harrison's \*Merry Lass (*q. v.*) and her filly foal by \*Monkey (Edgar, p. 280, *s. v.* Junius), which filly may have been called Lovely Lass; and (b) of Peter Randolph (1745-1774) of Petersburg (one of the 'Wilton' Randolphs) who owned the Monkey-mare of the Merry Lass family, with his kinsman Peter Randolph (1713-1767) of 'Chatsworth', who owned the mare imported with Tryal.

It is therefore only by ignoring Edgar and by reverting to the source material here collected that even an approximately adequate stud book entry may be formulated for the Randolph-of-Chatsworth-mare.

#### *Identified produce:*

1753-1760 [one or more filly foals] by \*Tryal.

The fillies here identified are intended to represent the Tryal crosses in the certificates cited above; and, as argued, the present proposal is to subordinate Bruce's identifications of fillies by \*Jolly Roger to later crosses on mares by \*Tryal.

#### *The Randolph-of-Chatsworth-mare a proved Matriarch:*

On the evidence assembled by Gerry (*s. v.* 'Tryall-mare', p. 227) that Kentucky-bred descendants of Mallory's Gabriella (ch. m. 1826, by Sir Archy: G. W. Jeffreys' Calypso by Bellair, son of \*Medley: Irby's Dare Devil-mare; *q. v.* ASB, i, 271, 465) have been winners since 1875, the Randolph-of-Chatsworth mare is proved to be a persisting matriarch; for that Gabriella, sent to Kentucky in 1832 after a successful career on the turf in Virginia, South Carolina and Maryland, was bred by G. W. Jeffreys ('Advocate'), whose research into the pedigree of her dam preserved (as Theo. Feild testified in 1825, ATR, v, 417) the proof of the breeding of the stock of Irby's Dare Devil mare (rehearsed *supra s. v.* Contention) by which that stock may now be traced to a taproot in the Randolph-of-Chatsworth mare.

Moreover if, as seems probable, the 'Meade's Celer mare' and 'Meade's thoroughbred mare' which early found their way to Kentucky and there produced the winning descendants, whose records Gerry (pp. 165, 356) collected under those names, were derived from the stock of Andrew Meade's Fluvia, it would seem that the Randolph-of-Chatsworth mare is entitled to credit for those winners also.



Va. 1752

SPANISH-MARE, called *Hunting Squirrel*, Thomas Nelson's.

Not in ASB except (i, 700) as a taproot *s. v.* Bernadotte.

Edgar identified this mare as a *horse* and was followed by Bruce in entries, based on the late and otherwise also confused certificates of Nathan Anderson of Richmond, for the descendants of a Bedford-mare of which ASB did not venture a separate entry. That Edgar was, however, in doubt appears from his several notes on those pedigrees (*e. g.*, p. 110) that 'Hunting Squirrel is unknown to the compiler'. As there is no evidence in any extant certificate that Hunting Squirrel was 'bred', nor any other evidence than the Anderson certificates that Secretary Nelson had a *horse* of that name, while there is evidence that Secretary Nelson imported a mare 'from the Spanish main' (*i. e.*, the dam of Burwell's Sportley), the deduction, here propounded, is of an identification of that mare with Hunting Squirrel.

The two pedigrees on which that identification is based are as follows, viz:

[1803, March 18, *National Intelligencer*, Washington; whence ATR, ii, 255, *s. v.* the Wild Medley cross in the breeding of Whiting's Lonsdale, gr. c. 1824, by Y. Medley; misinterpreted by Edgar, p. 566, whence ASB, ii, 539]

'[Dr. W. Thornton's] *Wild Medley* [b. c., age not recorded] was gotten by the famous horse [Hart's] Old Medley: his dam by [Syme's] Wildair: his grandam by [Tristram] Shandy [son of Morton's \*Traveller]: his [third] dam was the famous running mare [Burwell's] Old Sportley, which was gotten by Old Janus.

'*The dam of Sportley was purchased by General [sic., read Secretary] Thomas Nelson from the Spanish Main and sold by him to Col. Lewis Burwell of Gloucester County.*

'Given under our hands this 14th day of January 1801.

'[Gloucester Co., Va.]

Meaux Thornton

Lewis Burwell [junior].

[1830 in ATR, vi, 48; followed by Gen. Callender Irvine of Phila., ATR, i, 419; G. M. Cook, ATR, ii, 622; Edgar, p. 110; ASB, i, 700, all of whom adopted Nathan Anderson's identification of Hunting Squirrel as a horse.

To the same effect is another line of certificates (Macrea's Convention, ATR, i, 316, & Armstrong's Y. Duroc, ATR, ii, 623), but on analysis these colts are proved to be, like Windflower, descendants of *N. Anderson's Bedford-mare*, so that it may be deduced that their accepted pedigrees were also derived from certificates by Mr. Anderson.]

'[*N. Anderson's*] *Windflower* [later *Callender Irvine's Bernadotte*], ch. c. [age not recorded but foaled say 1812] by [Ball's] *Florizel* [son of \**Diomed*]: his dam by \**Bedford*: [Taylor's] *Quicksilver* [son of \**Medley*]: [Byrd's] *Victorious*, he by *Fearnought*: *Cleves* [sic., corrected in ATR, i, 316, 419, to read *Clive*. There is no other surviving evidence for this horse than the Anderson certificates, but they suffice to prove him to have been bred in the Nelson stud and so to discredit the traditional Southside 'double Janus' pedigree, attributed to John Goode of Mecklenburg to whom *Clive* may eventually have belonged, which was entered by Edgar, p. 156; whence ASB, i, 720] also by *Fearnought*: [fifth] dam by [sic.] *Hunting Squirrel imported by Governor* [sic., read Secretary] *Nelson*.

'Richmond, Va., January 18, 1830.

Nathan Anderson'.

*Identified produce:*

1761? f. *Burwell's Sportley*, by \**Janus*.

1766? f. [third dam of *Anderson's Bedford-mare*], by *Nelson's Clive*, son of \**Fearnought*.



N. C. 1752

*BRITANNIA* (*Hampton Court Stud*) *Moore's*, b. m. 1752, by the *Hampton Court Dun-Barb*: *Cullen Arabian* (mare not in GSB, but see Pond 1756, p. 218): dam of \**Queen Mab* (*q. v.* Md. 1747) by *Hampton Court Childers*.

ASB, i, 72, s. v. '*Busiris-mare* . . . imported 1790 [sic., the foaling date of Commerce] and owned by Gen. John McPherson South Carolina', needs amendment.

From a series of extant North Carolina, Virginia, South Carolina & Georgia pedigrees it appears that during the period immediately preceding the Revolution breeding operations, based on locally imported

'natural Barb' stock derived both from England and the Mediterranean, were carried on in the valley of the Cape Fear River of North Carolina by two conspicuous political worthies of that community, Judge Maurice Moore (1735-1777) to whom the importations are attributed, and Governor Abner Nash (1740-1786), both of whom are credited with producing successful racers; but because the Cape Fear region had long ceased to be a source of turf stock when the earliest collectors of material for ASB were at work during the eighteen twenties the traditions of these operations which reached them were meagre, and, groping for interpretation without adequate material, they distorted such of the Cape Fear pedigrees as were ultimately entered in ASB. When, however, the extant South Carolina and Georgia advts. which Irving did not record (and which were in consequence unknown to ASB) are matched with several Roanoke valley pedigrees preserved either in N. C. advts. or in traditions collected by Edgar, this Cape Fear stock becomes historically interesting because it is shown to represent a consistent effort, maintained during several equine generations, to breed to an Oriental type, as distinguished from that of the 'bred' horse of the English turf which was the contemporary standard in Virginia & South Carolina.

The evidence, thus assembled, for the mare which was the foundation of all this Cape Fear stock, is as follows:

[1775, April 7, *New Bern North Carolina Gazette*; not known to Edgar or ASB]

'[Nash's] *Telemachus*, b. c. 1770, by \*Jolly Roger: his dam was the famous [Moore's] Bonny Jane, whose performances on the turf are well known in Virginia [by \*Monkey. See *infra*]: out of an imported mare [Moore's \*Britannia].

'Pembroke', near New Bern, N. C., March 14, 1775. Abner Nash'.

[1793, February 21 & December 7, *Charleston City Gazette*; being two advts. of Picture for sale, which are complementary, each supplying part of the pedigree. Irving (iv, 16) noted that 'Capt. Davis' started this colt against Commerce at Charleston, February 1794, but did not record the breeding; not known to Edgar or ASB]

'[Waring's] *Picture*, c. [coat not recorded] 1789, by [Waring's] Cephalus [son of \*Friar]: his dam by [A. Nash's] *Telemachus* [son of \*Jolly Roger]: his grandam a famous running mare called Ironsides [*sic.*, named *Sobersides* in the advt. February 21, 1793] belonging to Abner Nash, Esq., and got by [Ruffin's] \*Crawford [son of 'the Duke's' Grey Arabian; thus shown to have sojourned on Cape Fear on his progress south from Va., where he was advd. 1762, to S. C., where he was

advd. 1767]: his [third] dam a full blooded imported mare, called *Britannia*.

'For sale by

'Charleston, S. C.

Colcock & Patterson [auctioneers]'.

[1793, January 3, *Charleston City Gazette*; Edgar had this pedigree in two complementary forms, derived from N. C. traditions, and made of them a double entry (p. 261; whence ASB, i, 767); one of which supplied the name of Nash's Polly]

'[Daniel's] *Hyder Ali*, b. c., rising eleven years old [i. e., 1782], bred by the late David Daniel of Nash Co., N. C.

'He was got by [Lee's] Old Mark Anthony [son of Lightfoot's Partner]: 'out of Col. Abner Nash's imported (*sic.*) mare Polly' by [Moore's] \*Bajazet: his grandam [*Nash's Ironsides*, as appears from the Picture pedigree *supra*] by \*Crawford: [Moore's \**Britannia*].

'Newberry, S. C.

Wilson Blount'.

[1797, March 31, *VG & Petersburg Intelligencer*; whence successively ATR, iii, 103, 273, 585; Edgar (who had also a N. C. advt. of 1795), pp. 435, 485; and ASB, ii, 488]

'[Ashe's] *Roebuck*, b. c. 1790, by [Moore's, later Ashe's] \*Sweeper: 'his dam was got by the old imported horse [Moore's] Bajazet, son of the Earl of March's Old Bajazet [and he] son of the Earl of Godolphin's Arabian [which horse, imported into N. C. in 1768, is identified, by a single surviving N. C. advt. of 1775 as Maguire's Bajazet *alias* Conqueror, b. c. 1754, out of Clio by the Gower Stallion, *q. v.* GSB, i, 150; Pick, i, 214, thus contradicting the several conjectures of Edgar, p. 20, & ASB, i, 5]: *his grandam was a mare of high blood purchased when about two (sic.) years old from the Hampton Court stud of George II [i. e., before 1760] by Mr. Spann of Bristol for the late Judge [Maurice] Moore, who imported her. She was called Britannia*.'

'Whitehall', Halifax Co., N. C., February 16, 1795.

John Baptist Ashe'.

[1801, February 11, *South Carolina State Gazette*. Edgar (p. 161) had a calendar of this ctf. furnished him in 1832 by J. E. Calhoun of S. C., but misinterpreted the 'Busiris' & 'Bajazet' crosses; and, unhappily, Irving's calendar (1857, iv, 7), later drawn direct from the Singleton advt. of 1801, failed to provide a control of Edgar by extending the pedigree only to \*Sweeper. The consequence was that Bruce (ASB, i, 721; i, 72) crystallized Edgar's misinterpretation]

'[McPherson's] *Commerce*, b. c. 1790, was bred by General McPherson.

'He was got by [Waring's] Cephalus [son of \*Friar]: his dam was got by the imported horse [Moore's, later Ashe's] Sweeper: her dam by [Moore's, later Hammond's] Busiris [*for whom the extant evidence is an advt. of a stand in Ga. 1784, then an old horse. He is not certainly identified but probably was by Moore's African Barb, i. e., \*Emperor of Morocco*]; her grandam by Bajazet, one of the best sons of the Godolphin Arabian [*sic. This confusion of \*Bajazet with his sire caused, as appears from the Roebuck pedigree supra, by Gen. McPherson's casual omission of part of his text, was the immediate source of Edgar's misinterpretation*]: [third] dam by the King's Dun Barb: [fourth] dam by Ld. Cullen's Arabian: [fifth] dam by the Hampton Court Childers: [sixth] dam by the [Hampton Court] Chesnut Arabian.

'This pedigree is certified by General McPherson.

'High Hills of Santee, S. C.

Richard Singleton'.

When these cts., derived from different sources, are read together they are found to be complementary. Those for Picture & Roebuck testify that Judge Maurice Moore of Cape Fear imported into North Carolina an English mare, called Britannia, derived from the Hampton Court stud; and that for Commerce supplies that mare with a pedigree, which, if it cannot be tested in GSB (where few Hampton Court pedigrees are recorded) is controlled by the evidence for a contemporary mare, which seems to have been a sister, advertised to be sold on the dispersal of one of the most conspicuous of the Yorkshire studs of the middle of the eighteenth century, viz:

[1756, Pond, p. 218; not in GSB]

'To be sold, the entire stud of Sir William St. Quintin, Bart . . . at Scampston, near Malton [in Yorkshire] . . .

'6. *A bay Filly*, three years old [i. e., foaled 1753], got by the Dun Barb at his Majesty's stud: *her dam by Lord Cullen's Arabian*: her grandam by the Hampton Court Childers: her [third] dam by Governor Harrison's Arabian: her [fourth] dam by the [Hampton Court] Chesnut Arabian: her [fifth] dam by Leeds: and her [sixth] dam was a Barb Mare called Old Sluggie in his late Majesty's stud at Hampton Court, which was the dam of Mr. Crofts' Greyhound; which mare Mr. Marshall, the late King's Stud Master, brought from Barbary.

'[This] bay Filly is supposed to be with foal by Regulus . . . '

No date for the importation of the Moore mare is vouchsafed by any American record, but it will be noted (*s. v.* Nash's *Telemachus*) that she is reputed to have been mated in N. C. with \*Monkey and as that horse died in 1754 she must have reached America not later than the autumn of 1752 and, as she is recorded to have been imported at two years old, have been foaled 1750.



From these dates it may be deduced that this imported mare was the 'King's Dun Barb-mare' of the Commerce pedigree and not the 'Busiris' mare of that pedigree, as she was identified by Edgar (p. 161; whence ASB, i, 72).

Edgar's identification was one of his characteristic whimsies. He recorded his source as a ctf. for Commerce furnished him in 1832 by J. E. Calhoun of S. C., which appears on the face of the entry to have been a transcript of the pedigree from the Singleton advt. of 1801 (see also Irving, iv, 7); but it appears also from his corresponding entry of Waring's Cephalus (p. 145; whence ASB, i, 714) that *more suo* Edgar undertook to interpret the ctf's. Mr. Calhoun sent him and merely succeeded in misinterpreting them. In the case of the Commerce ctf. his purpose was to identify the imported mare which it connoted; and his choice of the Busiris-mare rather than the Hampton Court Dun Barb-mare seems to have been due to his ignorance of any American-bred Busiris of the revolutionary period which could fill the call of the Commerce pedigree.

That Edgar's nomination of an 'imported mare by Busiris' was a guess and an unhappy one is proved when it now appears from the English books that there was no Busiris in England between 1730 and 1899 and from an extant American advt. that a Busiris derived from the stud of Moore of Cape Fear was covering in Georgia, an old horse, in 1784.

*Produce (tentatively identified):*

1755? f. Moore's Bonny Jane, by \*Monkey.

This m. was not known to ASB. The evidence for her is that she was in her day a figure on the Virginia turf, viz:

1775 (A. Nash of N. C., *s. v.* his Telemachus, *supra*), 'Telemachus' dam was Bonny Jane . . . whose performances on the turf in Virginia are well known'.

1793 (S. Lockhart of N. C., *s. v.* his Cassius by \*Mousetrap: out of a Standard-mare, a N. C. adv., not known to Edgar or ASB) 'Standard was got by Old Mark Anthony: out of Bonny Jane, who was got by \*Monkey: out of an imported mare'.

1802 (Collier Harrison of Va., *s. v.* his Planter by \*Pantaloen, a N. C. adv. 1805, not known to Edgar or ASB) 'Planter's [fifth] dam by \*Monkey: out of Moore's running mare (sic.).

1766? f. [dam of B. Moore's Y. Bajazet, son of Maurice Moore's \*Bajazet] by \*Janus.

The evidence for this m. is a Va. adv. 1774 of 'Young Bajazet' described as a b. c. 'got by [imported] Bajazet out of a Janus mare, bred by Berrington Moore, Esqr. of N. C.' Calendared by Advocate in AF, x, 86, No. 51, this pedigree was extended to \*Britannia by Edgar (p. 101) on the evidence

for Ashe's Roebuck (*supra*), but proof is lacking. When Bruce (ASB, i, 695) took up the record thus made he misinterpreted it; and, disregarding his source, the geography and the dates, identified the taproot of this North Carolina c. as the Maryland-bred Sharpe's Britannia (gr. m. 1764, by Waters' True Briton: out of Sharpe's \*Y. Ebony, q. v. Md. 1762).

1766? f. Moore's, later Nash's, Ironsides, by \*Crawford.

This m., not known to ASB, is attested by the Picture pedigree *supra* as having been 'a famous running mare'. She was a cross also in the pedigree of Daniel's Hyder Ali.

1769? f. [grandam of Ashe's Roebuck and third dam of McPherson's Commerce] by Moore's \*Bajazet.



Va. 1753

MISS BELL (*breeder not identified*) Hunter's, ch. m. 1750, by the Bolton Starling, son of Bay Bolton: dam not identified.

Not in ASB except (ii, 131, 87), as the taproot of Haynes' Nancy Bell & Botts' Mischief; where Bruce noted 'cannot find Miss Bell'.

The record is that this mare was imported into Virginia in 1753 as a three year old, 'ordered out as the best mare to be had without regard to price', by John Hunter of 'Little England' in Elizabeth City County, Virginia, and, in 1766, 'of St. George's, Hanover Square', London (see *Dinwiddie Papers*, ed. Brock). This John Hunter (a brother to the William Hunter who was Benjamin Franklin's colleague as Deputy Postmaster General in America and who published the *Virginia Gazette* 1751-61) was long an eminent merchant at Hampton, and is remembered in Virginia because he was employed by the Virginia government (with another Virginia merchant who also imported horses, John Carlyle of Alexandria) as one of the Commissaries to supply Gen. Braddock's army for the fatal campaign of 1754-55 against Fort Duquesne.

The evidence for the mare, derived from two independent sources, is as follows:

[1789, a traditional certificate delivered to Gen. Allen Jones with the mare Nancy Bell, as recorded by Edgar, p. 354; whence ASB, ii, 131]

'[Herbert Haynes'] Nancy Bell, ch. m. [age not recorded], by \*Fear-nought: \*Othello: \*Monkey: 'imported mare Miss Bell, foaled in 1750, got by Starling and imported by Col. Hunter into Hampton, Virginia, in 1753 or 1754'.

'Northampton Co., N. C.

Herbert Haynes'.

[1805, February 25, *Halifax North Carolina Journal*; Edgar, p. 188, had an earlier adv. 1797 certified by Allen Jones, which has not otherwise survived; whence ASB, ii, 131]

'[Allen Jones'] *Dongolah* [ch. c. 1790] to stand at Major Thomas Eaton's in Northampton County, N. C. . . .

'Dongolah was got by Old Mark Anthony: his dam the noted mare Nancy Bell, formerly the property of Colonel Haynes: she was got by \*Fearnought: \*Othello: \*Jolly Roger: \*Monkey: *her [fourth] dam was a chesnut mare imported by Col. Hunter of Virginia about the year 1753.*

'The above is taken from a pedigree of the mare in the late Col. Haynes' own handwriting [i. e., *the ctf. quoted supra*].

'[Halifax Co., N. C.]

James Dancy'.

[1835, ATR, vii, 146, from the memoir of Trifle which is illustrated by an engraving of Troye's portrait of the mare]

'*Trifle* [ch. m. 1820], bred by Mr. Thomas Graves of Chesterfield Co., Va., was got by Sir Charles [son of Sir Archy]: her dam a grey mare of fine figure . . . foaled March 1822 by Cicero [son of Sir Archy]: grandam by \*Bedford: Bellair: \*Shark: Wildair: Lexington: Spanking Roger: \*Jolly Roger: *the old imported mare Miss Bell*'.

[1860, February 18, *Spirit of the Times*]

'[W. R. Johnson's] *Revenue* [b. c. 1843] by \*Trustee: Rosalie Somers (q. v. ASB, ii, 87, 251) by Sir Charles, son of Sir Archy: \*Bedford: Tayloe's Bellair II, son of \*Medley: \*Shark: Syme's Wildair, son of \*Fearnought: R. S. Taylor's Lexington (q. v. AF, x, 159, No. 107), son of Syme's Wildair: Spanking Roger, son of \*Jolly Roger: \*Jolly Roger: *'imported mare Miss Bell, ordered out by Mr. Hampton [sic., read John Hunter of Hampton] Virginia as the best mare to be had without regard to price'*.

'Richmond, Virginia, 1859.

J. M. Botts'.

#### *Identified produce:*

1755? f. [fourth dam of Haynes' Nancy Bell], by \*Monkey.

1759? f. [seventh dam of Botts' Rosalie Somers], by \*Jolly Roger.

*\*Miss Bell a proved Matriarch:*

One of the Virginia racing families which contributed largely to the fame of 'the Napoleon of the Turf' was that of the Bedford-mare (ASB, i, 211) of Thomas Graves of Chesterfield Co., Va., whose pedi-

gree, showing crosses of the blood of \*Shark, \*Medley, \*Fearnought and \*Jolly Roger and ending in \*Miss Bell as a taproot, survived in the tradition which was recorded in 1835 (ATR, vii, 145) when her anonymous historian summed up the brilliant turf career of W. R. Johnson's Trifle (ch. m. 1828, by Sir Charles, ASB, ii, 368).

The blood of this family was taken to Pennsylvania by a mare (Rebecca T. Price, ch. m. 1858, by The Colonel, son of \*Priam, ASB, ii, 21) bred by J. M. Botts (1820-1869) of Richmond, Va., and thence found its way to Kentucky where, in the Elmendorf stud, was foaled Apollo (ch. g. 1879 by Ashstead or Lever) the winner of the Kentucky Derby of 1882, in whose right Gerry (p. 360) enters \*Miss Bell as a Matriarch.



### Va. 1756

JENNY DISMAL, ♂, (*Ld. Chedworth's*) *Baylor's*, m. [neither coat nor age recorded; but qu. bay. 1752?] by South's Dismal, son of the Godolphin Arabian: dam of Paget's Brown Dormouse (*q. v.* P. 1757, p. 210; H. 1759, p. 143; Edgar, p. 29) by Ld. Godolphin's Whitefoot, son of Bay Bolton: Ascough's Silverlocks (GSB, i, 183) by the Bald Galloway: Akaster Turk: Cream Cheeks (grandam of Devonshire Childers) by Leeds' Arabian: Sir M. Wyvill's Roan-mare (*q. v.* Prior's *Early Records*, pp. 28, 22, correcting GSB, i, 12).

ASB, i, 96, derived from Edgar, needs development.

This mare is not in GSB and is not certainly identified in the Calendars. Considering the proven date (1756) when she was sent to Virginia; her subsequent long stud life (until 1773); and the evidence that she was bred by Lord Chedworth, she may well have been Ld. Chedworth's anonymous and otherwise unidentified b. f. which started once only, in August 1756 (P., p. 67; H., p. 48), in a Fifty for four years old at Chipping-Norton. The suggestion is that by reason of her failure on that occasion she was thereafter immediately discarded from her owner's crowded racing stable and sold for export. This hypothesis is convenient in that it serves to supply a coat and foaling date for \*Jenny Dismal, of which there is no other extant record; but it remains unproved.

The primary evidence, other than pedigrees, consists of three extant vouchers under the hand of the importer, viz:

[1761, August 2, John Baylor to Thomas Hales, in *Baylor Letter Book MS.*]

'Five years past [1756] I imported a very fine mare by Dismal out of a daughter of Ld. Godolphin's Whitefoot. She has brought me [before 1761] two very fine colts by Sober John and a filly by Old Jolly Roger, formerly the D. of Kingston's: he ran well in 1749'.

[1769, December 2, *s. v.* Fitzhugh's Chatham, in *Md. Journal*, April 29, 1785]

'*Jenny Dismal*, dam of [Fitzhugh's] *Regulus* was got by Old Dismal who won a Thousand Guineas Sweepstakes and five King's Plates without ever being beaten. *Jenny's* dam was got by Ld. Godolphin's Whitefoot: her sire [Dismal] by the Godolphin Arabian.

'December 2, 1769.

John Baylor.

'A true copy. W. Fitzhugh of Chatham'.

[1770, February 19, John Baylor's will, proved May 16, 1772, in VM, xxiv, 367]

'I give and bequeath . . . to my oldest son John Baylor my English horse Fearnought and these mares: Old *Jenny Dismal* . . . '

As none of these testimonies and none of the subsequent American pedigrees identifies the Whitefoot mare which was *Jenny Dismal's* dam, it is necessary in that respect to have recourse to secondary evidence; i. e., a certificate which came into Edgar's hands and was misinterpreted by him as that of an imported colt. When read with the other evidence for \**Jenny Dismal*, this seems to have been bruited in Virginia in 1759 by John Baylor as an identification of the dam of that mare after he had noted the extended pedigree set out in the earliest English advertisement of her uterine brother, *Paget's Brown Dormouse* (P. 1757, p. 210; and cf. H. 1759, p. 143), viz:

[1759, Edgar, pp. 29, 30, apparently derived from a ctf. for Cocke's Y. *Jenny Dismal*, which was in Edgar's hands when he formulated (p. 471) his 'Old Soldier' entry. The Whitefoot mare, here recited, is entered by GSB, only among the produce of Silverlocks, but may be distinguished from Ld. Chedworth's *Diana*. Cf. GSB, i, 183, 77]

'[*Paget's Dormouse*, a dark bay or brown horse bred by Ld. Chedworth: foaled in 1754: formerly the property of Mr. Paget.

'Got by Old *Dormouse*: his dam by *Whitefoot* (dam also of the imported mare *Jenny Dismal*): Silverlocks by the Bald Galloway: Akaster Turk: Leedes: Spanker.

'Virginia, 1759'

[John Baylor]

*Identified produce:*

## 1757 b. c. Lewis Burwell's John Dismal, by \*Sober John.

This c. was on the turf, in Va. 1761-66, described as 'Lewis Burwell's'; and thereafter stood for several seasons at his owner's seat 'Carter's Creek' in Gloucester (*q. v. s. v. Byrd's Old Calista, infra*), where he got R. Carter's Y. Jenny Dismal (*q. v. s. v. \*Bonny Lass, Va. 1756*). In 1772 he was standing at Burwell's Quarter on Bull Run in Prince William Co., Va., when an advertisement by Mr. Burwell in VG (July 30, 1772), announcing that he had been stolen, described him as a 'dark bay stallion, 15 hands high, very handsome'. He is a cross in several authenticated Northern Virginia pedigrees, in one of which (Y. Archibald, b. c. 1818, by Archibald, *q. v. ATR, iv, 56; ASB, i, 692*) his breeding is identified.

## 1758? c. [not identified, being the second of the Sober John colts recited 1761], by \*Sober John.

## 1760? f. [not identified, being the Jolly Roger f. recited 1761], by \*Jolly Roger.

## 1762? f. Cocke's Y. Jenny Dismal, by \*Sober John.

This f., described by *Randolph's Register* as, in 1770, Allen Cocke's in Surry Co., Va., is not in ASB; but is identified by pedigrees as g. dam of Patteson's Protector *alias* Y. Lath (b. c. 1782, by \*Lath: Minerva by \*Fearnought: \*Sober John: \*Jenny Dismal, adv'd in Va. 1786-88 & in Ky. 1793; entered by Edgar, p. 411, with an erroneous date & a traditional pedigree, which is contradicted by the advts., whence ASB, ii, 474); and third dam of B. Harrison's Young Selim *alias* Billups' Old Soldier (b. c. 1781, by Galloway's Selim: \*Aristotle: Minerva by \*Fearnought, adv'd for sale in Va. 1788, *s. v. Y. Selim*, & entered by Edgar, p. 471, *s. v. Old Soldier*; whence ASB, ii, 455).

## 1763? [br. c. Baylor's Britannicus, by \*Sober John.

This c., unknown to ASB, is here identified tentatively. The evidence for him is a single news item that at Williamsburg Races in October 1767 'Col. Baylor's horse Britannicus by Sober John' was beaten for the Subscription Plate by Byrd's Valiant-Tryal.]

## 1764? c. Spanking Roger, by \*Jolly Roger.

There is no extant adv. of this c. in the stud and it does not appear who stood him; but he is identified in advs. of Lewis' Y. Wildair (b. c. 1795, by Syme's Wildair; unknown to ASB) and Anderson's Wild Devil (b. c. 1797, by \*Dare Devil, *q. v. AF, x, 159, No. 115*); and is a top cross in the breeding of the many descendants of Botts' Rosalie Somers, b. m. 1831, by Sir Charles, ASB, ii, 251.

## 1765 b. c. Fitzhugh's Regulus, by \*Fearnought.

This great colt, confused in pedigrees with his several contemporaries of the same name, had a distinguished career on the turf in Va. & Md. 1770-74; and was adv. in the stud in Va. 1776-80 (e. g., AF, x, 118, No. 59). The last record of him is an adv. for sale 1780, when he was 15 years old.

## 1768? b. c. Hoomes' Pegasus, by \*Fearnought.

This c., missed by Advocate & Edgar and so unknown to ASB, is authenticated by an extant Va. advt. 1779 by John Hoomes, 'of the Bowling Green'; & cf. the 'Pegasus-mare' in Hoomes stud book, ATR, ii, 100, No. 17.

## 1769 b. c. G. Baylor's Godolphin I, by \*Fearnought.

This c. was named in John Baylor's will 1770 as a legacy to his son George; who raced him successfully as a four year old 1773. He was adv. in the stud in Va. 1774-78 (cf. AF, x, 118, No. 60) and later sent to Pa., where he died, after the season of 1782.

## 1771? b. f. J. Baylor, jr.'s Betsy Pringle, by \*Fearnought.

This m. is identified in advts. of her produce (a) *Baylor's Janus* (ch. c. 1776, by \*Janus), q. v. *VG or American Advertiser*, March 1, 1783, which voucher signed by the breeder contradicts at the source the conjectural entry in ATR, vii, 143 (whence Edgar, p. 271 & ASB, i, 562, 771; ii, 130) as well as the hypothesis in RS, p. 100; (b) *Linton's Prisoner* (b. c. 1779, by Baylor's Shakespeare), q. v. *S. C. Gazette & Gen. Advertiser*, April 10, 1784; not known to ASB; (c) *Baylor's Sully Shark* (m., neither coat nor age recorded, but foaled not earlier than 1788, by \*Shark), which was the g. dam of W. R. Johnson's Sir Charles, q. v. Hoomes' stud book, ATR, ii, 103, Nos. 44 & 45; ATR, i, 316, s. v. J. Baylor jr.'s Godolphin II by \*Diomed, & Edgar in ATR, ii, 152, 624, s. v. the Sir Charles pedigree; whence ASB, i, 232; ii, 282, 300.

## 1773 b. c. R. Page's Specimen, by \*Fearnought.

This c. was adv. 1778 as 5 years old. Cf. AF, x, 31 s. v. Gen. Daniel Morgan's Paul Jones. The *Showman*, entered by ASB as produce of Jenny Dismal, was derived from ATR, iv, 104, and represents a misreading of the *Specimen* cross in the breeding of Nelson's Muzzle Diomed, q. v. s. v. Nelson's \*Spanish-mare Va. 1740.

Va. 1756

EXPRESS, Byrd's, m. [not identified].

Not in ASB.

This was one of the two English mares imported by William Byrd III in 1756 with his \*Valiant, for which, by reason of the loss of the records of the Byrd stud, the surviving testimony is fragmentary. Dili-

gent search by successive pedigree students during the past century has failed to turn up evidence for either the breeding or the complete stud history of either of these mares. They are part of the lost pleiad of the Virginia galaxy. As 'Panton' sagely observed in 1832 (ATR, iii, 480) their recovery would elucidate many American historical pedigrees which are still blind.

The evidence for the name Express is the following Pennsylvania advertisement, missed by the collectors of material for ASB:

[1773, April 28, *Pennsylvania Gazette*; not known to ASB]

[*Byrd's Y.*] 'Dabster, b. c., nine years old [i. e., foaled 1764], was got by the noted Valiant imported by Col. Cox [*sic.*, read Byrd]: out of the mare *Express*. She was of full blood and sprung from the best stock in Europe and was likewise imported by Col. Cox [*sic.*, read Byrd].

'Dabster won three grand purses in Old Virginia [?1768-69] and was allowed to be one of the swiftest there'.

'Ridley Township, Chester Co., Pa.

Caleb Phipps'.

#### *Identified produce:*

1757 f. Byrd's \*Calista (imported *in utero*) by [sire not identified].

The identification of \*Express as the dam of \*Calista (*q. v. post*) is necessarily tentative and serves merely as a balance to the other identification of \*Roxana as dam of \*Pocahontas. The arbitrary assignment thus ventured might be reversed: the only assured fact is that \*Express and \*Roxana were the dams of those of the Byrd mares (Calista and Pocahontas) which were imported in 1756 *in utero* and were named in Virginia.

1764 b. c. Byrd's Y. Dabster by \*Valiant.



Va. 1756

CALISTA, *Byrd's*, m. [not identified except, by deduction, as foaled and named in Virginia 1757 and got by an unidentified English sire out of one of the English mares, Express and Roxana, imported with Valiant].

ASB, i, 73, derived from ATR, iv, 548, needs radical revision.

In consequence of the loss of the primary records of the Westover stud during the American Revolution, the name Calista became, among Virginia horsemen at the end of the eighteenth century, the symbol for a Byrd imported taproot; and was eventually extended in ASB on that footing, enmeshed in trappings of mythology.



This traditional preference of one English-bred mare from among several which had flourished at Westover seems to have been due to the fact that Byrd's \*Calista was remembered for a distinguished career on the Virginia turf. If no primary evidence to support that attribution may be drawn from the fragmentary extant records of the pre-revolutionary Virginia racing calendar, the reputation is clearly reflected in the references to \*Calista in nearly contemporary pedigrees. Thus Thomas Woodridge (1782 *s. v.* Actaeon) referred to her as 'the famous Calista' and Francis Willis (1785 *s. v.* Burwell's Eclipse) as 'the noted Calista'; while Wade Hampton I of South Carolina, echoing what he had heard in Virginia, qualified her (1792 *s. v.* Brilliant) as 'a famous imported running mare', and (1795 *s. v.* Paragon) as 'a capital running mare'. The record so made up was eventually interpreted by B. Ogle Tayloe (*History of the American Turf from Eighty Years Since*, 1834, ATR, vi, 56) in his observation that:

'Of the performances of the Virginia horses of the earlier dates, as . . . Col. Byrd's imp. Calista, a celebrated runner *beyond the Revolution* (*sic.*) . . . we have little or no information'.

If, for considerations of its mythological source, hereinafter rehearsed, Ogle Tayloe's distorted date is disregarded, it is possible to deduce from these testimonies that \*Calista was one of the stars of the racing stable of the 'princely Col. Byrd' during the period (1760-63) for which there are no extant Virginia turf records. By that process the mare's floruit on the turf may be brought within the scope of the evidence for her in the stud; which is as follows:

[1777, March 28, VG; calendared in AF, x, 142, No. 73; whence Edgar, p. 331 & ASB, i, 73]

'Eppes' Mercury, ch. c. 1772, 'was got by Old Janus out of Col. Byrd's imported mare Calista'.

'Dinwiddie Co., Va.

Executor of Francis Eppes, decd.'

[1781, March 20, *Maryland Journal*; not known to ASB.]

The evidence (AF, x, 317; ATR, ii, 311; ASB, i, 554) of another ctf. (1785) by the same breeder for his Jenny Cameron (b. m. 1783, by Lloyd's Traveller: Kitty Fisher by Wormeley's King Herod: \*Jolly Roger) suggests that that m. must have been a uterine, if not a full, sister of the Valiant here in question; but as the ctf.s. are contradictory as they stand, that here exhibited can be read merely as testimony for the taproot, which is not indicated by the 'Jenny Cameron' evidence.]

['Scott's'] Valiant, b. c. 1776, by Wormeley's King Herod (*sic.*): his dam Kitty Fisher was got by [?Wormeley's King Herod: \*Jolly Roger:]

the noted horse Old Valiant: on Calista, both imported by the late Hon. William Byrd, Esq.'

'Westwood', Fairfax Co., Va., March 14, 1781. W. Scott'.

[1782, May 18, VG, s. v. Wooldridge's Actaeon, ch. c. 1776, by Dandridge's Fearnought; calendared by 'Advocate' in AF, x, 151, No. 96; whence Edgar, p. 212 & ASB, i, 73]

['Dandridge's'] Fearnought, ch. c. [age not recorded, but say 1768-70] by Old Fearnought upon Col. Byrd's famous Calista'.

'Chesterfield Co., Va. Thomas Wooldridge'.

[1797, January 25, *Fredericksburg Virginia Herald*; AF, xi, 38; ATR, iii, 371, 432; s. v. Tayloe's Grey Diomed, gr. c. 1786; whence Edgar, p. 243 & ASB, i, 758]

'I do hereby certify that the grey horse *Enterprise* (now called *Grey Diomed*) sold by me to John Tayloe, Esq., of Richmond County, was got by the imported horse *Medley*: his dam by [Nelson's] *Sloe* [son of *Lightfoot's Partner*]: his grandam by *Valiant* [*sic.*, subsequently corrected to read *Vampire*, in the *Grey Diomed* advs. 1798-1805, on the authority of a letter from Mr. Brooke to Col. Tayloe. See ATR, iii, 432]: out of the imported mare *Calista*, the property of Col. William Byrd of Westover . . .

'Essex Co., Va., April 6, 1793. Richard Brooke'.

[1804, *Tayloe Stud Papers* in ATR, iii, 11, s. v. Tayloe's *Peacemaker*, b. c. 1800, by \**Diomed*; not noted by either Edgar or ASB]

['*Eppes*'] *Mercury* was bred by Col. William Byrd, and was got by *Janus* out of *Calista*, imported or got in England and foaled in Virginia.

'Caroline Co., Va. John Hoomes'.

[1812, *Hoomes' Stud Book*, ATR, ii, 103; whence Edgar, p. 84 & ASB, i, 167, both of whom failed to note the loss of the *Vampire* cross.

A MS. ctf. for a uterine sister of *Alzira*, also signed by William Garnett, which survives among the *Richard Baylor Papers*, serves at once to control the ctf. here cited and to indicate the common source of that error]

['*Hoomes*'] *Alzira*, m., coat not recorded, 1809, by \**Archduke*: \**Bedford*: *Polyphemus* [son of Tayloe's *Yorick*]: [*Grey Diomed's* dam by] *Sloe*, son of *Lightfoot's Partner*: [\**Vampire*]: 'out of *Calista* imported by the Honble William Byrd'.

'Essex Co., Va. William Garnett'.

All the collectors of material for ASB during the eighteen twenties seem to have overlooked the Peacemaker certificate of 1804, which testified explicitly that \*Calista was foaled in Virginia: at all events, after that testimony had been published, they continued to look for a Calista on the English turf which might be identified as the imported mare. In respect to the Virginia dates they seem to have agreed that Dawkins' b. m. Calista, which won a Fifty at Oxford 1749 (Cheney, p. 48), was too early; but the only other Calista turned up (Pigot's b. m. 1765, *q. v.* in the Calendar for 1770, TF, p. 81; BW, p. 78) was not tested by that critical argument. Notwithstanding that Pigot's Calista was as much too late as Dawkins' Calista was too early, it was agreed in Virginia to recognise Pigot's Calista as the \*Calista; but as neither of the Calendars for 1770 noted the breeding of Pigot's mare, the ingenuity of Randolph of Roanoke was needed to supply her with a pedigree; and that was duly accomplished, by identifying Pigot's Calista with Grisewood's unnamed filly of 1765 (by Grisewood's Forrester: out of his Crab mare) which was found enrolled in GSB (i, 68). Skinner was thus enabled to publish in 1833 (ATR, iv, 548), in response to the iterated requests of his correspondents, an identification and pedigree which he labeled that of 'Calista, b. m., imp. by Col. Byrd of Westover'; and this was ultimately crystallized in ASB.

Although this entry was no more than a figment of an overzealous imagination, curiously enough it was given verisimilitude in Virginia by a casual misprint. Skinner's copy for his entry noted that 'Calista ran at *Peterborough* [in England] in 1770, the property of Mr. Pigot', which is the testimony of the Calendars of 1770; but the American printer read 'Petersburg' for 'Peterborough'; and so lead B. O. Tayloe into stating (ATR, vi, 56) that Byrd's Calista 'won the Jockey Club purse at Petersburg [in Virginia] in 1773'. This was mere inadvertence, for Mr. Ogle Tayloe knew better than any one of his day that the Petersburg Jockey Club was a post-revolutionary organization and that there is no extant evidence of any racing at Petersburg in 1773; but it served to support an unhappy guess.

#### *Identified produce:*

1764? f. [taproot of the pedigree of Scott's Valiant] by Byrd's \*Valiant.

1767? f. [grandam of Tayloe's Grey Diomed and fourth dam of Hoomes' Alzira] by Syme's \*Vampire.

1768? ch. c. Dandridge's Fearnought, by Baylor's \*Fear-nought.

This c., a cross in several good Va. & Ky. pedigrees, was acquired from the Byrd stud by William Dandridge II of

Hanover (*q. v. s. v.* \*Creeping Kate, Va. 1751) and is shown by extant advts. covering as 'Dandridge's' in Hanover & Cumberland Counties, Va., 1775-82, and as 'Ware's' in Goochland & Pittsylvania Counties, Va., 1783-86. None of these advts. testified to the breeding however; with the consequence that the identification rests on the secondary evidence of the ctf. for Wooldridge's Actaeon, cited above.

1772 ch. c. Eppes' Mercury by Booth's \*Janus.

*Delete from ASB:*

Bruce's credit to \*Calista of Burwell's Camilla and Burwell's Traveller, derived from certificates by Wade Hampton I, is discussed in the appended note *s. v.* Byrd's Old Calista.

ASB credited to \*Calista also two other colts which are likewise disproved by the evidence, viz:

'*Polyphemus by Sloe*': This entry was taken from Edgar (p. 404) and seems on its face to be the product of a careless reading of the ctf. for Tayloe's Grey Diomed *supra*. There is no evidence for any Polyphemus by Nelson's Sloe, son of Lightfoot's Partner; but, as appears from John Thornton's ctf. of 1790 for Taylor's Arion (ATR, ii, 355), the horse of that name recited, in the Grey Diomed pedigree, to have been mated with a Sloe-mare was bred in the Mount Airy stud and came of the family of \*Selima, viz: Thornton's Polyphemus (bl. c. 1770, by Tayloe's Yorick: Tayloe's Black Selima by \*Fearnought). Edgar (p. 403) entered this colt from the Arion ctf.; but Bruce missed him when he compiled a roster (ASB, i, 245) of Black Selima's produce, and limited it to the evidence afforded by the Tayloe stud book.

'*Voltaire by \*Janus*': This entry also was taken from Edgar (p. 524), who recorded what purported to be the pedigree of such a colt, without a date, described him as out of \*Calista, and as *bred* by William Watson of Amelia Co., Va. There is no control of this entry in the extant Virginia advts. and pedigrees which identify several historical Voltaires, and it seems, therefore, that if there was a Southside colt by \*Janus which derived from \*Calista a cross must have been dropped from the pedigree which came into Edgar's hands.

*\*Calista not a proved Matriarch:*

Following Bruce's pedigree of Burwell's Camilla (ASB, i, 274) and her descendants 'the three Marias' (*q. v.* ATR, viii, 415), Gerry (p. 361) entered \*Calista as a Matriarch as being the taproot of Haggin's Cuyama (b. f. 1884, by \*Glenelg, ASB, vi, 432, 221); but on the evidence adduced in the appended note, which indicates that Burwell's Camilla derived from Byrd's *Old Calista*, a Virginia bred mare which preceded \*Calista in the Byrd stud, that credit to \*Calista cannot be

maintained; and there is no other evidence that the blood of \*Calista has persisted on the turf.

[*Byrd's Old Calista*: This note is here appended to distinguish Byrd's \*Calista from an earlier Virginia-bred mare of the same name but of quite different origin.

The small stud maintained during the decade immediately preceding the Revolution by Lewis Burwell V (1738-1778) of 'Carter's Creek' in Gloucester Co., Virginia, included a Fearnought-mare called Camilla, whose individual merit is attested by the warm expressions of Governor John Page, who knew her, and by the quality of her descendants; for from her derived a racing family which has continued to distinguish itself to the present day, that of 'the three Marias' (ATR, viii, 415; Gerry, p. 361).

By reason of Mr. Burwell's death in the midst of the confusion of the Revolution and the eventual loss of his stud papers, no primary evidence for the breeding of this Camilla has survived; and, as it happens, the secondary evidence, consisting of pedigrees of several of Camilla's produce formulated by Virginia horsemen during the immediately post-Revolutionary generation, is inconsistent, viz:

[1779, March 19 and December 11, VG]

[*Page's*] *Camillus*, b. c., 'six years old' [i. e., foaled 1772] by Burwell's Traveller, son of Morton's \*Traveller: 'his dam Camilla, one of the largest and finest mares in America, was got by the famous Fearnought: out of a large and high formed mare which was got by the noted imported horse Dabster (*sic.*): on a full blooded beautiful [*note that this adjective is a translation of the name Calista*] mare by the late Mr. Nelson's Spanish Barb: out of an imported mare'.

'Gloucester Co., Va.

John Page of Rosewell'.

[1782, April 6, *VG or American Advertiser*; whence, successively, Advocate in AF, x, 151, No. 95; ATR, ii, 623; Edgar, p. 139. This was Bruce's source for his *Camillus* entry (ASB, i, 711), but note that the 'Dabster' cross was there changed, without explanation, to read 'Silver Eye', and that no 'Camillus' was included among the produce of Camilla in ASB, i, 274]

'[*Page's*] *Camillus*, b. c., 'nine years old', i. e., foaled 1772 [with the pedigree in the identical language of the Page advts. of 1779] is half brother to Mr. Burwell's Eclipse.

'Prince George Co., Va., March 27, 1782.

John Gordon'.

[1785, February 17, *Georgia Gazette*. The early brackets of this pedigree were mangled in printing but the identification is controlled by a Va. adv. 1779 (May 15, VG) by the same subscriber before he took the horse to Georgia, in which, without giving the breeding, he described him as 'the noted high bred swift horse Eclipse, lately the property of Lewis Burwell, Esq.']

'[Burwell's] Eclipse, b. c. [age not stated, but, as appears from other records, foaled 1774] 'was got by [Ambler's \*Regulus, which covered at L. Burwell's in Gloucester 1771-78: his dam Burwell's Camilla by] Old Fearnought: his grandam [?Pestletail] by \*Valiant: his great grandam the noted Calista imported by Col. William Byrd of Virginia [sic.]'.

'Augusta, Ga., February 4, 1785.

Francis Willis

[1748-1797, formerly of  
Gloucester Co., Virginia]'.  
.

[1789, March 25, *VG or the Winchester Advertiser*. This ctf. is controlled by VG & Winchester Centinel, March 18, 1796, where the same pedigree is recited in an adv. of a son of this horse, Ireland's Tippoo Saib Junior, but the record was eventually muddled. Peter Skipwith Randolph (1768-1802) of 'Chatsworth' in Henrico Co., Va., purchased Page's Tippoo Saib from the estate of his breeder after the season of 1789 and advertised him in Richmond newspapers to stand in Southside Virginia 1790-91. Apparently Mr. Randolph did not secure a breeder's ctf. with the horse; for his advt. of 1790 made no record of breeding, and it was not until 1791 that he extended a conventional pedigree, for which there is no control, viz: 'by Lindsey's Arabian: \*Fearnought: Partner, son of Morton's \*Traveller: \*Jolly Roger'. Whatever may have been the source of this, it cannot be taken as impeaching the Richardson ctf. of 1789, because that testimony is at once convincing on its face and purports to be based on information derived direct from the breeder.

There was, too, further confusion of the ultimate record. As neither the Richardson ctf. of 1789 nor the P. S. Randolph ctf. of 1791 came into the hands of the collectors of material for ASB, 'Advocate' (1826, AF, viii, 183) judiciously left the identification of Page's Tippoo Saib 'open to investigation'; but Randolph of Roanoke was not so reticent. He propounded (Cottom 1830, p. 360; Edgar 1833, p. 496) a thesis, that the dam of Page's Tippoo Saib was Selden's Lady Bolingbroke by \*Pantaloon, and so of the family of \*Selima. No control of this was suggested and it did not persuade Bruce, for he omitted the horse from his entry of the produce of Lady Bolingbroke (ASB, i, 599); but it was significant nevertheless because it showed that Randolph knew that the Page horse was of the family of Bur-

well's Eclipse: his error was that, groping for an identification of the dam of that horse he *guessed* that Eclipse's uterine sister, the Clockfast-mare (dam of Vingt'un & Black Maria), might have been the better known brood mare, Lady Bolingbroke, because both were included in the stud of Miles Selden. Thus Randolph provided another proof that Virginia horsemen of the eighteen twenties were to seek as to the breeding of 'the three Marias'. The ultimate consequence of all this confusion was that ASB has no identifying entry of Page's Tippoo Saib.

Like that of the Kentucky foundation stallion Meade's Tippoo Saib by \*Lath, the blood of Page's Tippoo Saib here in question found its way to the western country; for the Page colt is a cross in the breeding of (a) the Kentucky mare Smith's Penelope of the family of Apollo's-dam, *q. v.* Va. 1765; and (b) Eppes' Mary Grey, dam of Wilkes' Wonder & Jackson's Pacolet, *q. v.* ATR, iii, 263; vi, 372.]

'[*John Page of Caroline, his*] *Tippoo Saib*, gr. c. [age not recorded, but foaled not later than 1781], by the Arabian Ranger [i. e., Lindsey's Arabian]: *his dam* [Burwell's Maria, dam also of Selden's Clockfast-mare which produced Lloyd's Vingt'un & Tayloe's Black Maria] *is full sister to* [Burwell's, later Willis'] *Eclipse* [by Ambler's, later Burwell's \*Regulus, as proved by the Tayloe ctf. for Black Maria, ATR, ii, 306; & the evidence for \*Regulus, which shows him covering at L. Burwell's, 1771-78]: his grandam was the famous Camilla who was got by the noted Old Fearnought imported by Col. Baylor: his great grandam was a famous running mare *called Pestletail*, got by the imported Valiant: out of a mare [Byrd's Old Calista?] got by Tryal: out of a Silver Eye [*sic.*, in an otherwise consistent 'Byrd' pedigree this has the appearance of an intruded cross; but in any event a cross by \*Silver Eye must have followed, not preceded, one by \*Tryal]: out of a mare *imported by the late William Byrd* [*sic.*, but query whether one or more of the crosses recited in the Camillus & Treasurer ctf's. have not been here dropped so that this should read 'imported by the late Secretary Carter'].

'Powell's Fork, Shenandoah Co. [Va.], March 16, 1789.

John C. Richardson  
[later of Kentucky]'

[1811, January 1, *Kentucky Gazette*; also from another source in ATR, v, 108; whence ASB, i, 440]

'*Smock's Treasurer* (gr. c. 1805) for sale at Lexington, Ky.

'*I do certify that the gray horse Treasurer*, which I sold to Mr. James Taliaferro, was got by the old imported Diomed: his dam Fidget by Bell-Air: his grand dam Blue Skin by Clockfast: his great grand dam by Ralph Wormeley's King Herod: his great great grand dam by

Jolly Roger: his great great great grand dam [qu., Burwell's Camilla?] by Old Fearnought: out of Col. Byrd's Calista, who was got by Tryall: out of Secretary Carter's celebrated running mare Black Joke, who was got by the imported [?Nelson's] Spanish horse.

'Richmond, Va., 16 November, 1819.

Esme Smock

[*Treasurer of the Broad Rock course*].'

Further to complicate this record, there has survived a pedigree attested by Edward Lloyd IV of Md., son-in-law of John Tayloe II of Va., which avers that the grandam of Lloyd's Y. Yorick (ch. c. 1779, by Tayloe's Yorick, ATR, iv, 100; ASB, ii, 545) was 'Col. Tayloe's famous mare Camilla'. As there is no other evidence that John Tayloe II owned any Camilla, but there is evidence that he owned and bred from a Valiant-mare, the suggestion of this responsible statement is that Burwell's Camilla was bred by John Tayloe II; and it follows that the pedigree of Tayloe's Hero, unknown to ASB, then becomes here pertinent, viz:

[1767, *Randolph's Register*, from an otherwise lost Va. advt., not known to ASB. This Hero is attested on the turf by the records that Tayloe's Hero (a) won the Williamsburg Subscription Plate in October 1766 (Purdie & Dixon's VG, October 24) and (b) was beaten by Galloway's Selim & Tayloe's Yorick at Chestertown, Md., in November 1766 (MG, November 27); & cf. Judge Duvall's notes of that last race (ATR, i, 480, 549) wherein he erroneously recorded the name first as *Juno* and then as *Nero*.]

'[Tayloe's] Hero, ch. c., rising five years old [i. e., foaled 1762] to be sold.

'[He is] by [Morton's imported] Traveller: [Byrd's imported] Valiant: [Byrd's imported] Tryal: [John Carter's imported] Portland: [John Carter's imported] Pompey'.

As it thus appears (a) that John Tayloe II bred his Hero from a Valiant-mare whose pedigree reached back through Byrd's \*Tryal into the stud of Secretary John Carter; and (b) that the dam of Burwell's Camilla, attributed by Col. Tayloe's son-in-law to the Mount Airy stud, was credited by the other pedigrees cited above with a similar breeding for two crosses and with a background in the Carter stud, though varying from the other pedigrees as to the crosses in that ecocene stud, it might be deduced (c) that Tayloe's Hero and Burwell's Camilla were out of the same Valiant-mare. On that thesis we should then have still another pedigree for Burwell's Camilla, differing from any of the others cited.

The first observation of the critic upon this array of confusion is that it explains the failure of the early owners of the stock of 'the



three Marias' to extend their pedigrees back of Burwell's Camilla when, during the eighteen twenties, they published the primary historical records of that family (see John Tayloe III, in his stud book, AF, vi, 50, Nos. 65 & 74, & what he said in 1815 to C. H. Hall, quoted in ATR, v, 416; J. B. Richardson of S. C., *s. v.* his Doricles, ATR, i, 571; E. Lloyd of Md., *s. v.* his Vingt'un, ATR, iv, 215; and Ogle Tayloe, in his memoirs of Black Maria & Lady Lightfoot, ATR, ii, 306; iii, 172, 220; viii, 415). The consistent silence of these experienced horsemen as to ultimate provenience is eloquent of their consciousness of lack of convincing proof.

If on this record the historian is unable to reconcile the mutually contradictory testimonies by the Virginia horsemen who were Camilla's contemporaries, he can, nevertheless, formulate several deductions from those testimonies which are here immediately in point:

(a) that there persisted in Virginia pedigrees as late as 1810 a tradition of a Virginia-bred Old Calista in the Byrd stud; and

(b) that that Old Calista was necessarily anterior to the floruit of \*Calista; because the contradictory testimonies for her breeding describe her as got by horses [\*Dabster and \*Tryal] which had completed their stud careers before \*Calista was brought to America in her dam's belly.

As it happens, there has recently come to light a record which bears out this last deduction, viz:

[1757, May 13, from *Byrd Papers*, in VM, xxxvii, 242: Elizabeth Hill Carter Byrd, first wife of William Byrd III, writing from 'Belvedere' at the falls of James River to her husband then in the field in command of the Second Virginia Regiment]

'Your horse Valiant has lost the Race that Mr. Page and Mr. Lewis made with Mr. Boothe [i. e., against \*Janus. See the record Randolph of Roanoke made of the tradition of this match in ATR, i, 462]. *My Calista has a very handsome filly*'.

On this evidence it is now possible to extend the process of deduction enough further to set up a working hypothesis for the identification of Old Calista:

(c) that the Calista which Mrs. Byrd named in the spring of 1757 was the Tryal-mare recited in the 1789 ctf. for Page's Tippoo Saib and the Calista by \*Tryal recited in the pedigree of Smock's Treasurer;

(d) that the Calista foal of 1757 was the Valiant-mare recited in Francis Willis' ctf. of 1785 for Burwell's Eclipse and the *Pestletail* by \*Valiant, recited in the pedigree of Page's Tippoo Saib; and finally

(e) that Francis Willis' identification of the *grand dam* of Burwell's Camilla as \*Calista was a casual confusion of the two Calistas.

On the whole case it seems probable, therefore, that the lower brackets of the pedigree of Burwell's Camilla are preserved in the ctf. for Page's Tippoo Saib and the upper brackets in the ctf. for Page's Camillus & Smock's Treasurer, each having dropped elements of the whole. By such a combination might be constructed a pedigree extending back of Mrs. Byrd's Old Calista through Nelson's Spanish Horse and \*Dabster to an otherwise unidentified English mare with a floruit during the seven-teen thirties in the stud of Mrs. Byrd's father, Secretary John Carter. This would produce the furthest extended of persisting Virginia pedigrees (longer even than that of the descendants of the Randolph-of-Chatsworth-mare, q. v. Va. 1751, which includes many of the same elements); but, tempting as such construction may be, it would not be *proved* as the record now stands.

It remains to trace to its source the late tradition which was crystallized in ASB, *that the dam of Burwell's Camilla was \*Calista*.

As appears from a series of certificates (eventually reported to ATR and so available to the collectors of material for ASB) in respect to two of the produce of Burwell's Camilla which were sent from Virginia to South Carolina immediately after the Revolution, this tradition originated not in Virginia but in South Carolina, viz:

[1784, April 10, *S. C. Gazette*]

'[*Burwell's*] *Brilliant*, lately from Virginia, a beautiful bay and of the first bred horses in America.

'He was got by Ralph Wormeley, Esq.'s King Herod, son of Col. John Baylor's Old Fearnought: his dam Old Camelia (*sic.*) bred by Lewis Burwell and also by Fearnought: *out of an exceeding high formed full bred mare whose blood will be certified another day by gentlemen of the first veracity.*

'High Hills of Santee, S. C.

John Lawson'.

It was not until 1792 that, in another advertisement of this Brilliant (the source of ATR, vi, 158), Wade Hampton I attempted to fulfill Mr. Lawson's promise by describing the dam of Burwell's Old Camilla as 'Col. Byrd's famous *imported* running mare Calista', thus foreshadowing his certificate of 1795, which further complicated the record, viz:

[1798, April 24, *New Jersey State Gazette*; ATR, iii, 320]

'*I do hereby certify that the [bay] horse Paragon was bred by me and foaled in April 1788 and sold at two years old to Col. [Edward] Fenwick [II, of S. C.] for 400 guineas. He was got by Old Flimnap: his dam*

[Young] Camilla by Col. Lewis Burwell's Traveller: out of his famous mare Old Camilla who was got by Old Fearnought: *out of a capital running mare imported by Col. Byrd called Calista.*

'Burwell's Traveller was got by Morton's Traveller, supposed to be the best horse ever imported into Virginia: *out of Col. Byrd's Calista.*

'Charleston, S. C., Feb. 17, 1795.

Wade Hampton'.

The Hampton ctf. of 1795 shows on its face that that record could not have been based on the books of Lewis Burwell. The statement of the second paragraph, that Burwell's Traveller was out of 'Col. Byrd's Calista', is disproved by contemporary Virginia advts. (1776-77) of that horse which certify that his dam was an unidentified Janus-mare (perhaps Old Sportley, *q. v. s. v.* Nelson's Spanish-mare, Va. 1752) in Lewis Burwell's stud; and that demonstration of fundamental error destroys the authority of the statement of the first paragraph, that \*Calista was the dam of Burwell's Camilla, by eliminating the presumption which might otherwise be argued that it was based on primary evidence. Alternatively, the argument from geography suggests that Gen. Hampton's information in the premises was derived from Francis Willis' Georgia ctf. of 1785 for Burwell's Eclipse, and misinterpreted that misinterpretation.

As the record here arrayed was not available to the collectors of material for ASB when they began to assemble material for an extension of the pedigree of 'the three Marias', this criticism was not obvious to them. After they had failed to find any pertinent Virginia evidence they turned to the record (in ATR, iii, 320) of the Hampton ctf. for Paragon and accepted it tentatively (e. g., C. H. Hall in ATR, v, 332, 416) not because it was proved but because it was the only available thesis which purported to be definite and had the authority of an honoured name. This was, however, enough for Bruce. Without criticism, he entered (ASB, i, 73) both Burwell's Camilla and Burwell's Traveller as produce of \*Calista and carried forward that unproved identification of Camilla into his entries of 'the three Marias'.

As Gerry's entry (p. 361) of \*Calista as a Matriarch, is an echo of Bruce it must be abandoned. Today, as in 1822 when John Tayloe III edited his stud book, the Matriarch of the family of 'the three Marias' cannot be pushed back *historically* beyond Burwell's Camilla.]

Va. 1756

ROXANA, Byrd's, later Penn's, m. [not identified].

Not in ASB.

This was one of the two English mares imported by William Byrd III in 1756 with his \*Valiant, for which, by reason of the loss of the records of the Byrd stud, the surviving testimony is fragmentary. Diligent search by successive pedigree students during the past century has failed to turn up evidence for either the breeding or the complete stud history of either of these mares. They are part of the lost pleiad of the Virginia galaxy. As 'Panton' sagely observed in 1832 (ATR, iii, 480) their recovery would elucidate many American historical pedigrees which are still blind.

The evidence for this Roxana is as follows:

[1776, April, *New York Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'Chatham, b. c. 1771, was got by the noted horse [Waters'] Liberty [son of Hamilton's \*Dove]: 'his dam Belvidere, a most beautiful mare bred by Col. Byrd of Virginia out of Valiant (who was one of the best horses ever imported into the country) and Rosanna (sic.), an imported mare'.

'Flushing, L. I.

Nicholas Van Dyke'.

[1783, May 10, *VG or American Advertiser*; whence Edgar, p. 97, but not in ASB]

'Augustus [neither coat nor age recorded], by Col. Dandridge's Fear-nought: upon Roxana, an imported mare.

'Woodberry', Hanover Co., Va.

Benjamin Toler'.

[1798, April 24, *New Jersey State Gazette*; followed by similar advt. 1803 in *Trenton True American*]

'Sanspareil, b. c. 1793, by \*Morwick Ball: 'his dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported full bred horse Figure and bred by Governor Penn: out of his imported mare Roxana'.

'East Windsor, Middlesex Co., N. J.

Robert Chambers'.

Bruce (ASB, ii, 492, 263) had this last testimony but misinterpreted the taproot as the Roxana (by Bond's First Consul: out of a Md. bred mare by Hall's \*Eclipse) which was owned in New York in 1826 by Abraham Staats (AF, ix, 96, 102; ATR, i, 367; whence ASB, i, 202). As \*Figure's last stand was in 1781 and Bond's First Consul was foaled 1798, it is obvious that a mare got by First Consul could not have been mated with \*Figure.

[Young] Camilla by Col. Lewis Burwell's Traveller: out of his famous mare Old Camilla who was got by Old Fearnought: *out of a capital running mare imported by Col. Byrd called Calista.*

*'Burwell's Traveller was got by Morton's Traveller, supposed to be the best horse ever imported into Virginia: out of Col. Byrd's Calista.*

*'Charleston, S. C., Feb. 17, 1795.*

*Wade Hampton'.*

The Hampton ctf. of 1795 shows on its face that that record could not have been based on the books of Lewis Burwell. The statement of the second paragraph, that Burwell's Traveller was out of 'Col. Byrd's Calista', is disproved by contemporary Virginia advts. (1776-77) of that horse which certify that his dam was an unidentified Janus-mare (perhaps Old Sportley, *q. v. s. v.* Nelson's Spanish-mare, Va. 1752) in Lewis Burwell's stud; and that demonstration of fundamental error destroys the authority of the statement of the first paragraph, that \*Calista was the dam of Burwell's Camilla, by eliminating the presumption which might otherwise be argued that it was based on primary evidence. Alternatively, the argument from geography suggests that Gen. Hampton's information in the premises was derived from Francis Willis' Georgia ctf. of 1785 for Burwell's Eclipse, and misinterpreted that misinterpretation.

As the record here arrayed was not available to the collectors of material for ASB when they began to assemble material for an extension of the pedigree of 'the three Marias', this criticism was not obvious to them. After they had failed to find any pertinent Virginia evidence they turned to the record (in ATR, iii, 320) of the Hampton ctf. for Paragon and accepted it tentatively (e. g., C. H. Hall in ATR, v, 332, 416) not because it was proved but because it was the only available thesis which purported to be definite and had the authority of an honoured name. This was, however, enough for Bruce. Without criticism, he entered (ASB, i, 73) both Burwell's Camilla and Burwell's Traveller as produce of \*Calista and carried forward that unproved identification of Camilla into his entries of 'the three Marias'.

As Gerry's entry (p. 361) of \*Calista as a Matriarch, is an echo of Bruce it must be abandoned. Today, as in 1822 when John Tayloe III edited his stud book, the Matriarch of the family of 'the three Marias' cannot be pushed back *historically* beyond Burwell's Camilla.]

## Va. 1756

ROXANA, Byrd's, later Penn's, m. [not identified].

Not in ASB.

This was one of the two English mares imported by William Byrd III in 1756 with his \*Valiant, for which, by reason of the loss of the records of the Byrd stud, the surviving testimony is fragmentary. Diligent search by successive pedigree students during the past century has failed to turn up evidence for either the breeding or the complete stud history of either of these mares. They are part of the lost pleiad of the Virginia galaxy. As 'Panton' sagely observed in 1832 (ATR, iii, 480) their recovery would elucidate many American historical pedigrees which are still blind.

The evidence for this Roxana is as follows:

[1776, April, *New York Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'Chatham, b. c. 1771, was got by the noted horse [Waters'] Liberty [son of Hamilton's \*Dove]: 'his dam Belvidere, a most beautiful mare bred by Col. Byrd of Virginia out of Valiant (who was one of the best horses ever imported into the country) and Rosanna (sic.), an imported mare'.

'Flushing, L. I.

Nicholas Van Dyke'.

[1783, May 10, *VG or American Advertiser*; whence Edgar, p. 97, but not in ASB]

'Augustus [neither coat nor age recorded], by Col. Dandridge's Fear-nought: upon Roxana, an imported mare.

'Woodberry', Hanover Co., Va.

Benjamin Toler'.

[1798, April 24, *New Jersey State Gazette*; followed by similar advt. 1803 in *Trenton True American*]

'Sanspareil, b. c. 1793, by \*Morwick Ball: 'his dam was got by Dr. Hamilton's imported full bred horse Figure and bred by Governor Penn: out of his imported mare Roxana'.

'East Windsor, Middlesex Co., N. J.

Robert Chambers'.

Bruce (ASB, ii, 492, 263) had this last testimony but misinterpreted the taproot as the Roxana (by Bond's First Consul: out of a Md. bred mare by Hall's \*Eclipse) which was owned in New York in 1826 by Abraham Staats (AF, ix, 96, 102; ATR, i, 367; whence ASB, i, 202). As \*Figure's last stand was in 1781 and Bond's First Consul was foaled 1798, it is obvious that a mare got by First Consul could not have been mated with \*Figure.

It is possible, however, to give the Sanspareil certificate a reasonable interpretation. \*Figure covered in Gloucester Co., N. J., in 1773, and he may well have then been mated with a mare owned by John Penn (1729-1795), the last proprietary governor of Pennsylvania. And as there is no evidence that Governor Penn ever himself imported an English mare it is possible that the \*Roxana attributed to him by the Sanspareil certificate was Byrd's \*Roxana. The justification for this conjecture is that the best evidence of the content of the Byrd stud now available is the series of Pa. advts. 1763-73 which prove that during his sojourn in Philadelphia for several years in command of the Second Virginia Regiment Col. Byrd brought to Pennsylvania several colts and fillies which he had bred in Virginia; and it is therefore not impossible that he brought thither also his \*Roxana and sold her to Governor Penn.

*Identified produce:*

1757 f. Byrd's Pocahontas (imported *in utero*) by [sire not identified].

The identification of \*Roxana as the dam of \*Pocahontas (*q. v. post*) is necessarily tentative and serves merely as a balance to the other identification of \*Express as dam of \*Calista. The arbitrary assignment thus ventured might be reversed: the only assured fact in that respect is that \*Roxana and \*Express were the dams of those of the Byrd mares (Pocahontas and Calista) which were imported *in utero* in 1756, and were obviously named in Virginia.

1760? f. Byrd's Belvedere [dam of Van Dyke's Chatham] by \*Valiant.

1773 f. [John Penn's, dam of Sanspareil] by \*Figure.



Va. 1756

POCAHONTAS, *Byrd's*, m. [not identified except, by deduction, as foaled and named in Virginia 1757 and got by an unidentified English sire: out of one of the English mares, Express & Roxana, imported with Valiant].

Not in ASB; except as taproot of the pedigrees cited below.

On the precedent of the proof in respect to \*Calista the Virginia name which this mare bore indicates that she was foaled and named in America, but there is no evidence on which to identify her sire. Bruce sagely ignored the statement in the Kentucky adv. 1805 of Rogers' Lamplighter (ch. c. 1793, by Chesley's Union) that Pocahontas was 'of the Arabian (*sic.*)'; and the development of that atrophied testi-

mony by William Buford of Kentucky (ATR, iv, 653), which was adopted by Edgar (p. 511), that Pocahontas 'was by the *Godolphin* Arabian'.

The extant evidence consists of the pedigrees of two post-revolutionary colts bred in the Northern Neck of Virginia, which were sent far afield and left widely disparate but uniform testimonies, viz:

[1782, April 4, MG. This is followed by another similar Md. adv. of 1783 and by advs. in N. Y. 1785 & Ky. 1790; whence ATR, iv, 100, 655; Edgar, p. 511; ASB, ii, 528]

'*Chesley's Union*, b. c. 1777, bred by P. P. Thornton of Northumberland Co., Virginia.

'By Thornton's Shakespeare, son of \*Fearnought: Tayloe's Nonpareil II [son of Nelson's Nonpareil I]: Morton's \*Traveller: '*Pocahontas, imported by the Hon. William Byrd, Esq., and of blood unexceptional*'.

'St. Mary's Co., Md., March 8, 1782.

Robert Chesley'.

[1790, B. F. Taylor's stud book in ATR, ii, 355; whence Edgar, p. 92 & ASB, i, 692]

'*Taylor's Arion*, ch. c., age not recorded, bred by Spencer Ball of Northumberland Co., Va. [and taken to S. C. by the John Thornton who owned Whistlejacket, q. v. s. v. Churchill's Spanish-mare Va. 1747, and there sold to John Taylor, 1770-1832, long a Member of Congress and U. S. Senator, who was ultimately Governor of S. C., 1826-28].

'By Thornton's Polyphemus, son of Tayloe's Yorick: Leeds [not identified]: Morton's \*Traveller: *imported mare Pocahontas*.

['Berry Plain', King George Co., Va.] November 15, 1790.

John Thornton'.

#### *Identified produce:*

1762? f. [g. dam of Chesley's Union and Taylor's Arion],  
by Morton's \*Traveller.



Va. 1756

BONNY LASS (*Sir John Ramsden's?*) Booth's, m. [neither coat, age nor breeding recorded in any extant contemporary record.]

ASB, i, 70, 71, needs amendment.

The surviving evidence for this mare recorded in pedigrees of descendants of her fillies by \*Janus and \*Jolly Roger, is no more than that she



was 'a fine English mare' imported with *Janus* (and so in 1756) by Mordecai Booth (1703-1762), a merchant at Yorktown, resident in Gloucester County, Va., viz:

1775 [James Upshaw of Caroline, *s. v.* his *Tristram Shandy* (ch. c. 1762?, by Morton's \**Traveller*, *q. v. infra*), a Va. advt.], 'a very fine English mare'.

1783 [John Edmundson of Essex, *s. v.* his *Leskard* (ch. c. 1776 by Tayloe's *Yorick*; not known to ASB), a Va. adv.; & see also the undated certificate by Robert Carter of Nomini for his Y. Jenny Dismal, *infra*] 'an imported mare of Mr. Mordecai Booth's, formerly of Gloucester county'.

1786 [John Tyler of Charles City, *s. v.* his *Charlemagne* (ch. c. age not recorded, by Syme's *Wildair*, *q. v.* Edgar, p. 147, from a traditional pedigree, whence the confused entry by ASB, i, 497) in a Georgia adv. 1796; & see also the certificates by Anthony Tucker Dixon (1803) endorsed by Judge Tyler, *s. v.* Haxall's *Hailstorm*, AF, x, 159, No. 110; ASB, ii, 415 & by Wat H. Tyler (1839), based on Judge Tyler's stud book, *s. v.* Ambler's *Dahlia*, ATR, x, 368; ASB, i, 327] '*Old Bonny Lass*, a fine English mare'.

1797 [Samuel Tyler, *s. v.* Hoomes' *Narcissa*, ATR, ii, 101; ASB, ii, 143; & see also the undated certificate of R. B. Alexander for the dam of Y. Archibald, ATR, iv, 56] 'a mare imported by Mr. Booth with *Old Janus*'.

The nakedness of this record is the more distressing because the identification must have been recorded in the MS. stud book of Judge John Tyler (1747-1813) of Charles City County, Va. (father of the President of the United States of that name) which was extant as late as 1839 (ATR, x, 368) but has since disappeared; for of the two foundation mares (Polly Byrd by \**Aristotle*, bred by Littlebury Hardyman, & *Pompadour* by \**Valiant*, bred by W. Byrd III), from which Judge Tyler's stock derived, the first named was a granddaughter of \**Bonny Lass* and it seems probable therefore that Judge Tyler knew more of her breeding and her history than he recorded in his extant certificates.

In this situation the pioneer collectors of material for ASB, being without any clue to the identification of \**Bonny Lass* except her name, recorded two alternative conjectures based on painful study of GSB, viz:

(a) 1831 in Bela Badger's certificate *s. v.* Sally Walker (ch. m. 1822 by Timoleon, ATR, ii, 310; ASB, ii, 284): That she was the D. of Bolton's *Bonny Lass*, foaled 1723, by Bay Bolton (GSB, i, 41);

(b) 1832 in Randolph of Roanoke's certificate *s. v.* Buford's President by Celer (*The Roanoke Stud*, p. 111; ATR, v, 332; vi, 313; ASB, ii, 472): That she was one of the three fillies (foaled 1765, 1766, 1768), got by the Ancestor Blank on the Ancaster Bonny Lass by Snip (GSB, i, 41).

Although that invincible realist 'Panton' promptly challenged both these theses on the argument from dates (and has since been brilliantly justified by the discovery of the evidence that \*Bonny Lass was in Virginia in 1757) because he was unable to offer a substitute the opportunity was afforded Edgar (1833, pp. 122 ff. *s. v.* the Tyler stock), by solemn iteration, to give currency to Randolph's thesis; and the consequence was that the identification of \*Bonny Lass as a daughter of the Ancaster Bonny Lass was generally accepted by Virginia horsemen and was multiplied in many pedigrees formulated after 1833.

Nevertheless a doubt lingered, and when Bruce took up the problem he revived the earlier hypothesis of identification with the Bolton Bonny Lass, argued it and then abandoned it for Randolph's thesis, and so crystallized two errors.

It is still impossible for a critic to propose a constructive emendation. The search of Heber to that end yields only a sense of surprise that Randolph (who alone of his contemporaries among the collectors of material for ASB consistently tested his identifications in the Racing Calendars) did not suggest Sir P. Leicester's Bonny Lass (b. m. 1751, by Williams' Black Chance, son of Hutton's Bay Arabian), which was on the turf in 1755 (H., pp. 12, 27, 171; P., p. 11) and then disappeared from the English record; but, lacking a clue of association, it would be sterile to propose that mare now. All that may be profitably suggested is that as it appears \*Bonny Lass came to Virginia at the same time as Nelson's 'Lonsdale Arabian-mare' (*q. v.* next below) and as the evidence is that that mare came out of the Yorkshire stud of Sir John Ramsden who, in the seventeen fifties, was the owner of a daughter of the Bolton Bonny Lass, of whose produce only a partial record has survived (GSB, i, 41), it may be that \*Bonny Lass also came out of the Ramsden stud and was a *granddaughter* of the Bolton Bonny Lass.

#### *Identified produce:*

1758? f. [dam of Upshaw's Tristram Shandy], by \*Janus.

*Upshaw's Tristram Shandy* (ch. c. 1762?), a noted quarter racer in Gloucester & Hanover Cos., Va., immediately prior to the Revolution (see the tradition of his prowess, ranking him with Meade's Celer, in the Ky. advt. 1800 of a c. bred in Spotsylvania Co., Va., unknown to ASB, viz. Brock's Lamp-lighter, b. c. 1791, by a Son of Meade's Celer out of a Tristram

Shandy-mare), is vouched for in a series of extant Va. advts. 1775-81 as 'by Morton's \*Traveller: \*Janus: *out of a very fine English mare*'; and that was the pedigree assigned to him by Advocate (AF, x, 142, No. 75), Edgar (p. 502) & Randolph of Roanoke (ATR, v, 332, s. v. Lady Randolph). Bruce's entry (ASB, ii, 524), which intruded into this pedigree a cross by Brent's Ariel, is therefore discredited by the sources.

The argument (rehearsed in RS, p. 80) that the taproot of the Tristram Shandy pedigree was \*Bonny Lass is based on dates, geography and the attested pedigrees of Edmundson's Leskard (*supra*), and of Randolph's Minikin (by Buford's President, son of Meade's Celer, ASB, ii, 84; RS, p. 26), which unequivocally testify that \*Bonny Lass was mated with \*Janus at least once, and probably several times, while they were both in Mr. Booth's stable, in Gloucester Co., Va.; but Bruce did not have the Leskard pedigree, failed to note Randolph's extension of the Minikin pedigree, and did not identify the taproot of the Tristram Shandy pedigree, and so failed to credit \*Bonny Lass with a f. by \*Janus.

1765? f. Hardyman's Y. Bonny Lass [taproot of the persisting Tyler stock, *q. v. infra*], by \*Jolly Roger.

1768? f. R. Carter's Y. Jenny Dismal, by Burwell's John Dismal (son of Baylor's \*Sober John out of \*Jenny Dismal).

This m. is attested by an undated ctf. by Robert Carter of 'Nomini' in Westmoreland Co., Va., for his Elvira by \*Spread Eagle (exhibited by Robert Bowie of Prince George's Co., Md., s. v. his Zuleika, in ATR, iv, 604); being therein described as 'Young Jenny Dismal by John Dismal *out of a thoroughbred imported mare of Col. Booth's of Gloucester Co., Va.*' On this evidence Bruce entered (ASB, i, 555) Carter's Y. Jenny Dismal with the Carter pedigree, apparently deeming it (and we believe justly) of greater authority than that formulated much later by R. B. Alexander for a horse of the same family (Brown's Y. Archibald, ATR, iv, 56; ASB, i, 692) which interposed a Janus cross between John Dismal and the taproot. But Bruce did not include Y. Jenny Dismal in his roster of the produce of \*Bonny Lass, because he did not identify the taproot.

*\*Bonny Lass a proved Matriarch:*

One of the oldest of Virginia horse families survived into the modern world by reason of the fact that, prior to the War between the States, Anthony Tucker Dixon II (nephew to the elder of the same name who is named above in association with Judge John Tyler) took to Long Island a Virginia-bred mare (Puss, ch. m. 1848, by John Blount, son of Marion, and he by Sir Archy, ASB, ii, 224) derived straight from the \*Bonny Lass stock which, as shown *supra*, had been bred for several generations in the Tyler stud in Charles City County, Va. Through a daughter

of this Puss (Jessie Dixon, ch. m. 1860, by Arlington, son of Boston, ASB, i, 559; iii, 156) the blood of \*Bonny Lass found its way into the Lorillard stud; and there were bred the winners in whose right Gerry (p. 268) enrolled \*Bonny Lass as a Matriarch.



## Va. 1756

'LONSDALE - ARABIAN - MARE', alias '*Monkey - mare*' (Sir J. Ramsden's) *W. Nelson's* [neither coat nor age recorded, but foaled *ante* 1751] by [Meredith's?] Monkey [son of the Lonsdale Bay Arabian?]: Lonsdale Black Arabian (mare not in GSB): Lonsdale Bay Arabian (i. e., either the Lonsdale Spider-mare or a sister. See Heber 1758, p. 157; Pick, i, 38; GSB, i, 383): Coneyskins: Lowther Bay Barb [*sic*: not the 'Whitelegged Lowther Barb' which was mated with the Vintner mare and is an early cross in the pedigree of the No. 9 Family, for that colt was chesnut]: Dodsworth: Ld. Lonsdale's Royal mare by Spanker (*not a Figure Family*).

ASB, i, 111, derived from the Va. adv. 1777 of Nelson's Lonsdale, needs amendment, if only to advertise the lack of control of such little evidence as has survived; for this mare, known in pedigrees as 'Lonsdale's-dam', is the crux of the searching observation by William Williams ('Panton') to Skinner in 1832 (ATR, iii, 480) that 'if your Virginia friends would publish the stud . . . of Mr. Secretary Nelson . . . some transpositions in pedigrees might be made to advantage and some long ones probably shortened'. Unfortunately, Skinner was unable to satisfy that requisition and it has since been established by iterated search that all primary evidence for the Nelson stud disappeared early in the nineteenth century and is now apparently lost beyond hope of recovery. William Nelson's MS. *Letter Book* undoubtedly contained such evidence, but in the form in which it has survived (in the Virginia State Library & cf. *W. & M. Quarterly*, vii, 25) covers only the period (1766-1772) at the end of Mr. Nelson's life, after his importations of horses ceased.

The historian must, therefore, rely on secondary evidence for the breeding operations of the Nelson family. In respect to Lonsdale's dam that secondary evidence, missed in part by all the collectors of material for ASB, is as follows:

1773 [John Tayloe II in ATR, vi, 159 *s. v.* Fauntleroy's Nonpareil II, ch. c. 1767, by Tayloe's Nonpareil I; controlled by W. Scott's ctf.

1784 a Va. advt. *s. v.* A. Spotswood's Sempronius, ch. c. 1775, by Fauntleroy's Nonpareil II]

'[*Tayloe's*] *Nonpareil* [I] . . . was lamed at Leedstown the first time he started as he was running hard against [*Lightfoot's*] Partner: he was bred by the Hon. William Nelson, Esq., and sold to me a colt for £125 bill of exchange.

'He was got by Joseph Morton's [imported] Traveller: out of a mare imported by Mr. Nelson that was got by the Lonsdale Arabian, and was the dam of Secretary Nelson's fine running horse Lonsdale . . .

'Mt. Airy, Richmond Co., Va., September 20, 1773.

John Tayloe [II]'.

[1777, March 28, VG; whence Advocate in AF, x, 71, 142, Nos. 22 and 72; whence *Annals of the Turf* (1826) *s. v.* \*Jolly Roger; Cot-  
 tom 1830, p. 338; ATR, 1831, ii, 360; 1832, iv, 160; and Bailie Peyton of Tennessee (*s. v.* his Sir Henry Tonson, gr. c. 1824, by Jackson's Pacolet) in ATR, 1835, vi, 317. All of these entries read the 'Jolly' of the Byrd ctf. of 1777, here in question, as a specification that Lonsdale was by \*Jolly Roger, and therein followed a tradition which had been previously voiced in explanation of Lonsdale crosses in a series of Virginia advts., viz: 1783 John Edmondson of Essex (*s. v.* his Leskard, ch. c. 1776, by Tayloe's Yorick); 1795 Robert S. Coleman of Spotsylvania (*s. v.* Berkeley's Gimcrack, *infra*); & 1801 Paul Thilman of Hanover (*s. v.* his Lamplighter, b. c. 1788, by \*Medley.)

'[*Secretary Nelson's*] *Lonsdale* [b. c. 1759?] was got by Jolly [*sic.*]: out of a mare bought of Sir John Ramsden, bart., late Ld. Lonsdale's; she was got by Monkey: her dam by Ld. Lonsdale's Black Arabian: Ld. Lonsdale's Bay Arabian: Coneyskins: ['Lowther Bay Barb', here introduced by the Spider pedigree]: Dodsworth: out of the younger of the two Royal Mares bought of Mr. Darcy by the first Ld. Lonsdale. Mr. Darcy was Master of the Horse to King William.

'[Westover] Charles City Co., Va., March 27, 1777.

John [Carter] Byrd'.

[1795, April 9, *Fredericksburg Virginia-Herald*. This ctf., controlled by a similar advt. of 1797, was missed by all the collectors of material for ASB and in consequence neither Advocate, Edgar nor ASB knew the colt here in question to distinguish him from P. S. Randolph's Roan Gimcrack, ro. c. 1786, *q. v.* with an erroneous date in ASB, i, 755.]

'*The noted thoroughbred horse* [*Berkeley's*] *Gimcrack*, a fine grey [age not recorded, but say 1790] was bred by the late Nelson Berkeley

of Hanover. He was got by the imported horse Medley: his dam by Specimen: his grandam by Lonsdale: his g. grandam by Babram: his g. g. grandam by Nonpareil.

'Specimen was got by Col. Baylor's Old Fearnought: out of Jenny Dismal.

'Lonsdale came from a full bred imported mare and was got by Old Jolly Roger.

'Babram was a thoroughbred imported horse, got by Old Babram, and Old Babram was got by the Godolphin Arabian [*this \*Babraham, unknown to ASB and not otherwise identified, is shown by a few pedigrees to have covered in the Nelson stud during the early seventeen sixties and so may have been imported with Lonsdale's dam, as \*Janus was with \*Bonny Lass*].

'Nonpareil was got by Morton's Old Traveller: out of Lonsdale's dam.

'Spotsylvania [Co., Virginia], February 28, 1795.

Robert S. Coleman'.

Although technically it contradicts the Tayloe certificate of 1773, the pedigree certified in 1777 by John Carter Byrd (eldest son of William Byrd III of Westover) when he stood the veteran Lonsdale aet. 18 is convincing of derivation at first hand from the certificate Lonsdale's dam brought with her to America. Back of the Lonsdale Bay Arabian cross this certificate is controlled by the pedigree of the mare Spider, bred by Ld. Lonsdale and recorded when she was included in the dispersal of the Bilton stud, advertised in 1759 (Heber, 1758, p. 157; the source of GSB, i, 383); but the Racing Calendar, Pick and GSB are all silent so far as concerns a control of any of the later crosses or even a clue to an identification of the Monkey entered as the sire of the imported mare; and Mr. C. M. Prior's diligent search for the stud papers of Sir John Ramsden, which might supply this lack, has drawn blank.

Left to interpretation, the critic must, then, be content with a series of deductions from the extant evidence, viz:

(a) that Lonsdale's dam was foaled before 1751; because she was described as 'late Ld. Lonsdale's' and the third and last Ld. Lonsdale of the creation of 1696 died in 1751;

(b) that the sire of Lonsdale's dam was the Monkey (b. c. 1741, by the Lonsdale Bay Arabian, GSB, i, 132) bred in Ld. Lonsdale's stud (and reproducing the name of the earlier Lonsdale \*Monkey sent to America in 1737) which was on the turf 1746-47 as *Meredith's* (Chen's entries correct the GSB foaling date). This colt of 1741 does not appear in any

published stallion list. On his retirement from the turf he must have returned to Lowther and there covered privately until Ld. Lonsdale's death and thereafter in the stud of his nephew Sir John Ramsden. On this thesis may be reconciled the American evidence (*supra*) that Sir John Ramsden sent to America a 'Monkey-mare' of the Lonsdale-Arabian family with the English evidence that in 1759 (Heber, p. 36) he introduced on the turf another Monkey, b. c. 1755. That colt of 1755 is not otherwise identified in the Calendar, but his name and dates suggest that he was got by the same horse which got his contemporary Lonsdale's dam.

(c) that Lonsdale's dam was imported by William Nelson of Yorktown, who is shown by the Tayloe ctf. to have bred her earliest recorded foal (Nonpareil I);

(d) that as Lonsdale's dam derived from the Ramsden stud and had a Virginia floruit contemporary with Booth's \*Bonny Lass (*q. v.* next above) and as the evidence is that \*Bonny Lass, imported by a neighbour of William Nelson, also came from the Ramsden stud it is probable that the two mares were imported together in 1756; whence that date is here tentatively proposed in respect to Lonsdale's dam in the lack of a categorical record of her importation date.

#### *Identified produce:*

1758? c. *W. Nelson's (later Tayloe's) Nonpareil I, by Morton's \*Traveller.*

By reason of the lack of a contemporary newspaper advt. or other primary evidence to speak for this colt at the source, neither Advocate nor Edgar knew him; for it was not until 1834 that the publication of the Coursey collection of pedigrees (ATR, vi, 159) brought to light the 1773 ctf. (*supra*) of John Tayloe II for Fauntleroy's Nonpareil II. This testimony was, however, available to Bruce and he entered Nonpareil II (ASB, i, 69, s. v. \*Betty Blazella), noting that he was by 'Nonpareil son of Morton's \*Traveller'; but Bruce failed to take the next step and enroll that Nonpareil I among the produce of Lonsdale's dam (ATR, i, 111, s. v. '\*Monkey-mare'); nor did he give him a separate entry elsewhere in his stallion lists. It is therefore now necessary to reconstruct the life history of Nonpareil I from the available documents, eked out by argument.

If the control of the Tayloe ctf. of 1773 by the Scott ctf. 1784 (s. v. Spotswood's Sempronius) and the Coleman ctf. 1795 (s. v. Berkeley's Gimcrack) leaves no doubt of the breeding of Nonpareil I, the evidence for his floruit begins with the specification of the Tayloe ctf. of 1773 that he raced with Lightfoot's Partner (b. c. 1755, by Morton's \*Traveller, *q. v.* s. v. \*Selima, Md. 1750), a fact which implies a date not later

than 1762. This deduction is checked (a) by evidence that Nonpareil I was in the stud 1763-66, viz: an advt. by John Tayloe II of 1767 (preserved in Randolph of Roanoke's *Register*) offering for sale an otherwise unidentified chestnut colt by his Nonpareil [I] which must have been foaled not later than 1764, and the proven foaling date (1767) of Nonpareil II; and (b) by the pedigree of Berkeley's Gimcrack (*supra*) which implies that Nonpareil I was older than Lonsdale.

From these testimonies, scant as they are, it may be deduced that Nonpareil I was foaled not later than 1758, and that he lived at least to 1766, when he got Nonpareil II.

1759? b. c. *Secretary Thomas Nelson's Lonsdale*, by \*Jolly Roger.

The ASB record of this c. is in unnecessary confusion. As shown above, in the notes upon the Byrd ctf. of 1777, which is the earliest extant testimony for the breeding, the consistent Virginia tradition was that Lonsdale was American-bred. But in 1833 Edgar entered him as *imported*. The history of this vagary is curious. Among the testimonies for the \*Rockmare No. 1 (q. v. Va. 1762) is a ctf. formulated in 1788 by John F. Mercer of Fredericksburg, but later of Maryland where he was sometime Governor, in which Col. Mercer described his Atlas (b. c. 1783, by \*Ranter, q. v. AF, ix, 207; whence Edgar, p. 96 & ASB, i, 693) as out of 'a full bred mare got by Mr. Secretary Nelson's *imported* horse Lonsdale'. That this was a mere slip of the pen appeared later (1793) when Col. Mercer formulated a ctf. for his mare Rattle (dam of Gough's Venetian Junior; not known to ASB), a sister to Atlas, and omitted the qualification 'imported' in the description of Lonsdale; but the damage was done. The Atlas ctf. of 1788 came into the hands of Edgar and he, ever alert for the identification of imported horses, proceeded to formulate an entry for Lonsdale (p. 44) which, disregarding the previous Virginia tradition, noted that 'Lonsdale and his dam were *both* imported', and described Lonsdale himself as 'got by Jolly Roger, *son of the Gower Stallion*, in England'. Eventually this entry was accepted, without criticism, first by Wallace (1867) and then by Bruce (ASB, i, 34, 111), and so a capital error was crystallized. If either Wallace or Bruce had paused to note the earliest extant record of Lonsdale, recorded in Randolph's *Register* (which Bruce himself published in 1866 in TF&F), he must have realized that Edgar's pedigree was impossible; for the stud bill of 1764 of B. Harrison's Lycurgus (b. c. 1759, by Morton's \*Traveller, not known to ASB) which boasts a victory over Lonsdale during the preceding year, proves that Lonsdale was on the turf in Virginia in 1763, while Sir J. Lowther's Jolly Roger (b. c. 1765, by the Gower Stallion, GSB, i, 131) was not foaled until two years later. Thus it is apparent that Edgar's Lonsdale pedigree was one of his characteristic 'promotion' entries: that he himself selected the Lowther Jolly Roger to figure as Lonsdale's sire on a *guess* that that horse might have fitted the call of John Byrd's 'Jolly' if in fact Lonsdale was imported, as Mr. Mercer had said.



There is no specific record of Lonsdale's age, but his floruit may be established with approximate certainty. The date (1763) of his turf career bears out the implications of subsequent pedigrees which show Lonsdale crosses necessarily relating to the later seventeen sixties (e. g., John Hickman's advt. 1778 that his Independence, ch. c. 1773, by \*Fearnought, was out of a Lonsdale mare, a cross dropped in John Hoomes' ctf. 1804 for Mosby's Amanda, on which was founded the accepted but incomplete Duroc pedigree, ATR, i, 59, 521; ASB, i, 349) and so proves that the extant stud advts. of Lonsdale (1777-78) were published after a long unadvertised service in the Nelson stud. From this evidence it is deduced that Lonsdale was foaled not later than 1759.

—◆—

Va. 1759

KITTY FISHER, 40, (*Ld. Granby's*) *Carter Braxton's*, gr. m. 1756, by Meredith's Cade, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Trooper's-dam (GSB, i, 30, where the mare is not credited with any produce by Cade) by the Somerset Arabian: Bald Charlotte (GSB, i, 6) by Darcy's Old Royal, son of the Holderness Turk.

ASB, i, 97, needs amendment.

The American evidence for this notable foundation mare consists of two certificates by the importer, Carter Braxton (1736-1797) the 'Signer'; the authority of which is, as the subscriber himself confessed, weakened by the fact that they were both formulated from memory long after the date of importation, viz:

[1779, April 16, VG]

'[*Wormeley's*] *King Herod* [b. c. 1766?], lately purchased by Mr. Kennon Jones and myself of Ralph Wormeley, Esq. . . . [a certificate for which is below].

'Dinwiddie Co., Va.

Abraham Smith.

'*King Herod* was got by Col. Baylor's horse Fearnought out of a gray mare bought by Mr. Braxton when he was in England, called Kitty Fisher.

'She was got by Cade, a horse of Lord Godolphin's by his Lordship's Arabian, which was reckoned the best horse in his time for getting fine running horses. Her dam was got by the Cullen (*sic.*) Arabian out of Bald Charlotte, one of the finest mares in England.

'Kitty Fisher was the property of the Marquis of Granby when she was sold, and was engaged in a sweepstake for 3600 l: his Lordship's

being abroad, his whole stud was sold and the mare bought by me at 3 years old.

‘[Cherricoke, King William Co., Va., April 1779]. Carter Braxton’.

[1794, June 23, *Petersburg Virginia-Gazette*]

‘[Syme’s] *Wildair* [b. c. 1776] was got by Col. Baylor’s Old Fear-nought: his dam by Old Jolly Roger: his grandam the celebrated mare Kitty Fisher, imported by Carter Braxton, Esq. in the fall of 1759, a certificate of which is below.

‘Dinwiddie Co., Va., February 24, 1794.

William Stark, jun.

‘*The pedigree of a grey mare called Kitty Fisher*, imported by Carter Braxton, in the fall of 1759.

‘This mare was rising four years of age when she was imported. She was bought by me at Newmarket, in the spring of 1759; she was the property of the Marquis of Granby, and stood at the time engaged in a sweepstake of £3600. for three years old fillies; but the Marquis being abroad commanding the armies of Great Britain, he was allowed to withdraw himself from all his racing engagements, and directed all his race-horses, mares and colts of every description to be sold; at the sale I purchased this mare and sent her over to this country.

‘At this distance of time I cannot be so particular as may be required to give her pedigree, but this much I remember, that she was got by Old Cade, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian: upon one of the best bred mares in England whose pedigree was untarnished for many generations.

‘Kitty Fisher was trained in this country and run several matches, all of which she won with ease.

‘[‘Elsing Green’, King William Co., Va., February 1794].

Carter Braxton’.

These two certificates were the material out of which ‘Advocate’ constructed (for *Annals of the Turf*, 1826) the warm and pleasant, if uncritical, notice of \*Kitty Fisher which became classical to ensuing generations of American horsemen, was eventually crystallized in ASB, and has since disturbed the peace of mind of successive students of American horse pedigrees.

The unhappy fact is that \*Kitty Fisher cannot be tested in the English books.

John Manners (1721-1770), called Marquis of Granby because he was the eldest son of the third D. of Rutland, had been on the turf for fifteen years before his dispersal sale of 1759; but in such a ‘gen-

tlemanly' way that GSB was unable to assemble an adequate record of his breeding operations.

The meagre notes concerning Ld. Granby's stud supplied to the contemporary Calendars have not been supplemented by a private stud book or even a sales-list of the dispersal in 1759; but it does appear (from the Newmarket Match Book, Heber 1757, p. 132), that Ld. Granby owned 'a daughter of Bald Charlotte' and that she was the dam in 1754 of a gr. f. by Cade which raced unsuccessfully in 1758 (Heber, pp. 5, 72). Inasmuch as Mr. Braxton certified that the dam of \*Kitty Fisher was a daughter of Bald Charlotte, and that she was foaled 1756 (i. e., was 'three years old' when he purchased her in May 1759 and 'rising four' when he sent her to Virginia 'in the fall of 1759') it may therefore be deduced that \*Kitty Fisher was a sister to Ld. Granby's Cade f. of 1754 and thus control the essentials of the pedigree.

It is not possible, however, to accept Mr. Braxton's statement, in his certificate of 1779, that Ld. Granby's 'daughter of Bald Charlotte' was got by the Cullen Arabian. There is nothing in Heber's record of that mare's f. of 1754 to support this. Indeed, so far as the record goes, Heber did not know who was the sire of that brood-mare; but it may be safely asserted that if he had had occasion to do so Heber must have testified that he could not have been the Cullen Arabian. The conclusive objection to that attribution is that Ld. Cullen's 'foreign' horse, one of the importation of 'Mr. Mosco-the-Turk' in the autumn of 1744, did not begin to cover in Ld. Cullen's stud until the season of 1746; or some years after 1740 when, so far as the record goes (GSB, i, 30), the stud life of Bald Charlotte had ended, at the ripe age of 19 years.

It may, however, be argued, if not proved, that Ld. Granby's 'daughter of Bald Charlotte' was the gr. f. by the *Somerset* Arabian which GSB credited to Bald Charlotte and identified only as the dam of Ld. Granby's gr. c. 1753, by Buffcoat (*q. v.* Pond 1754, p. 169) and of the D. of Grafton's Trooper, br. c. 1758, by Blank (*q. v.* Heber 1762, p. 93).

On this thesis, Mr. Braxton's reference to the Cullen Arabian might be explained as a confusion of the breeding of \*Kitty Fisher with that of another f. in Ld. Granby's racing stable, which Mr. Braxton may have seen at Newmarket in April 1759; i. e., 'Ld. Granby's f. [1755] got by Ld. Cullen's Arabian: dam by Cade: out of a daughter to Fox' which ran second to Ld. Orford's Cullen-Arabian-f. in a Sweepstakes for three year old fillies at the Newmarket April meeting in 1759 (Heber 1758, p. 124; 1759, p. 5).

The suggestion of confusion in Mr. Braxton's memory when he wrote his certificate of 1779 finds support in another respect also. As \*Kitty Fisher was three years old in May 1759, the 'Sweepstakes for three

years old fillies' in which Mr. Braxton says she was engaged must have been run before May 1, 1760, if she was to have qualified; and there is no record of nominations for, or of the running of, a Sweepstakes for three year old fillies at the Newmarket Easter meeting of 1760 equivalent to that run in April 1759 above referred to. Kitty Fisher's engagement was more likely to have been in the Sweepstake known as 'the 1400 gns.' to which Ld. Granby was a party on its establishment in 1757 (Heber, p. 131). This was a commitment to start *four* year old colts or fillies at the Newmarket October meeting in each of the five years 1758-62, and it may well be that \*Kitty Fisher was Ld. Granby's nomination (which Heber 1758, p. 128, noted but did not specify) for the running in 1760 (Heber, p. 73); in which that noble lord did not start, because, like 'Malbrouck' before him, he was then gone to the wars.

*Identified produce:*

1764? f., T. M. Randolph's Y. Kitty Fisher, by \*Jolly Roger

This m., represented in ASB (i, 562) s. v. 'Jolly Rogermare', with a misinterpreted roster of produce, is shown by extant advts. to have been dam of Syme's Wildair [b. c. 1776, by \*Fearnought, covered in Va. 1780-99 and a cross in many good pedigrees; to be distinguished from DeLancey's \*Wildair, the Md. bred Sim's Wildair, a son of \*Wildair, and several other less distinguished American bred Wildairs] and of Randolph's Laburnum [ch. c. 1780, by \*Lath, covered in Va. 1785-88, & in Ky. 1789].

1766? b. c., Wormeley's King Herod, by \*Fearnought.

This c., a cross in many good Virginia & Kentucky pedigrees, is attested as to ownership, coat and breeding by a series of extant Va. advts. of stands at R. Wormeley's 'Rosegill' in Middlesex Co., Va., 1772-1778, and at A. Smith's in Dinwiddie 1779-1780; but he narrowly missed the misinterpretation in ASB which has obscured the reputation of the contemporary New Jersey bred race colt of the same name and also by \*Fearnought with which he was confused by the earliest collectors of materials for ASB.

'Advocate' did not have the vouchers here cited for Wormeley's King Herod, but he knew that c. from Virginia pedigrees and had (AF, x, 143, No. 83) the N. C. advt. of 1777 of Waters', later Haynes', King Herod (b. c. 1768, by \*Fearnought: Gantt's Britannia by \*Othello: Sprigg's, later Gantt's, Mille, dam also of Waters' True Briton, by \*Spark: \*Queen Mab; q. v. BS, pp. 44, 84, & *ante* s. v. \*Queen Mab, Md. 1747); with the consequence that he entered the Haynes horse (*Annals of the Turf*, 1826; & Cottom 1830, pp. 307, 337) to represent Wormeley's. Happily, Randolph of Roanoke knew better and he furnished Edgar (1833, p. 285) with a correct identification of Wormeley's King Herod; whence ASB (i, 97).

But to compensate the powers of darkness for this fortuitous correction of error Edgar (p. 286) entered also Haynes' King Herod with a pedigree which, if correct so far as it went, did not go far enough to identify the crosses; and as Bruce's entry of Haynes' King Herod (ASB, i, 779) followed Edgar rather than Advocate and did not recognise the breeding, that c. was not included in the 'official' roster of the produce of Gantt's Britannia (ASB, i, 258), and has remained in limbo. The consequence has not been serious, however, for Haynes' King Herod is not a cross in any significant persisting pedigree.

1767? f., Chamberlayne's Y. Kitty Fisher, by \*Vampire

This m., entered in ASB (i, 589) with a misinterpreted roster of produce, is shown by extant advts. to have been dam of Lindsey's Pincher (gr. c. 1781; not known to ASB) by Lindsey's Arabian: Thornton's (later, in S. C., Alston's) Kitty Fisher by Buchanan's \*Oscar; and Hoskins' Kitty Fisher by Syme's Wildair; from which last named mare descended a long line of successful racers.

1768 missed to \*Juniper.

1769? gr. f. Fitzhugh's Y. Kitty Fisher, by \*Fearnought

This m., correctly entered in ASB (i, 589), won the Colt Stakes at Annapolis in September 1773 (Culver, p. 66) and is attested as to breeding in a ctf. by W. Fitzhugh of Chatham, published in the several extant advts. (1792-96) of her son Fitzhugh's Frederick (gr. c. 1781, by Fitzhugh's True Whig, son of \*Fearnought) which was a figure on the turf in the Rappahannock valley of Va. immediately after the Revolution.

1770? b. c., Braxton's Cripple, by \*Fearnought.

This c. is entered by ASB, following Edgar, s. v. 'Fearnought (cripple)'. He is attested by extant advts. s. v. Cripple, standing in Hanover Co., Va., 1775-77.

1772? f., Warner Lewis' Y. Kitty Fisher, by Nelson's Lonsdale, son of \*Jolly Roger.

This m. missed entry in ASB, her produce being there distributed by misinterpretation among the other Y. Kitty Fishers. She is shown by extant advts. to have been the dam of Hickman's Aeolus by Specimen, son of \*Fearnought, & of Thilman's Pandora and Lamplighter (a distinguished racer), both by \*Medley.

1775 c., Braxton's Virginia Cade, by Lightfoot's Partner, son of Morton's \*Traveller.

This was the c. which long puzzled the genealogists when the pedigrees of Mosby's Duroc and his son American Eclipse were still unproved; with the consequence of a legacy of confusion to Bruce, who credited him (ASB, i, 97, 562) to two different dams. There are extant advs. which identify him in the stud in Va. 1781-92; the last being a record that he died in April 1792 at Mann Page's in Spotsylvania Co., Va.

*Deleta from ASB:*

Bruce adds 3 fillies and 3 colts *descended from* \*Kitty Fisher which he had found attributed to her in traditional pedigrees and which should be deleted from a revised Stud Book. On the test of dates all the pedigrees on which Bruce here relied may be demonstrated to represent that familiar phenomenon, a dropped cross.

*\*Kitty Fisher a proved Matriarch:*

In the generation following her death \*Kitty Fisher was recognised by Virginia horsemen as a foundation mare of the first significance. Thus John Hoskins of King & Queen observed with some exaggeration in an advertisement of 1798 (*s. v.* his Americus) that from \*Kitty Fisher 'most of the best running horses in Virginia for many years back have descended'.

The racing family she thus founded persisted into the eighteen fifties in the noted Doswell stud in Hanover County, Va.; whence the blood eventually found its way to Maryland and New Jersey; where were bred most of the winners in whose right Gerry (p. 190) enrolled \*Kitty Fisher as a Matriarch.



Va. 1759

BRITANNIA (*breeder not identified*) Syme's, bl. m. [age not recorded], by [Son-of-] Panton's Old Crab: dam not identified.

Not in ASB.

The evidence is the following certificates:

1768 (W. Short, a Va. adv.; & cf. AF, x, 86, No. 46; whence ASB, ii, 491) *Wormeley's Sampson*, bl. c. 1761, by Morton's \*Traveller out of a hunting mare imported by Col. John Syme.

1779 (R. Hall, a Md. adv.; not known to ASB) *Hall's Traveller*, c., age not recorded, by Morton's \*Traveller: *his dam a full blooded mare imported by Col. Syme of Virginia and got by Old Crab* [sic., but as Panton's Crab died 1750 it may be deduced that the sire was one of the sons of 'Old Crab' which bore his name].

1792 (Hoomes' Stud Book, ATR, ii, 102; whence ASB, i, 259) *Hoomes' Y. Britannia*, m. 1792, bred by Col. Syme, by Syme's Wildair: \*Aristotle: Syme's \*Vampire: out of the imported Britannia.

1794 (W. Taylor of S. C., s. v. Y. Scipio, a Ga. adv.; not known to ASB) *Syme's Old Scipio* by Lightfoot's \*Bolton: on Col. Syme's elegant imported Britannia.

1800 (James Edwards, a N. C. adv.; whence ASB, ii, 496) *Edwards' Sheridan*, b. c. 1793, by \*Medley: Syme's Wildair: *out of an imported mare the property of Col. Syme of Virginia.*

From these testimonies it appears that this \*Britannia was in Va. before 1760 and it may therefore be deduced that she was imported by John Syme of Hanover with his \*Whittington; i. e., in 1759; but query, was she 'full bred', as stated in the advt. of Hall's Traveller? Because she was imported for a hunter and no record of her breeding has survived, it might be a fair deduction that she was a 'cocktail'.

*Identified produce:*

1761 bl. c. J. Wormeley's Sampson by Morton's \*Traveller.

1762? c. Hall's Traveller by Morton's \*Traveller.

1767? f. [grandam of Hoomes' Y. Britannia] by Syme's \*Vampire.

1776? c. Syme's Old Scipio by Lightfoot's \*Bolton.

1781? f. [dam of Edwards' Sheridan] by Syme's Wildair, son of \*Fearnought.



CHISWELL'S-MARE [not identified].

Va. 1760

Not in ASB (i, 436, 685) except as the taproot of a misinterpreted pedigree, derived from Edgar.

The sole extant evidence is the following adv.:

[1782, May 18, VG; whence Advocate in AF, x, 151, No. 96; followed, but misdated, by Edgar, p. 77; whence ASB, i, 685]

'[Wooldridge's] *Actaeon*, ch. c. 1776, by Dandridge's Fearnought, son of \*Fearnought: \*Jolly Roger: *'out of a fine mare purchased in England and brought to Virginia by the late Col. Chiswell'.*

'Chesterfield Co., Va.

Thomas Wooldridge'.

Lacking evidence that the owner of this mare was ever on the turf, it is probable that she was imported for use as a hunter, and so was a 'cocktail'. Her historical interest is therefore chiefly in her importer.

John Chiswell (1720?-1766) of Hanover, and after 1755 of Williamsburg, was conspicuous in the Virginia of his day not only because of his personal charm, to which William Byrd II bore witness, and because (what counted in eighteenth century Virginia) he married a daughter of that noted sire William Randolph of Turkey Island, but because he

was for twenty years a leader in the Assembly and a pioneer American industrialist. In that last respect it may be noted that he operated the Massaponax iron furnace near Fredericksburg in succession to Governor Spotswood and was the discoverer (1757) and first developer of the lead and zinc deposits on New River. His tragic death by suicide after killing a man in a tavern quarrel made a deep impression on Virginia society, as is reflected in the poignant letters of sympathy printed at the time in the *Virginia Gazette*.

*Identified produce:*

1770? f. [dam of Wooldridge's Actaeon], by \*Jolly Roger.



Va. 1760

STRAWBERRY, *Baylor's*, ro. m. [not otherwise identified].

Not in ASB in the roster of imported mares, but named and noted as 'unknown' in the several uncritical entries *s. v.* 'Stately' (ii, 328, 329) and 'Fearnought-mare' (i, 435).

That this mare was imported by John Baylor of Caroline before 1762 appears from the fact that she was mated with \*Sober John before that horse was sold. There is no reference to her in the *Baylor Letter Book* or John Baylor's will, and no other record has survived to identify her. Doubtless it was for that consideration that her name, in the testimonies cited below, was neglected by all the collectors of material for ASB, except Edgar, who made use of the name in his mythological entry *s. v.* Fairfax Roan, and Bruce himself.

The evidence, badly confused in the books, is:

[1777, March 7, VG; AF, x, 118, No. 66; ATR, iv, 215; whence Edgar, who supplied the name of the taproot from ATR, iv, 489; whence ASB, ii, 329]

'[*R. Baylor's*] *Gallant*, b. c. 1770, by \*Fearnought: Stately by \*Sober John: '*out of an imported mare* [not named]'.

'Orange Co., Va.

Robert Baylor'.

[1780, March 18, VG; not in ASB]

'[*Ruffin's*] *Stately*, b. c. 1774, by Lightfoot's Partner, son of Morton's \*Traveller: \*Fearnought: [Baylor's Stately by] \*Sober John: '*out of a high blooded imported mare* [not named]'.

'Prince George Co., Va.

Edmund Ruffin, jr.'



[1781, April 5, MG *s. v.* Sprigg's Damon, b. c. 1776, by R. Baylor's Junius, son of \*Fearnought: \*Fearnought: *Baylor's* \**Steady Sally*, *q. v.* Va. 1765; whence ATR, iv, 99.

This testimony was misinterpreted by Edgar, p. 171, who entered \**Strawberry* as the grandam of Sprigg's Damon, whence ASB, i, 435, *s. v.* 'Fearnought-mare'; but when Bruce came to formulate his entries *s. v.* 'Gallant' & 'Junius' in ASB, ii, 329, he read together & correctly ATR, iv, 99, 489, and so himself discredited the uncritical Damon entry he had derived from Edgar.]

'[*The sire of Sprigg's Damon*] was Junius [later Gallant or a brother to Gallant] who was got by Old Fearnought: out of Stately who was got by the thoroughbred imported horse Sober John: *out of the high blooded imported mare Strawberry*'.

'Prince George's Co., Md.

Osburn Sprigg'.

[1806, a certificate recited in Virginia and S. C. advs. 1812 of L. Washington's Marshall and Y. Cormorant, to explain a cross in the pedigree of those colts.

This source ctf. was not known to Edgar or ASB; but, as noted above, they did know a derivative from it, published in 1828, *s. v.* Chichester's Brilliant in AF, x, 32; ATR, iv, 489].

'[*R. Baylor's*] *Gallant* was gotten by the imported horse Fearnought: his dam Stately by the imported horse Sober John: *out of an imported mare called the Strawberry*.

'King George Co., Va., February 5, 1806. Lawrence Washington, jr.'

#### *Identified produce:*

1761? f. Baylor's Stately (dam of Baylor's Gallant and Ruffin's Stately; see AF, ix, 151; ASB, ii, 329) by \*Sober John.



DUTCHESS, *Mayrant's*, m. [not identified].

S. C. 1760

Not in ASB.

Although this \*Dutchess was not mentioned by Irving, Bruce seems to have had a tradition of *her name* in relation to the South Carolina turf and to have used it in compiling his 'Dutchesses & Diamonds' entry of Apollo's dam (*q. v.* Va. 1763); for there is no other explanation of his attribution of that Virginia mare as *imported into South Carolina*.

With his \*Skim, a son of the Cullen Arabian, John Mayrant of South Carolina imported in 1760 a yearling filly which was later known on the Carolina turf as 'Mayrant's Dutchess'. There are two testimonies for her in the Carolina Racing Calendar (see *The John's Island Stud*) which make up her entire record, viz:

1765 'Mr. Mayrant's mare Dutchess, rising 5, weight 7 st. 4 lb., which was four pounds extraordinary on account of her being total blood, bred in England and came over with Skim'.

1766 'John Mayrant, Esqr. mare Dutchess, 5 years old, bought in England, full blooded, and the same that distanced Havannah last year after he had been twice run hard and met with an accident'.

This mare does not appear to have left any descendants. As an immediate consequence we know nothing of her breeding; and as a progressive consequence she is not entered in any stud book.

*Identified produce:*

None.



SPANISH-MARE, *Thomas Lynch's*.

S. C. 1760?

Not in ASB.

The evidence for this mare consists of the entries in the Carolina Racing Calendar (see *The John's Island Stud*, p. 111, 112) of her son, Lynch's Havannah, which swept the Carolina turf in 1766, viz:

[1766, January 21, & February 25, *South Carolina Gazette*]

'*Thomas Lynch, Esqr.'s colt Havannah, 3 years [i. e., foaled 1762] old, got by [Fenwick's imported] Brutus out of a Spanish mare, and bred in this province [of South Carolina],*

*Identified produce:*

1762 ro. c. Lynch's Havannah, by \*Brutus.

## S. C. 1761

**SQUIRT-MARE, 26,** (*Ld. Rockingham's*) *Fenwick's* [neither coat nor age recorded; but foaled say 1754], by Sir H. Harpur's Squirt, son of Bartlett's Childers: *Ld. Rockingham's* Starling-mare (GSB, i, 16, & cf. Pond 1756, p. 218, No. 4) by the Bolton Starling: Sir W. St. Quentin's Salome (dam of Scampston-Cade, GSB, i, 16) by Bethel's Arabian: Graeme's Champion: Darley's Arabian: Sir M. Peirson's Old Merlin, son of Bustler.

Not in ASB, except (i, 39) *s. v.* Noble, erroneously entered as an imported horse.

This mare was imported into South Carolina in 1761 with the \*Tartar-mare (*q. v.*) by Edward Fenwick of the John's Island Stud. The evidence for the breeding is:

[1767, March 23, *South Carolina Gazette*; whence Irving, iii, 37; whence ASB, i, 39]

· '[*Wilkinson's*] *Noble* [b. c. 1763, bred by E. Fenwick] by \*Brutus: Squirt: his grandam (dam of Merry Batchelor) by Starling: his [third] dam (dam of Scampston-Cade, etc.) by Bethel's Arabian: Graeme's Champion: Darley's Arabian, who was the sire of Flying Childers.

'Tobodo plantation, S. C.

Morton Wilkinson'.

This pedigree cannot be tested in GSB; for there is there entered no Squirt-mare of the breeding indicated and no Merry Batchelor at all. The key to an interpretation is therefore the reference to *Ld. Rockingham's* Scampston-Cade (br. c. 1747, by Cade, bred by Sir W. St. Quentin; *q. v.* Pick, i, 125); for that name narrows the identification of the dam of the imported mare to a Starling filly produced by Sir W. St. Quentin's Salome (GSB, i, 16).

The argument from this premiss is narrow but conclusive, viz:

GSB credits Salome with two Starling-fillies:

(a) Sir W. St. Quentin's, which may be here dismissed because GSB (i, 201) arrays a full roster of her produce, and so demonstrates that she does not meet the calls of the present quest;

(b) *Ld. Rockingham's*, of whose stud record the only note in GSB (i, 16) is that she produced a 'f. by Tartar'. That scant entry is, however, checked and expanded by the adv. of Sir W. St. Quentin's dispersal sale of 1756 (Pond, p. 218, No. 4), wherein was offered a 'b. m.,

four years old [1752] got by Tartar' out of a Starling-mare 'now [1756] in the Marquis of Rockingham's possession'.

Proceeding from the clue thus established to a search for a Merry Batchelor bred in Ld. Rockingham's stud contemporary with the Tartar f. of his Starling-mare, the record (Heber 1757, p. 122; 1758, p. 117; 1762, p. 134) is that John Singleton (1715-1793), Ld. Rockingham's celebrated jockey (*q. v.* Orton 1844, p. 107) raced in his own name 1757-58 a Merry Batchelor (b. c. 1751, by Tartar); that in his Match against Time in June 1759 (Heber 1762, p. 134) Jenison Shafto rode this Merry Batchelor as one of his relays; and, finally (*teste* C. M. Prior), there still hangs in the Singleton house at Great Livendale in Yorks. a portrait of John Singleton mounted on Merry Batchelor.

It thus seems proved that the certificate which Fenwick's Squirt-mare brought to America was drawn to identify her as a uterine sister to Singleton's Merry Batchelor; whence it may be deduced, from the rest of that certificate, that they were both out of *Ld. Rockingham's* daughter of Salome by Starling.

*Identified produce:*

1762 f. [grandam of Goldsmith's Fearnought, adv. in S. C. 1767, but not known to ASB] by Fenwick's  
\*Black-and-all-Black *alias* Oroonoko.

1763 b. c. Wilkinson's Noble by \*Brutus.

Despite the description of this c. by Irving (iii, 37, 144) as 'the most successful native horse of his day', Bruce (ASB, i, 39) entered him as *imported*. He was bred in the Fenwick stud, swept the Carolina turf 1766-69 in the colours successively of Thomas Lynch and Morton Wilkinson and on his form was acclaimed in Carolina as the superior of 'the crack of Maryland and Pennsylvania' Galloway's Selim. The full records of his performances and his trophies, of which Irving had a part only, are collected in JIS, pp. 185, 111 ff.

1764 b. c. Lynch's Hotspur by \*Brutus.

This c., unknown to ASB, appeared on the Carolina turf 1766, heralded as 'full brother to the invincible Noble', but went wrong and disappeared from the records. See JIS, p. 116.

S. C. 1761

TARTAR-MARE, called *Dutchess*, **24**, (*D. of Bolton's*) *Fenwick's* b. m. [age not recorded, but foaled say 1756] by Smith's Tartar, son of Crofts' Partner: Sister-to-Lot (GSB, i, 142) by Sir C. Turner's Y. Sweepstakes, son of Bolton Sweepstakes: D. of Bolton's Mogul-mare (dam also of Pratt's Squirt-mare, *q. v.* Pick, i, 243) by Mogul, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Camilla, sister to the Bolton Starling (GSB, i, 4) by Bay Bolton.

ASB, i, 131, derived from Irving, conforms to GSB, and is unimpeachable except that the entry supplies no dates and identifies Edward Fenwick as 'of Virginia'.

This mare was imported into South Carolina 1761, with the \*Squirt-mare (*q. v.*), by Edward Fenwick of the John's Island stud. She was entered *s. v.* 'Bay mare Dutchess with her colt' in the Fenwick inventory of September 1775. The evidence for the breeding is:

1794 [W. Alston's Stud Book in ATR, i, 571; whence Irving, iv, 8, 163; whence ASB, i, 131]

'[Alston's] *Tartar-mare*, bred by Mr. Edward Fenwick [jun.] foaled in 1780, by \*Flinnap: \*Pharaoh: '*her grandam, imported by Mr. Fenwick's father, got by Tartar: Y. Sweepstakes: Mogul: Bay Bolton: Pulleyn's Chesnut Arabian: Rockwood: Bustler*'.

'Waccamaw, S. C.

William Alston'.

It will be noted that this pedigree omits the 'Son-of-Brownlow's-Turk-mare' and enters the taproot as 'Bustler', both of which peculiarities are vouchers that we have here the elements of the certificate which the mare brought with her to America, for GSB (i, 15) notes that these calls were characteristics of the old pedigrees of the No. 24 Family.

*Identified produce:*

1769? f. [grandam of Alston's Tartar-mare] by Drayton's \*Pharaoh.

1775 c. [listed in Fenwick inventory September 1775, but not otherwise identified] by Fenwick's \*Matchless.

## Va. 1762

LITTLE DRIVER-MARE, *Armistead Lightfoot's* [not otherwise identified].

Not in ASB.

The extant evidence for this mare is limited to a single pedigree, viz: [1796, March 16, VG & General Advertiser; not known to ASB]

'*Young Cade*, gr. c. 1791, by [Braxton's Virginia] Cade, son of [Lightfoot's] Partner [& he by Morton's \*Traveller]: \*Fearnought: '*his grandam was imported by Armistead Lightfoot, Esqr., and got by the noted horse Little Driver*'.

'Goochland Co., Va., February 1, 1796.

Shadrach Vaughan'.

The meagreness of this testimony precludes identification in the English books of the imported mare here in question, but suffices nevertheless to define her American floruit in time and space, and makes for assurance that she was 'bred'.

Armistead Lightfoot (1730-1771) of Yorktown came of a family of Virginia horsemen who were importers of 'bred' stock during two generations. He was a younger brother to William Lightfoot I of 'Sandy Point' (who imported \*Bolton in 1764), uncle to William Lightfoot II (who brought to America during the post-revolutionary period, among many others, \*Saltram and the mare \*Keren Happuch, *q. v.* Va. 1803) and himself one of the leaders of the Virginia turf during the seven-teen sixties. He is still remembered because he gave his name to 'Lightfoot's Partner' (that 'best son' of Morton's \*Traveller out of \*Selima, which is a cross in many Virginia pedigrees) while that horse raced in his colours.

The importation date (1762) here assigned to Lightfoot's \*Little Driver-mare is a deduction. The argument is (a) that as the importer died in the autumn of 1771 she must have crossed the Atlantic before the Virginia non-importation Association of June 1770 became effective; (b) that as the 'noted horse' Brooke's Little Driver (ch. c. 1743, by Bever's Driver, son of the Lister Snake, *q. v.* GSB, i, 59; Pick, i, 94) died in 1767 (GSB, i, 395) she could not have been foaled later than 1768; and (c) that as Mr. Lightfoot's interest, as shown by the records, was primarily in racing it is probable that she was imported as a filly of racing age. When, then, these theses are read with the extant records of the racing in Virginia and Maryland 1763-69, it may well be (1) that the 'Little Driver' which was beaten at Gloucester races in 1763 (Randolph's *Register*) by B. Harrison's Lycurgus (b. c. 1759, by Morton's \*Traveller: not known to ASB) was the imported mare here

in question; and (2) that the otherwise unidentified 'Little Driver' which Daniel McCarty of Westmoreland started at Annapolis races in October 1769 (Culver, p. 62) was her son. If neither of these conjectures is *proved*, they serve to explain the recurrence in Virginia 1763-69 in two equine generations of a name not otherwise accounted for and they are moreover consistent with the record that the imported mare was bred to \*Fearnought, after that horse began to cover in Virginia in 1764.

*Identified produce:*

[1765? McCarty's Little Driver, by \*Fearnought].

1766? f. [grandam of Vaughan's Y. Cade], by \*Fearnought.



Va. 1762

WILSON'S ARABIAN-MARE, **12**, (*Holme's*) *Ld. Stirling's*, ch. m. 1754, by Wilson's Chesnut Arabian: dam of Holme's Old Rock and Smith's \*Hero (GSB, i, 184) by Panton's Slipby, son of Old Fox: Holme's Meynell (GSB, i, 96, 126) by Crofts' Partner.

ASB, i, 138, is a lucid interpretation of the breeding as recorded in the Va. adv. 1762; but needs amendment to show the subsequent American history of the mare.

GSB, i, 184, omitted this mare from its roster of the produce of Old Rock's dam, as it did also her uterine brother Smith's \*Hero, who was sent to America with her.

She was one of the consignment in the summer of 1762 by John Holme of Carlisle to John Carlyle of Alexandria, Virginia, and was offered for sale by the following adv.:

[1762, July 29, MG; ATR, iv, 55]

'Imported by Carlyle & Dalton in the ship *Christian*, Captain Stanly, and for sale,

'three horses [Thorne's \*Starling: Smith's \*Hero, and Leary's \*Old England] and three mares [the other two being the Rock-mares Nos. 1 and 2] of full blood, viz: . . .

'*A ch. m.* with a star and two white heels behind, eight years old:

'Got by Wilson's Chesnut Arabian: her dam by Slipby, brother to Snap's dam: and out of Menil [*sic.*] the dam of Truncheon.

'Menil was got by Partner: out of Sampson's-Sister, which was got by Greyhound: her grandam by Curwen's Bay Barb: her g. grandam by Ld. D'Arcy's Arabian: her dam by Whiteshirt: out of a famous mare of Ld. Montagu's.

'Alexandria, Va., July 1762.

John Carlyle'.

The purchaser of this Wilson's-Arabian-mare was William Alexander (1726-1783), born in New York, son of a Scottish refugee after the '15, who began life as a merchant, saw active service in the Seven Years War as Aide-de-Camp to Governor Shirley of Massachusetts; and later (1760), while in England with Shirley, propounded a formal claim to the Scots earldom of Stirling, then in abeyance. Though his petition failed in the House of Lords, thenceforth Alexander styled himself Ld. Stirling and so he was called when later he was a Major General in Washington's Revolutionary army. In 1761 he returned from England to resume his New York affairs and then established the country place at Basking Ridge in New Jersey, where he stood his \*Falstaff (*q. v.* N. J. 1761).

The evidence for the \*Wilson's Arabian-mare in Ld. Stirling's stud is the following adv.:

[1774, April 14, Rivington's N. Y. Gazette; not known to ASB]

'[Ld. Stirling's] *Americus*, br. c., age not recorded, was got by [Ld. Stirling's imported] Falstaff out of a chesnut mare by Wilson's Arabian: her dam by Slipby, own brother to the dam of Snap: her grandam by Old Partner: Greyhound: Curwen's Bay Barb: Ld. D'Arcy's Chesnut Arabian: Whiteshirt: out of the famous Old Montague mare . . .

'*Americus* was bred by the earl of Stirling at Basking Ridge in New Jersey.

'Rocky Hill, N. J.

Peter Vanderveer'.

*Identified produce:*

1765? ch. c. Vanderveer's *Americus*, by Ld. Stirling's  
\*Falstaff.



## Va. 1762

ROCK-MARE No. 1, 11, (*Holme's*) *Page's?*, ch. m. 1755, by Holme's Old Rock, son of Crofts' Forester: Holme's Snake-mare (GSB, i, 187, dam of \*Barrock Billy and grandam of Randolph's & Thorn's \*Starlings), by the Easby Snake: Slider's-dam (GSB, i, 153, 223), by Crofts' Partner.

ASB, i, 123, enters the breeding from the Va. adv. 1762 and so avoided the confusion of GSB, i, 187, where the mare is described as 'by Forrester'.

This mare was one of the consignment in the summer of 1762 by John Holme of Carlisle to John Carlyle of Alexandria, Virginia, and was offered for sale by the following adv.:

[1762, July 29, MG; ATR, iv, 55]

'Imported by Carlyle & Dalton in the ship *Christian*, Captain Stanley, and for sale

'three horses [Thorne's \*Starling, Smith's \*Hero and Leary's \*Old England] and three mares [the other two being Ld. Stirling's \*Wilson's-Arabian-mare and the \*Rock-mare No. 2] of full blood, viz: . . .

'A ch. m. with a blaze and a little white on both fetlocks behind, seven years old:

'Got by Old Rock: her dam by Snake: her g. dam by Partner (she was the dam of Slider):

'Old Rock was got by Forrester, sire of Gustavus: his dam by Slipby.

'Alexandria, Va., July 1762.

John Carlyle'.

There is no specific evidence of the disposition made of this mare in the summer of 1762 or of her subsequent history; nor does her breeding reappear in any extant pedigree. That she was promptly sold may, however, be deduced from the second adv. in November 1762 of the Rock-mare No. 2, which indicates that mare as the sole remnant then on hand of the Holme consignment originally advertised in July.

Considering the comparatively few English-mares in America in 1762, it is sound argument to invoke the process of elimination in aid of an identification of this mare among the otherwise unidentified American taproots of the seventeenth sixties; and that process suggests that the Rock-mare No. 1 was acquired from the importers by John Page (1720-1780) 'of Northend' in Gloucester Co., Virginia, a brother-in-law of William Byrd III and uncle of Governor John Page (1744-1808) of 'Rosewell'. The evidence is a series of certificates from under the hand of John F. Mercer (1759-1821), a Virginian trans-

planted to Maryland after the Revolution who there became Governor (1801-03), e. g.:

[1788, March 11, *Maryland Journal*; not known to ASB. Gen. Forman (AF, ix, 207) had a previous, but less informing, advt. of 1787, which was misinterpreted by Edgar, p. 96, whence ASB, i, 693]

'[*Nicholson's*] *Atlas* the [bay] colt I sold Mr. Nicholson, was foaled the 17th of May 1783 and was got by [Mercer's imported] *Ranter*: out of a full bred mare got by Mr. Secretary Nelson's imported [*sic.*; see the discussion *s. v.* Nelson's 'Lonsdale Arabian-mare, Va. 1756] horse *Lonsdale*: out of an imported mare of Mr. John Page's of North River.

'Annapolis, December 27, 1786.

John F. Mercer'.

*Atlas* is brother on the dam-side to Esquire Gough's beautiful mare [*Rattle*].

Baltimore Co., Md., March 10, 1788

Michael Nestor [groom].

[1794, April 2, *Maryland Journal*; not known to Edgar or ASB]

'[*Gough's*] *Venetian Junior*, ch. c. 1789, by \**Venetian*: his dam the beautiful Virginia mare *Rattle* purchased by Mr. Gough from the honourable Colonel Mercer, who gave the following certificate of her pedigree, viz:

'*A bay filly Mr. Gough bought of me* was got by the American Godolphin [i. e., G. Baylor's], the property of Mr. Taliaferro of Caroline, whose pedigree is as well known as his merits: her dam by Mr. Secretary Nelson's *Lonsdale*: out of an imported mare of the honourable John Page of Gloucester. John F. Mercer'.

'Perry Hall', Baltimore Co., Md.

Harry Dorsey Gough'.

#### *Identified produce:*

1766? f. Mercer's [dam of Gough's *Rattle* & Nicholson's *Atlas*] by Nelson's *Lonsdale*, son of \**Jolly Roger*.



Va. 1762

ROCK-MARE No. 2, **11**, (*Holme's*) *Carlyle's*, ch. m. 1757, by Holme's Old Rock, son of Crofts' Forester: Holme's Snake-mare (dam also of Rock-mare No. 1 *supra*, GSB, i, 187) by the Easby Snake.

ASB, i, 123, is an adequate entry of an inadequate record; for GSB, i, 187, does not extend the produce of the dam beyond 1755.

This mare was included in the consignment of horses and mares in the summer of 1762 by John Holme of Carlisle to John Carlyle of Alexandria, Virginia, and was offered for sale in the general adv. of that lot in July 1762 (ATR, iv, 55). That she was not sold with the others is the necessary deduction from the fact that she was advertised again, alone, as follows:

[1762, November 18, MG]

'To be sold very reasonably, an English chesnut filly, bred by John Holme, Esq., she has a blaze down her face, and both legs behind white, 5 years this grass, was got by Old Rock: her dam by Snake: her grandam by Partner, she was the dam of Slider.

'Old Rock was got by Forrester, sire of Gustavus: his dam by Slipby, which was own brother to Snap's dam: and out of Menil [*sic.*], the dam of Truncheon.

'Alexandria, November 1, 1762.

John Carlyle'.

No evidence has come to light of the eventual disposition of this mare; nor does her breeding appear in any extant American pedigree.

*Identified produce:*

None.



Md. 1762

EBONY, YOUNG, 5, ('the Duke's') *Sharpe's*, gr. m. 1754, by the D. of Cumberland's Grey Arabian called Muley Ishmael: 'the Duke's' Ebony (GSB, i, 80, dates the imported filly 1756) by Pantons Crab: Ld. Portmore's Ebony (GSB, i, 79) by the Devonshire Childers: D. of Rutland's Ebony (GSB, i, 9) by Basto.

ASB, i, 78, 82, *s. v.* 'Columbine' and 'Ebony', conform to GSB, but need compression.

These two entries are of the imported mare and one of her American-bred fillies described as imported.

The primary evidence is:

[1762, July 22, MG; calendared in ATR, iv, 55; whence ASB, i, 82]

'Just imported, in the *Elizabeth*, Capt. Morison, from London, and to be sold by the subscriber in Baltimore-Town, a beautiful grey mare, near sixteen hands high, whose pedigree I am favour'd with from under his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland's own hand. Extract of which is as follows:

'*The pedigree of Young Ebony, 29th April, 1762:*

'She was got by H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland's Grey Arabian, called Muley: her dam by Mr. Pantons Old Crab: her grand dam by the Devonshire Childers: her [third] dam by Basto: her [fourth] dam by the late Duke of Rutland's Black Barb, which King William gave his Grace: out of the famous Massey mare. She was bred by his Royal Highness, and is eight years old this grass, and no more'.

'I have it further attested by Mr. Bernard Smith, Stud Groom to his Royal Highness . . . that this mare Ebony was covered by H. R. H. the Duke of Cumberland's bay horse Cato, on the 13th April, 1762 . . . [and] the groom who had the care of this mare doubts not her being with foal by this horse . . .

'Baltimore-Town, Md., July 20, 1762.

Jonathan Plowman'.

[1769, March 16, MG; not known to ASB]

During the Annapolis races in May next will be sold to the best bidder . . .

*Columbine*, a dark grey filly, rising three years old. She was got by Selim: and her dam was the Duke of Cumberland's Ebony.

*Britannia*, a dark grey mare, rising five years old. She was got by True Briton; and her dam was Duke of Cumberland's Ebony . . .

[Whitehall, Anne Arundel Co., Md.

Horatio Sharpe.]

It will be noted that 'the Duke's' certificate varies the breeding at the taproot from that adopted by Pick (i, 34, 42) and GSB (i, 9).

This \*Ebony seems eventually to have found her way into the Whitehall stud of Governor Horatio Sharpe; but it does not appear that Col. Sharpe purchased direct from the importer. The evidence in point is that the c. by the Duke's Cato, referred to in the certificate, was raced by Edward Worrell of Md., not by Col. Sharpe; but that the latter was the owner of the two fillies produced by the mare from subsequent matings with Maryland horses.

On that point it may be that the following Kentucky certificate, which shows a mating of this Y. Ebony with \*Fearnought, is also evidence that the mare was sometime in the Galloway stud, viz:

[1789, March 7, *Kentucky Gazette*; whence ASB, ii, 504]

['*Cocke's* *Slider*, c. [neither coat nor age recorded], bred by Col. John H. Cocke of Virginia, by [Lightfoot's] Partner [son of Morton's Traveller]: \*Figure: \*Fearnought: 'his great grandam one of the highest bred mares of England, imported by Col. Joseph Galloway of Maryland' (sic.).

'Lexington, Ky.

David Leitch'.

*Identified produce:*

1763 gr. c. E. Worrell's Cato (imported *in utero*) by 'the Duke's' Cato, son of Martindale's Regulus.

The sole record of this c. is that he started for the Ladies' Purse at Annapolis in October 1769 (Culver, p. 62) when he would have been six years old.

1764 gr. f. Sharpe's (later Ogle's) Britannia by Gantt's (later Waters') True Briton, son of \*Othello.

This m. is to be distinguished from her 'aunt', Gantt's Britannia 1760 by \*Othello out of Gantt's Mille, *q. v. s. v.* \*Queen Mab, Md. 1747. She was apparently not sold in 1769 in pursuance of the advt. cited above, for she is recorded as racing, unsuccessfully, in Col. Sharpe's colours, 1768-70, in Md. & at Philadelphia (Culver, pp. 68, 61, 63, & *Pa. Chronicle* October 1769 & 1770); but in 1772 she was acquired by B. Ogle of 'Bellair', who started her again in October of that year at Annapolis, when she ran second to Lloyd's Nancy Bywell for the Jockey Club Plate, beating both Fitzhugh's Regulus & Spotswood's Apollo (Culver, p. 64). It does not appear that she was subsequently covered in the Bellair stud, for she is not identified in any Md. pedigree. The ASB entry (i, 259) to the effect that she was mated with \*Janus represents a misinterpretation (ASB, i, 695), which disregarded both dates and geography, of the pedigree of the N. C. bred Moore's Y. Bajazet (b. c., adv'd in Va. 1774, by Moore's \*Bajazet: \*Janus: Moore's \*Britannia, *q. v.* N. C. 1752).

1766 gr. f. Sharpe's Columbine by Galloway's Selim, son of \*Othello.

This f. was adv. for sale in March 1769 with her uterine sister Britannia, described as 'dk. gr. rising three'; whence Judge Duvall in ATR, iv, 99, misinterpreted by Bruce (ASB, i, 78) as the record of an *imported* mare. There is no evidence for Columbine on the turf, and no subsequent pedigree testifies for produce by her.

1767? f. [grandam of Cocke's Slider] by \*Fearnought.



Md. 1762

CARROLL-OF-CARROLLTON-MARE [not certainly identified; but possibly by Ld. Portmore's Bosphorus, son of Rogers' Baboraham].

Not in ASB.

This mare was imported by 'Squire' Charles Carroll (1702-1782) of Annapolis and is identified, in several extant testimonies, only as 'bred by Lord Portmore'. That the limitation of this description was not

due to lack of material appears from the offer in 1788 by Charles Carroll of Carrollton (the 'Signer' & son of the importer, *s. v.* his Badger) to exhibit the mare's pedigree 'which is too long to be inserted in this advertisement'; but unhappily, after diligent search in 1932, that pedigree is no longer to be found at Doughoregan Manor nor elsewhere among the surviving Carroll papers. The record of the mare made by Judge Duvall (ATR, vi, 629) was no more than that she was 'imported'.

The primary evidence for an identification is therefore limited to the following advs., viz:

[1782, April 16, *Maryland Journal*; whence Edgar, p. 321 & ASB, ii, 434]

'[Carroll's] Marius, ch. c. [age not recorded, but pro. 1769; he raced as a colt in 1773. See ATR, i, 465; Culver, p. 66], the property of Charles Carroll [of Carrollton] Esqr. [was got] by Samuel Galloway, Esquire's Selim: and his dam a full blooded imported mare from my Lord Portmore's stud.

'Snowden Iron Works, Md.

Thomas Snowden'.

[1789, March 31, *Maryland Journal*; whence Judge Duvall in ATR, vi, 629; whence ASB, i, 695]

'[Carroll's] Badger, c. [coat not recorded, but the name suggests gr.], rising 12 years old [i. e., 1777]: got by General Spotswood's Apollo, son of \*Fearnought: his dam was bred by Lord Portmore and imported by the late Squire Carroll; she was also the dam of Marius, whose performance on the turf is well known.

'Harford County, Md.

Samuel Griffith'.

[1795, April 10, *Baltimore Federal Intelligencer s. v.* Gough's Montezuma, ch. c. 1791, by Carroll's Badger; not known to ASB]

'[Carroll's] Badger's dam was an imported mare bred by Ld. Portmore: she was also the dam of Marius, whose performances are well known.

'Perry Hall, Md., March 24, 1795.

Harry Dorsey Gough'.

With these testimonies, derived direct from the Carroll stud, may, however, be read two pedigrees derived from other sources which are here pertinent because they bear witness for the presence in Maryland during the seventeen sixties and seventies of an imported mare, to which no owner's name is attached, identified only as 'by the noted Bosphorus' (br. c. 1754, by Babraham, GSB, i, 378; Pick, i, 211), and which may have come out of 'my Lord Portmore's stud' because Bosphorus was sometime conspicuously the property of Ld. Portmore, viz:

[1777, May 13, *Pennsylvania Packet*; whence Advocate in AF, x, 118, No. 63; whence Edgar (p. 441) followed by ASB, ii, 489. Noting the contradiction implicit in the description of 'Dr. Maglather's Lovelace', and, finding no other voucher for that animal, Advocate emended his text so as to identify Lovelace as a mare, and from that premise extended what, on its face, had the appearance of a coherent Maryland pedigree.

But neither Advocate, Edgar nor Bruce noted that when the pedigree of Royal Oak, so edited, is tested by the argument from dates it is necessary, if it is to stand, to postulate the covering of two successive generations of mares at three years old. That practice, always unusual, has, however, never been without precedent, and the argument for the Royal Oak pedigree is, therefore, that while Bosphorus was constantly on the turf 1758-63, successively in the colours of Ld. Chedworth and of Ld. Portmore, and was first *advertised* in the stud only in 1764 (Heber 1763, p. 132) after he had passed out of Ld. Portmore's possession, there is other American evidence (e. g., the extant breeder's ctf. for Bee's Y. Bosphorus, imported into S. C. 1767) that Bosphorus covered a few mares during 1759; so that there might have been a Bosphorus-mare of 1760 to fill the call for the *grandam* of a c. (Royal Oak) foaled in 1768, but none earlier. On this thesis it might then be deduced that Royal Oak's grandam was 'sent to Maryland' in (say) the autumn of 1762; was covered in Md. as a three year old in the spring of 1763; and produced Royal Oak's dam (Lovelace) in 1764.]

'[Riddle's] *Royal Oak*, bl. h., rising nine years old [i. e. 1768], 'got by the noted horse Othello, commonly called Black-and-all-Black [*sic.*, read by Advocate as a reference to \*Othello]: his dam was by [*sic.*, Advocate deleted the 'by'] Dr. Maglather's Lovelace, a most beautiful mare [*sic.*] got near the City of Annapolis by the famous Flying Childers [*sic.*, read by Edgar as an unidentified son of \*Fearnought; but more reasonably interpreted as a reference to George Lee's Childers, for which the extant vouchers are Md. advts. of stands in Charles Co., Md., 1764-65, when he was described as by Tayloe's \*Childers out of a Morton's Traveller-mare; whence ATR, iv, 54, followed by Edgar and ASB]: his grandam by Lord Chedworth's [*sic.*] Bosphorus, who won seven King's Plates' [apparently derived from Heber 1760, p. 102].

William Riddle [of Philadelphia]

'Salem County, N. J., April 1777. William Thompson'.

[1780, April 18, *Maryland Journal*; not known to ASB] .

'[Addison's] *Brilliant*, b. c. [age not recorded but not less than four years, i. e., foaled 1776] by Dulany's Othello [who first covered 1775]

son of \*Fearnought: his dam was a *very elegant imported mare got by the noted Bosphorus*.

'Oxon Hill, Prince George's Co., Md.

Thomas Hanson'.

If, then, we match the evidence that the Carroll mare derived from 'my Lord Portmore's stud' with the evidence that during the American floruit of the Carroll mare there was in Md. a mare by Bosphorus, necessarily foaled while Bosphorus was the property of Ld. Portmore, it is a fair deduction, lacking other identification of either, that they were one and the same. The fact that that hypothesis cannot be tested by the stud record of any of Ld. Portmore's mares entered in GSB is not conclusive against it for those records are proved to be incomplete when matched with Heber. On the other hand, in aid of the hypothesis of identification it may be noted that Carroll's Badger was foaled (1777) the spring after Governor Eden's \*Badger (gr. c. 1768) had been sent from Maryland to North Carolina; and as Eden's \*Badger was by Bosphorus it may well be that Carroll's Badger was given his name because the dam of that Maryland-bred colt was also by Bosphorus i. e., the imported Bosphorus-mare of the Royal Oak and Brilliant pedigrees.

For the considerations of doubt implicit in this discussion the identification of the Carroll mare here proposed and of the produce attributed to her are, however, no more than tentative.

*Produce tentatively identified:*

1764? f. Maglather's Lovelace, by George Lee's Childers, son of Tayloe's \*Childers.

This entry represents the interpretation of the Royal Oak pedigree which is argued above.

1769? ch. c. Carroll's Marius by Galloway's Selim, son of \*Othello.

This c. ran second to Fitzhugh's Kitty Fisher (gr. m. 1769, by \*Fearnought out of \*Kitty Fisher, q. v. Va. 1759) for the Colt's Plate at Annapolis in 1773. Judge Duvall who saw that running, noted (ATR, i, 465) that Marius 'made a good race' and described him as 'a sorrel, got by the imported Othello, nothing further of his pedigree recollected'. As he left a reputation for his 'performances on the turf' which is attested by the advts. of Carroll's Badger, it is probable that he ran other races also; but the only other extant contemporary voucher for him is the stud advt. of 1782, cited above.

1776? b. c. Addison's Brilliant by Dulany's Othello, son of \*Fearnought.

This c., unknown to ASB, is attested by the single Md. advt. of 1780, cited above.



1777 gr. c. Carroll's Badger by Spotswood's Apollo, son of \*Fearnought.

This c. is attested by extant contemporary Md. advts. 1784-87 to cover at 'Mr. Carroll's plantation back of Elk Ridge'; 1788 for sale by Charles Carroll of Carrollton; & 1788-90 to cover at Samuel Griffith's 'Shandy Hall' in Harford Co. Echoing these advts., Judge Duvall (ATR, vi, 629) described his as out of 'the dam of Marius'.



### S. C. 1762

WILSON'S-ARABIAN-MARE called *Camilla* (Charles Wilson of Yorks?) B. Waring's, ch. m. [age not recorded], by Wilson's Chesnut Arabian: dam not certainly identified.

Not in ASB.

This mare is not identified in the English books. The American evidence for her consisting of advts. of several of her produce is that she was imported into South Carolina 'at the same time' as Drayton's \*Pharaoh, i, e., in 1762, as is proved by the introductory advt. of \*Pharaoh; and that she was thenceforth throughout a long life the property of Benjamin Waring of 'Cypress Meadows', St. George's Dorchester, one of the conspicuous members of the first South Carolina Jockey Club (*q. v.* JIS), who at various times stood \*Pharaoh, \*Friar, \*Whig *alias* Partner and other good horses.

The two extant testimonies which come nearest to supplying an identification of the mare's origin are as follows:

[1778, March 26, *S. C. & American General Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'[Hayne's] *King Herod*, ch. c., rising six years old [i. e., foaled 1772] 'is a great grandson to the Godolphin Arabian and grandson to the Wilson Arabian, from the best running mares'.

'St. Bartholomew's parish, S. C.

Stephen Careful, groom'.

This pedigree, intended for neighbours who were not horsemen, is elucidated by the following entry in the *Plantation Book* (MS. *penes* Langdon Cheves, Esq., of Charleston, S. C.) of Col. Isaac Hayne (1745-1781), the Revolutionary worthy who suffered a tragic fate at the hands of the British in the last year of the war, viz:

'75. *King Herod*, a chesnut stallion, got by [imported] Centinel [son of the D. of Ancaster's Blank and he by the Godolphin Arabian]: out of a running mare by Wilson's Arabian.

'He was foaled in Carolina 1772 and cost £735 [currency]'.

[1779, March 11, *S. C. & American General Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'[*Hervey's Young*] *Centinel* covers this season at Capt. Peter Bocquit's plantation near Dorchester [South Carolina]. . . . He was got by the famous horse *Centinel* [imported 1766 by Edward Fenwick of John's Island and] late the property of John Gibbes: *out of an Arabian mare called Camilla*.

William Harvey'.

The clues to identification afforded by these testimonies are that the imported mare was by the Turkish horse known in English pedigrees (GSB, i, 394) as Wilson's Chesnut Arabian, was called Camilla, and came of racing stock. Meagre as they are, these facts suggest that the mare derived from the Yorkshire stud of the Charles Wilson who owned and stood (at Oran in Yorks. 1754-1761) the Chestnut 'Arabian' which bore his name. The argument is that the imported mare, being called Camilla, was described (*s. v.* Waring's *Cephalus*, *infra*) as 'a full blooded mare of the race breed'; that Charles Wilson is shown to have had on the turf 1753-54 a racing galloway mare called Camilla (unknown to GSB but identified by Heber 1753, p. 170, as a ch. m. 1747 by Cade: Bald Galloway); that that Camilla had opportunity for mating with the Chesnut 'Arabian' after she was retired from the turf; and so may have been the dam of the imported mare here in question. But *proof* of such a specification is lacking; which is historically a pity, because she is shown to have been a brood mare of unusual quality. During a prolific stud life she produced the best race colts which were credited to the several high bred English horses with which she was mated.

#### *Identified produce:*

##### 1767 c. Waring's Homespun, by \*Pharaoh.

This c., not known to ASB, won the Charlestown Plate in February 1771 (JIS, pp. 129, 220), when he was described as 'by Pharaoh, 3 years old'; and was advd. in the stud 1775-78 by B. Waring, who had bred & raced him. His dam is not identified by the extant evidence and it is therefore a deduction that he was produce of Waring's 'Arabian' mare which was 'imported at the same time' as \*Pharaoh.

##### 1770 c. Waring's Jesuit, by \*Friar.

This c., not known to ASB, is attested by a single extant S. C. advt., March 1781, by the British Provost Marshal in S. C. of several horses then prisoners of war; in which Jesuit was described as 'now rising eleven years old' (i. e., foaled 1770) and as 'got by Old [imported] Friar: *out of a high bred imported mare*'.

## 1771 b. f. Waring's Ladybird, by \*Centinel.

This m., not known to ASB, was advd. for sale at Charlestown in 1778, described as 'b. m. 7 years old (i. e., foaled 1771), by \*Centinel: *her dam imported and by Wilson's Arabian*'. It does not appear what became of her.

## 1772 ch. c. Hayne's King Herod, by \*Centinel.

This c., not known to ASB, is identified by the testimonies cited above in the text which describe his dam as 'a [*Wilson's Arabian mare called Camilla*]'.

## 1773 ch. c. Hervey's Y. Centinel, by \*Centinel.

This c., not known to ASB, is attested by the advt. 1779 cited above in the text, in which he is described as 'got by the famous Centinel, late the property of John Gibbes: *out of an Arabian mare called Camilla*'. The foaling date assigned is a deduction from the evidence for \*Centinel at John Gibbes' near Charlestown 1769-75.

## 1774 c. Mellichamp's Fearnought, by \*Pharaoh.

This c., not known to ASB, is attested by the S. C. advt. 1778 which supplies the evidence for the date of importation of his dam by describing her as 'a *fine Arabian mare imported at the same time*' as \*Pharaoh. The foaling date assigned is a deduction from the evidence that \*Pharaoh stood at B. Waring's 1772-74.

## 1776 c. Waring's Cephalus, by \*Friar.

This c. is entered in ASB (i. 714; following Edgar, p. 145, who had a ctf. from J. E. Calhoun of S. C. and misinterpreted it) as by [the N. C. horse] Jolly Friar (*sic.*): '*his dam was an imported mare the property of the late Capt. B. Waring*'. He is attested by S. C. advts. 1783-93 by B. Waring & John McPherson, which uniformly describe him as 'by Old [imported] Friar' [who stood at B. Waring's 1775-79] and in March 1785 as 'now rising nine years' [i. e., foaled 1776]. In only one of these testimonies is his dam mentioned, when she was described as 'a *full blooded mare of the race breed*': it is therefore a deduction that he was out of Waring's \*Camilla.

Cephalus raced in S. C. immediately after the British evacuation of Charlestown and, if detail is lacking, was described as having 'run several matches and never met his equal'. He was the sire of Wade Hampton's successful race colts Boxer & Columbian and of McPherson's Commerce, which swept the S. C. turf 1794-96 (see Irving, iv, 7, 16 ff., 167, 168).

## 1780 c. Waring's Cornwallis, by \*Whig alias Partner.

This c., not known to ASB, is attested by a S. C. advt. 1784 which described him as 'four years old this grass [i. e., foaled 1780]: got by Whig: *out of the dam of Cephalus*'.

## Va. 1763

CULLEN - ARABIAN - MARE (*Apollo's dam*) called *Diana*, **12**, (*D. of Kingston's*) *Bernard Moore's*, later *A. Spotswood's* and *W. Fitzhugh's* gr. m. 1754, by Ld. Cullen's Arabian: Grisewood's (later 'the Duke's & eventually Hammond's') Lady Thigh (GSB, i, 112) by Crofts' Partner: Routh's Crop, alias 'Sister to Sampson', by Greyhound (Prior, *Early Records*, pp. 60, 34, 45): 'Sister to Little George' (Sophonisba's dam) by the Curwen Bay Barb (GSB, i, 73).

ASB, i, 81, s. v. '*Dutchess* (*Bland's*, called also *Diamond*)' needs revision.

By this complicated and in consequence much debated entry Bruce, following Edgar, combined the evidence for *Apollo's dam* (the mare here in question) with that for two other English mares also imported into Virginia in 1763; namely, 'English' John Bland's Babraham-mare, which was called *Dutchess*, & Benjamin Harrison's \*Cullen Arabian-mare (for both of which separate entries will be found *infra*); made play with a Kentucky tradition that *Apollo's dam* was 'called *Diamond*'; and, ignoring the specification of that tradition that *Apollo's dam* was 'imported by Gen. Spotswood of Virginia', added gratuitously a statement that the mare so 'constructed' was 'imported into *South Carolina* before the Revolution', a deduction apparently derived from a tradition of still another mare, Mayrant's \**Dutchess* (q. v. S. C. 1760).

The source material for *Apollo's dam* is limited but quite definite, viz: 1758 (Heber, p. 124) Nominations for a Sweepstakes for fillies to be run at Newmarket in Easter-week 1759.

'D. of Kingston's by Ld. Cullen's Arabian: out of Hammond's-mare'.

The summary of the race (Heber 1759, p. 5) for which this nomination was made indicates that the D. of Kingston did not start.

[1777, March 7, VG; Advocate (AF, x, 119, No. 68) recorded this, whence Edgar & ASB as to breeding on the dam's side]

'[*Spotswood's*] *Apollo* was got by Fearnought: his dam by the Cullen Arabian: her dam was the noted mare called Lady Thigh got by Partner: her grandam by Greyhound: her great grandam by the Curwen Bay Barb, which mare was the dam of Sophonisba, remarkable for her high form and great speed.

'*This pedigree of Apollo's dam was attested by His Grace the Duke of Kingston.*

'Brunswick County, Virginia.

Richard Elliott'.

[1798, March 24, *Augusta Chronicle*; not known to Advocate or subsequently reported to AF or ATR; hence unknown to Edgar & ASB]

'[Fitzhugh's] *True Whig* was got by [Fitzhugh's] *Regulus*: his dam was *Diana* (the dam also of the celebrated *Apollo*), an imported mare. 'Augusta, Ga. N. Durkee'.

These certificates serve

(a) to identify *Apollo's* dam with the Cullen Arabian filly which GSB (i, 112) lists among the produce of Grisewood's (later 'the Duke's', and eventually Hammond's) *Lady Thigh*, without date or coat, but with attribution to the D. of Kingston; and which filly may (on that lead) be supplied with both coat and age from Heber's record of her single appearance on the turf, viz:

1758, October 10 (H., p. 76), at Newark, 'D. of Kingston's gr. f.' [no name or breeding recorded] unplaced in a Sweepstakes for 4 years old.

(b) to prove that *Apollo's* dam was known in Virginia as *Diana*. The Georgia certificate for *True Whig* which supplies that name is borne out by the fact that in four successive generations of the immediate descendants of *Apollo's* dam there were fillies called *Diana* (ASB, i, 340).

When it comes to naming the importer of *Apollo's* dam the primary evidence is silent. The Kentucky tradition, above referred to, that the importer was 'Gen. Spotswood of Virginia'; i. e., Alexander Spotswood (1746-1818), is contradicted by the date (1763) of the importation of the mare; for in that year Alexander Spotswood was a boy at Eton (*William & Mary Quarterly*, ii, 13). Nor could the importer have been Gen. Spotswood's father, the John Spotswood (1725-1758) who was a proven importer (of two horses and a mare, \*Jolly Roger and \*Creeping Kate in 1751; *Diamond alias Jack of Diamonds*, son of Y. Hautboy & he by Fox, in 1758); for he was dead five years before 1763. The tradition which has related *Apollo's* dam to the Spotswood stud cannot, however, be ignored and it is, happily, possible to give it a reasonable explanation. The evidence being that the mare came out of the Duke of Kingston's stud, whence John Spotswood, in partnership with his brother-in-law (later also his executor) Bernard Moore (1720-1772) of 'Chelsea' in King William, had drawn \*Jolly Roger in 1750, Bernard Moore is indicated as the importer of the mare and the breeder of *Apollo* (foaled 1767); and the deduction follows that it was from that uncle that Alexander Spotswood acquired *Apollo* and perhaps *Apollo's* dam also, after his return to Virginia from his education in England.

The earliest primary evidence of ownership of Apollo's dam in Virginia is of 1774 in the hands of William Fitzhugh (1741-1800) of 'Chatham', when he mated her with his Regulus (son of \*Fearnought) to produce True Whig. As Col. Fitzhugh is proven also to have been the owner of Apollo's full sister (Diana II, by \*Fearnought, to which the tentative date 1770 is here assigned), it may be further deduced finally that William Fitzhugh acquired both that filly and her dam either from the Moore estate after Bernard Moore's death in 1772, or from A. Spotswood.

*Identified produce:*

*In England:*

1762, f. D. of Kingston's (later Wastell's) Snap-mare, by Shafto's Snap, son of Snip.

This f. was dam of Pratt's Conductor, ch. c. 1767, by Matchem (the horse that preserved and continued the Matchem line in tail-male); of Ld. Bolingbroke's Alfred, b. c. 1770, by do., *et al.* See GSB, i, 112, 187; Pick, ii, 169, 171, 301, 368.

*In Virginia:*

1766? f. [dam of Bernard Moore's Ariel-mare], by Spotswood's \*Diamond (*alias* Jack of Diamonds)

There is no contemporary documentary voucher for this mare: the entry of her here represents the Kentucky *tradition*, which is discussed below in its relation to the Lexington pedigree.

1767, b. or br. c. A. Spotswood's Apollo, by Baylor's \*Fearnought.

This c. was noted on the Va. & Md. turf 1771-73 for his contests with Lloyd's Nancy Bywell, which great race mare he beat in 1773 after having been beaten by her in 1771 and 1772. Apollo was advertised in the stud in Va. and N. C. 1774-79, and ended his life, after the season of 1779, in Bute Co., N. C.

1770? f. Fitzhugh's Diana II [dam of Diana III by Lindsey's Arabian & of Nancy Dawson by \*Medley] by Baylor's \*Fearnought.

This mare was attested as 'own sister to Apollo' and as 'out of the dam of Apollo' in extant certificates (a) 1787, in a S. C. advt. 1789, by W. Fitzhugh of Chatham, *s. v.* his True Whig *infra*; (b) 1794, in a Va. advt. by Henry Fitzhugh, *s. v.* his Chatham II (ch. c. 1786, by T. M. Randolph's Laburnum, son of \*Lath: Diana II by \*Fearnought); (c) 1799, in a Va. advt., by John Spotswood II, *s. v.* his Americus (b. c. 1792, by \*Pensacola: Diana III by Lindsey's Arabian); and (d) 1809, by L. H. Fitzhugh, *s. v.* his Diana V, quoted by R. A. Buckner in ATR, viii, 495 *s. v.* his Charlotte (ch. m. 1810 by Tayloe's

\*Selim: Diana V by Grymes' Regulus, son of Lindsey's Arabian: Diana IV by \*Mexican: Diana III by Lindsey's Arabian).

*Diana III:* It was on this last testimony that Bruce (ASB, i, 340) formulated his entries of the 'four Dianas', descended from Apollo's dam, which are adequate for the mares but conspicuously inadequate for the produce of Diana III. By reason of his uncritical acceptance (ASB, i, 690) of Edgar's casual blunder (p. 86) in dropping the Fearnought cross from the pedigree of J. Spotswood's Americus, and his own failure (ASB, ii, 539) to note W. T. Porter's critical interpretation of the S. C. testimony (ATR, vi, 497; ix, 575; xiii, 111) for S. Washington's Wild Medley (1805?, by Tayloe's Mendoza, son of Boxer, & he by \*Medley), Bruce did not recognise that the Pensacola-mare which was dam of that Wild Medley was a sister to Spotswood's Americus and that both were out of Diana III. Thus Bruce lost an opportunity to credit a cross of the blood (of Apollo's dam) he had been at such pains to claim for the Lexington family, to the equally persistent 'Lady Bolingbroke branch' of the family of \*Selima (*q. v.* Gerry, p. 95); including not only that early Kentucky champion Grey Eagle (gr. c. 1835, by Kentucky Woodpecker: Ophelia by S. Washington's Wild Medley, ASB, ii, 163) but also 'the immortal Hanover' (ch. c. 1884, by Hindoo: Bourbon Belle by \*Bonnie Scotland: Ella D by Vandal: out of a Sister-to-Grey Eagle, ASB, v, 177).

*Nancy Dawson:* As there is no evidence that Apollo's dam produced a second f. by \*Fearnought, it is necessary to attribute to Diana II also the other historical mare, whose pedigree calls for that breeding, although it does not name Diana II. This was *Grymes' Nancy Dawson* by \*Medley (to be distinguished from Page's Nancy Dawson by Wormeley's King Herod, *q. v. s. v.* \*Jenny Cameron), for whom the testimony comes from Kentucky but is authenticated by the signatures of well known northern Virginia horsemen, viz:

[1834, ATR, vi, 46; whence ASB, ii, 186]

'L. H. Smith of Scott Co., Ky., his *Penelope*, b. m. [*age not recorded but say 1812*] by \*Stirling [who covered in Ky. 1805-1811]: [Beckwith Butler's] Columbus, son of \*Pantaloone [for whom there is an extant adv. 1799 (cited *s. v.* \*Lady Northumberland Va. 1769) of a stand in Frederick Co., Va. & later Ky. evidence that he was taken thither in 1800 by John C. Richardson]: [Page's] Tippoo Saib [the Ky. ctf. says son of \*Lath, but this is an apparent Ky. confusion of the Tippoo Saib bred by A. Meade, out of his famous mare Brandon, and sent to Ky. where he was well known in the stud, with the Tippoo Saib, son of Lindsey's Arabian bred by John Page of Caroline, which was adv. to stand in Shenandoah Co., Va., 1789, by John C. Richardson, and thereafter ended his career in the Va. Southside]: *Nancy Dawson* by \*Medley: [? Diana II by] \*Fearnought: Apollo's dam by the Cullen Arabian: Grisewood's Lady Thigh by Crofts' Partner.

'[Attest] B. Grymes [of Orange Co., Va.] 1798; John C. Richardson [originally of Shenandoah Co., Va. & later of Fayette Co., Ky.] 1805; John Hurt [of Ky.] 1830.

From this testimony Bruce (ASB, ii, 133) constructed an entry of the Nancy Dawson therein recited and introduced into it the statement that she was 'owned by Benj. Wharton, Virginia'. That attribution was apparently intended to suggest that Benjamin Wharton took Nancy Dawson to Kentucky, but there is no extant record to support such a deduction. On the contrary, it is apparent on the face of the pedigree that the mare which introduced into Kentucky the blood of this Nancy Dawson was the Columbus-mare of the Penelope ctf.; for the signature of John C. Richardson to the Penelope ctf. proves that the Columbus-mare was bred in Shenandoah Co., Va., and was taken to Kentucky, with Columbus himself, in 1800 by John C. Richardson. Nancy Dawson seems to have been owned by Benjamin Grymes of Orange, and to have ended her life in the Valley of Virginia, where she was mated with Page's Tippoo Saib. Bruce's intrusion of the name of Benjamin Wharton into this record must, therefore, have been intended as a bolster for the Wharton tradition concerning the Lexington pedigree, which is discussed below.

So far as appears from the subsequent records of Diana III and Nancy Dawson, the tail-female from the mating of Apollo's dam with \*Fearnought failed before the middle of the nineteenth century in both Virginia and Kentucky.

1775, ch. c. Fitzhugh's True Whig, by Fitzhugh's Regulus, son of \*Fearnought.

This c. came to maturity during the Revolution and was never trained. He was attested by ctf. of W. Fitzhugh of Chatham, in Va. & S. C. advts. 1784-89. From S. C. he was sent to Ga. where in 1799, being then act. 24, the last extant advt., quoted above, recorded his dam's name.

*Deleted from ASB:*

Bruce's list of the produce of Apollo's dam begins with a casual blunder, first perpetrated by Edgar, the description of Apollo as by Morton's \*Traveller, which is contradicted by the contemporary statement in the adv. of 1777 (*supra*) that he was got by \*Fearnought; and proceeds to add to the foregoing roster five fillies which are discredited by the evidence and should be deleted, viz: (a) a f. by Morton's \*Traveller, derived from Edgar, which is impossible because that horse was dead before Apollo's dam reached Virginia; (b) a f. by Lindsey's Arabian, which was Spotswood's Diana III, the granddaughter of Apollo's dam noted above; (c) a f. by \*Juniper; and (d) a f. by Harrison's Junius, son of Tayloe's Yorick, both of which were identified produce of Bland's \*Dutchess; and, finally (e) a f. by a Regulus, described as 'imported'; which was intended (see ASB, i, 184; ii, 13) to represent the fifth dam of Ridgely's Maid-of-the-Oaks (b. m. 1800, by \*Spread Eagle) in the face of the certificate of the breeder of that great race-mare (ATR, vi, 393) which traced her to a mare



'by the imp. horse Regulus [*sic.*, but query if this was not intended to represent a cross by Fitzhugh's Regulus (son of \*Fearnought, fl. 1770-1780) as is geographically more credible]: *her [sixth] dam by the imp. horse Diamond*'.

No contemporary evidence or tradition is anywhere recorded which relates the 'Diamond-mare' of the Maid of the Oaks pedigree to Apollo's-dam. That relation was proposed by Bruce himself.

*Apollo's dam a probable, if not a proved, Matriarch:*

Gerry (pp. 24-38) enrolls Apollo's dam as the American taproot of 95 winners 1875-1925. Of these, 29 are descendants of Maid-of-the-Oaks, which, as shown above, Bruce uncritically credited to the family of Apollo's dam; but, if fair critical weight is given to the Kentucky tradition of the pedigree of Sanders' Maria, 66 may be credited to Apollo's dam, as being descendants of a daughter by \*Diamond through B. Wharton's Highflyer-mare (1792, by Hyde's \*Highflyer, imported 1788, which covered in Virginia, *not* as noted by ASB, Craggs' \*Highflyer, imported 1792, for he covered only in Pa. & Md.). The pre-Bruce evidence for this pedigree is as follows:

*The Wharton tradition:* Before 1820 Dr. E. Warfield of Kentucky acquired from Robert Sanders of Scott County, Ky., a mare bred by Mr. Sanders (Lady Gray, b. m. 1817, by Robin Gray, son of \*Royalist: Sanders' Maria 1802 by Hoskins', later Sanders', Melzar, son of \*Medley, ASB, i, 610), which was destined to be one of the foundations of the eminent stud which eventually produced the mighty Lexington, son of Boston. In 1823 after this mare had produced two foals a doubt arose concerning the extension of her pedigree and, Mr. Sanders being dead, Dr. Warfield thereupon hunted up and secured a statement of oral tradition from Benjamin Wharton, resident near Lexington, Kentucky; who had migrated thither in 1795 (the year is established by an extant record of Spotsylvania County, Virginia) from Orange County, Virginia, and had brought with him the Highflyer mare which was the dam of Sanders' Maria. The significant date of this statement is established by the record eventually made of its text, as follows:

[1823, December 22, certificate 'furnished to Dr. E. Warfield', exhibited in part in S. D. Bruce's notice of Hyde's \*Highflyer, TF&F, 1874, xviii, 113 & in part in B. G. Bruce's *History of Lexington*, TF&F, 1866, iii, 145]

'*Maria*, bred by Robert Sanders, deceased, was got by Melzar: her dam by the imported Highflyer: grandam by Fearnought: great grandam by Ariel: *her dam by Jack of Diamonds: out of Old Diamond, both imported by Gen. Spotswood of Virginia.*

'December 22, 1823.

Benj. Wharton.

'The mare by Fearnought, when 22 years of age, I put to Highflyer in the year 1791, which foal produced Maria.

B. W.

'In the year 1790 and '91, I bred from Young Highflyer both years, the last year he was ten years old. His advertisement published the pedigree of his sire, Highflyer, and his performances on the turf in England. There were a number of studs raised from Young Highflyer in Virginia, and when grown, their sire was called the old imported Highflyer. The same men imported Old Shark, Atlas and Mexican, in the brig *Maria*. This mare by imp. Fearnought: when 22 years old, I put her to Young Highflyer, in the year 1791, and produced this Highflyer mare, the dam of Maria.

'Lexington, Ky., Dec. 22d, 1823.

Benj. Wharton'.

Thereafter, in 1830, Dr. Warfield reported his stud to Skinner and included the following certificate, viz:

[1830, ATR, i, 364]

'*Rowena*, a ch. m. foaled in 1826, was got by Sumpter: out of Lady Gray who was got by Robin Gray: grandam by Melzar: g. grandam by imported Highflyer: g. g. grandam by Fearnought: g. g. grandam by Ariel: g. g. g. grandam by *Jack of Diamond* [sic.]: out of *Old Diamond*, both imported by Gen. Spotswood of Virginia.

'Ariel was by Morton's Traveller out of the imported mare Selima by the Godolphin Arabian.

'Lexington, Kentucky, Jan. 8, 1830.

E. Warfield'.

So far as has been ascertained, this certificate of 1830 was the earliest published extension of the Lexington pedigree; but when Lexington himself was sold as a colt to R. Ten Broeck of New York Dr. Warfield furnished another certificate which, although it contained casual blunders, subsequently corrected (see ASB, i, 163), of a reversal of the Highflyer & Fearnought crosses and the omission of that of 'Jack of Diamonds', is here in point because it supplied an additional fact not stated in the Rowena certificate of 1830; that the taproot was reputed to be by the Cullen Arabian, viz:

[1853, June 11, *Spirit*, xxiii, 198]

'*Lexington*, b. c., foaled March 17, 1850, was got by Boston: out of Alice Carneal by imp. Sarpedon: grandam Rowena by Sumter: Lady Gray by Robin Gray: Old Melzare (he by imp. Medley): Fearnought [sic.]: imp. Highflyer [sic.]: Ariel, own brother to Partner (he by Morton's Traveller out of imp. Selima by the Godolphin Arabian): *Diamond* imported by Gen. Spotswood of Virginia and got by the *Cullen Arabian*.

'This colt was bred by me, as was also his dam which I now and will ever own.

'Lexington, Ky., May 28, 1853.

E. Warfield'.

If it may be assumed, as is reasonable, that Dr. Warfield derived this reference to the Cullen Arabian from Mr. Wharton, as he did the crosses in his Rowena certificate of 1830 from the Wharton statement of 1823, it is persuasive that, with all its limitations, that statement pointed to a traditional identification of the taproot as Apollo's dam. The considerations in support of that interpretation are as follows:

(a) there is no evidence for an imported mare in the Spotswood stud earlier than Apollo's dam which even approximately fits the tradition;

(b) Apollo's dam is proved to have been by the Cullen Arabian;

(c) there is evidence that Apollo's dam was called 'Diana', a name readily confused with 'Diamond', especially when juxtaposed with the name of the horse 'Jack of Diamonds'; but it will be noted that in the English books 'Diamond' is consistently a *horse* name and was never applied to a mare.

(d) there was opportunity for Apollo's dam to have been mated with either Spotswood's \*Diamond or even with Brent's Ariel (son of Morton's \*Traveller) during the years 1763-1766, for which no primary evidence of her stud life has survived; for there is proof that during those years both of those horses were covering on the Rappahannock River in Virginia; i. e., in the community in which Apollo's dam had her entire American career.

On the other hand, a serious difficulty in supporting the identification appears on the face of the Wharton statement; namely, that Mr. Wharton certified that his Fearnought mare (for which there is no contemporary *document*) was 22 years old when he bred her to Hyde's \*High-flyer. This makes that mare out to have been foaled in 1769, a date which does not admit of her being the American-bred *granddaughter* of a mare imported in 1763. To meet that objection it is necessary to argue that because Mr. Wharton is proved to have been in error in his statements that 'Gen. Spotswood' was the importer and that the taproot mare was called 'Diamond' he may have been in error also in his memory, after 30 years, of the age of his Fearnought-mare; for it is familiar experience that the human memory is more reliable as to principles than as to details. In support of this suggestion there have survived other records which tend to show that Mr. Wharton was congenitally inaccurate in detail. In February 1797 (O'Connor, p. 15) he advertised for sale in Kentucky a Virginia-bred colt unknown to ASB (Grymes'

Scipio, b. c. 1789 by Meade's Celer), and, failing to place him, rode him back to Virginia in the autumn of 1797. When this Scipio was again adv. (in Spotsylvania Co., Va., March 7, 1798, *Fredericksburg Virginia-Herald*) the pedigree, certified by the breeder, proved that bruited by Mr. Wharton in his Ky. adv. of 1797 to have been carelessly formulated. Again, while in Va. in October 1797 Mr. Wharton purchased Hugh Nelson's \*Blaze (*q. v.* Va. 1793), took him to Ky., and there stood him until 1811. When matched with the English and Va. testimonies Mr. Wharton's introductory Ky. adv. (O'Connor, p. 17) of \*Blaze is demonstrated to be another illustration of what happens when even an experienced horseman relies on memory for the statement of a pedigree.

Traditions are stubborn things and, when their good faith cannot be impeached, are to be interpreted and not to be lightly dismissed. On the whole case of this tradition the weight of the evidence seems to be in favor of an identification of the 'Old Diamond' of the Wharton tradition with Apollo's dam: but that identification remains unproved.



#### Va. 1763

DUTCHESS, **15**, (*breeder not identified*) 'English' John Bland's, m. [coat not recorded] 1760?, by Rogers' Babraham, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Quick's-Charlotte's-dam (GSB, i, 67) by Crab.

Not in ASB.

This was the mare which contributed her name to Edgar's confusion of the two Cullen-Arabian-mares (Harrison's and Spotswood's) also sent to Virginia in 1763 and thus enabled Bruce to formulate his 'Dutchess alias Diamond' entry to represent the dam of Spotswood's Apollo. That entry is discussed *s. v.* Apollo's dam (*q. v. supra*): here is assembled the surviving evidence for one of its elements.

John Bland (1741-1795?), born in Yorkshire, emigrated to Prince George Co., Virginia, in 1763, aet. 22, to join the colony of his kinsmen there long established; and thenceforth by way of distinction from others in Virginia of the same name was known as 'English' John.

A record made in 1833 (ATR, v, 100) of the stud of Dr. William Cutler of Dinwiddie Co., Virginia, is the extant source for this 'English' John Bland as an importer of blood stock. There the breeding of Dr. Cutler's Syme's-Wildair-mare was traced to a taproot described only as

'the property of and imported by 'English' John Bland of 'Farmingdale', Prince George County, Va.',

but with the following comment appended:

*'The pedigree of the mare imported by Mr. Bland has been lost by his descendants: but [the tradition is that] the father of Mr. Bland . . . presented two approved thoroughbred fillies to his son who brought them with him to Virginia. One of these fillies was sold to Mr. Harrison of Brandon . . . the best, however, was retained by Mr. Bland and produced [to \*Fearnought] the grandam of Dr. Cutler's Wildair mare'.*

It was the loss at the source of the pedigree of the mare so imported and retained by Mr. Bland which gave Edgar his opportunity to misinterpret the unrevealing records he found of her in traditional pedigrees; but, as it happened, Edgar preserved, substantially in the form it reached him, one of those pedigrees which seems to represent a tradition direct from Mr. Bland himself and to make good the subsequent loss in the Bland family.

Contemporaneously with the Cutler report of the Bland importation 'Panton' published the breeding and produce of a mare which had ended her career in his father's stud in North Carolina, viz:

[ATR, v, 56; whence ASB, i, 456]

*'[Williams'] Flower, b. m. [age not recorded], by Old [Syme's] Wildair [son of \*Fearnought]: dam by Maclin's Fearnought [another son of \*Fearnought]: grandam by [Harrison's] Junius [son of Tayloe's Yorick]: out of Col. Bland's imported mare Dutchess'.*

The two of the produce credited by 'Panton' to this Flower which are here pertinent were:

'1801, Orion, b. c., by \*Stirling',

for which c. there survives in the *Halifax Journal* of February 23, 1807, a stud adv. which serves to check and confirm 'Panton' by extending the dam's breeding in the form recorded by him;

'1803, br. c., by \*Saltram',

for which c. Edgar (p. 324, whence ASB, ii, 436) had a traditional certificate as follows:

*'Martlas, br. h. [Edgar did not record the age], by \*Saltram: Batte & Maclin's Fearnought: Junius: imported mare got by Jolly Roger in England (son of Regulus): Babraham: Crab: Dimple: Castaway: Why-not: Royal mare.*

'Virginia, 1809.

John Hanly'.

As this pedigree is not controlled by any contemporary adv., considering its source, the cross of Basset's Jolly Roger (gr. c. 1752, by Regulus out of the dam of Bowles' Milo by Ld. Godolphin's Whitefoot, H. 1756, p. 118; GSB, i, 221) is not convincing: it has the appearance of a characteristic emendation, made by Edgar himself, of what in the original document represented a cross by the Virginia stallion \*Jolly Roger, son of Mogul. The ground of doubt is that there is no English record that Basset's Jolly Roger ever covered after he retired from the turf in 1756 following a single season of racing: his name does not appear in any stallion list, and he does not appear in any English pedigree.

On the other hand, the Babraham-mare noted in the Martlas pedigree is authenticated (see GSB, i, 67, & cf. \*Spot-mare & \*Whirligig), was of an age to have been sent to Virginia in 1763, and is not listed by GSB in the stud in England after that date. It is, therefore, argued that she was Bland's \*Dutchess, as rehearsed in the caption.

*Identified produce:*

- 1766? b. f. Orange Girl (*q. v.* Edgar, p. 375; ASB, ii, 164) by Baird's \*Merry Tom.
- 1768? f. [fourth dam of Wyche's Fairy, *q. v.* ATR, iv, 102] by Syme's \*Juniper.
- 1775? f. [fourth dam of Cutler's Lady Racket, *q. v.* ATR, v, 101, 105] by Baylor's \*Fearnought.
- 1776? f. [grandam of Williams' Flower, and third dam of Hanly's Martlas], by Harrison's Junius, son of Tayloe's Yorick.



Va. 1763

CULLEN - ARABIAN - MARE (*breeder not identified*) Benjamin Harrison's [neither coat nor age recorded, but foaled not earlier than 1760], by Ld. Cullen's Arabian: dam not identified.

ASB, i, 79, needs limitation and interpretation.

The statement published in 1833 (ATR, v, 100) for the stud of Dr. William Cutler of 'Mount Pleasant', Dinwiddie County, Virginia, which is the source for the importations of 'English' John Bland, says that with his \*Dutchess (*q. v.*) there was brought to Virginia also another English filly which Mr. Bland

'sold to Mr. Harrison of Brandon [i. e., Benjamin Harrison, 1743-1807, who is best remembered by horsemen for his production of the

Aristotle mare, Meade's Brandon], the father of [George Evelyn Harrison, 1797-1839] the present [1833] proprietor of that estate'.

The substance of this statement is confirmed by an authenticated pedigree of a colt sent to Georgia from the Brandon stud, viz:

[1799, March 9, *Augusta Chronicle*; not known to Edgar or ASB]

'[Harrison's] *North America*, b. c. 1792, by [Harrison's] Soldier [alias Y. Selim, son of Galloway's Selim]: [Wormeley's] King Herod [who stood in Dinwiddie, near Brandon, 1778-80]: \*Fearnought: an imported mare of Col. [Benjamin] Harrison's [of Brandon].

'Augusta, Ga.

William Tyler',

and is elucidated by Edgar's entry of a traditional Southside pedigree, viz:

[Edgar, p. 153; whence ASB, i, 79]

'[Harrison's] *Claudius*, br. c. [date not recorded, but not 1762, as entered by Bruce, because \*Fearnought was not in Virginia until 1764], by \*Fearnought: imported thoroughbred mare got by the Cullen Arabian.

Wm. Maxwell'.

This pedigree was discredited in Edgar's day by the other collectors of material for ASB by confusion of the colt therein recited with a later colt of a similar but not the same name. Andrew Meade's Clodius (b. c. 1777, by \*Janus: Meade's Brandon by \*Aristotle) was authenticated by stud advs. 1782-83 but, unhappily for Edgar's reputation, was entered by Advocate (AF, x, 151, No. 93) s. v. Claudius.

On the record thus assembled it may therefore be now deduced that the imported mare which 'English' John Bland sold to Benjamin Harrison of Brandon was by the Cullen Arabian; i. e., the historically unexplained mare entered by Bruce (ASB, i, 79).

Edgar's extension of the Claudius breeding back of the Cullen Arabian, which Bruce adopted, need detain no one. On its face it was borrowed from Harrison's \*Monkey (GSB, i, 73) and was tacked on to a traditional certificate for Claudius, ending in the Cullen Arabian, which came into Edgar's hands. The suture remains visible.

#### *Identified produce:*

1766? br. c. Harrison's Claudius by Baylor's \*Fearnought.

1767? f. [grandam of Tyler's North America] by \*Fearnought.

## Va. 1764

CASSANDRA (*Ld. Portmore's*) *Baylor's*, b. m. 1754, by *Ld. Portmore's* Whitenose, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Captain's dam (GSB, i, 34) by the Devonshire Blacklegs, son of the Devonshire Childers: Dam of Humberstone's Stump (*cf.* Pond 1756, p. 162; Pick, i, 474) by the Holderness Turk: Snake: [Curwen's North Country] Diamond (*not a Figure family*).

ASB, i, 74, conforms to GSB, where the imported mare is entered by name, but without note that she was 'sent to America'.

Because they lacked the stud papers of the importer, no contemporary American identification of this m. was available to the collectors of material for ASB during the eighteen twenties. The pedigrees (exhibited *infra s. v.* \*Stella), which came into their hands described her only as 'Cassandra an imported mare', with the consequence that Judge Duvall (ATR, ii, 458; whence Skinner in his Am. ed. of GSB, p. 1056) felt constrained cautiously to begin his record of the Cassandra family with 'Baylor's imported Shakespeare-mare'; i. e., \*Cassandra's daughter \*Stella.

Thus it was that in 1833 Randolph of Roanoke had an opportunity to propose, by deduction *more suo*, a solution of the problem of identification of \*Cassandra presented by the previous American records. In response to a request from Skinner for an extended pedigree of Harris' Eclipse he confidently (ATR, iv, 426; exhibited *infra s. v.* \*Stella) identified \*Cassandra with *Ld. Portmore's* Cassandra, which he found entered in GSB (i, 34) among the produce of *Ld. Waldegrave's* Blacklegs-mare. Such was Randolph's authority that this pedigree was at once accepted without criticism and so eventually was crystallized successively by Wallace (p. 144) and Bruce (ASB, i, 74).

As Randolph did not purport to have (certainly he did not exhibit) any evidence for his identification of \*Cassandra except the mare's name and approximate dates, his hypothesis was bold when it was formulated, but it has now been brilliantly justified by the MS. *Baylor Letter Book*, recently brought to light; for therein is recorded contemporary evidence which serves at once to confirm the fact of importation, to fix the date, and to afford a clue to the pedigree which may be read directly into GSB, viz:



[1763, August 6, John Baylor to Sydenham & Hodgkin, Virginia merchants, Wallin Street, London, *q. v.* also *s. v.* Syme's \*Vampire, Va. 1765]

'The troublesome time [i. e., the Seven Years War] being blown over, which I hope will be succeeded by a long and happy peace, induces me once more to attempt the importation of English mares; which I am much encouraged to doe by the great advantage I have made by the one [this must refer to \*Jenny Dismal, for it does not appear that he had 'great advantage' from \*Strawberry] you formerly sent me . . . . One of your yearly ships comes in exceeding good season of the year for bringing mares. . . . Now for the mare, be pleased to make choice of a beautiful strong bright bay mare of the best possible race breed, at least 14.2 high (as much higher as possible provided she has beauty, strength and spirit with it), not exceeding five years old, by one of the sons of Ld. Godolphin's old bay Arabian; but more particularly by Regulus, Cade, Babram, Blank, Lath or the Gower Stallion. Could she come from a nobleman's stud, with a pedigree at full length and certificate of her age under his hand, she would be looked on here in a much higher light'.

[1764, April 20, John Baylor to Samuel Waterman of Middlesex]

'By Capt. Fearon I rec'd your very polite and exceeding kind letter, accompanying a very fine mare [\*Cassandra] which has, since her arrival, brought me a very large and promising filly [\*Stella], for which I thankfully acknowledge myself infinitely obliged to you; and more so as you generously left it to my choice whether I should take her. I have paid the Captain the bill of exchange on Mr. Backhouse of Liverpool for £95. 13. 5. and would have done the same had the mare died on her passage and had not been insured.

'You mention her having won plates: should be glad to know where, and whose she then was, and have written to Mr. Hodgkin on that head'.

[1764, April 20, John Baylor to Thomas Hodgkin, of Sydenham & Hodgkin, London]

'By Captain Fearon I received a mare [\*Cassandra] sent me by that worthy gentleman Mr. Samuel Waterman, with a certificate under your hand and her pedigree from Ld. Portmore; which his lordship seems to make some small doubt of, not having the original by him. As I would be very particular in the breed of my cattle begg you will procure me one [a pedigree] from the breeder at full length.

'Mr. Waterman mentions her having won several plates. I cannot find where Cassandra has won any, unless under some other name. Please let me know to whom she then belonged and under what name she ran. I have all Heber's books and cannot discover anything of it.

'[Meredith's] Shakespeare [ch. c. 1745, by Hobgoblin: Little Hartley mare, Pick, i, 110] was certainly the first horse of his year and has got me a very fine filly [\*Stella]'.

[1764, July 18, John Baylor to Thomas Hales]

'I had a charming mare in the spring [Cassandra] by *Whitenose*: dam by *Blacklegs*, and she has since her arrival had an ex'y filly [Stella].

'Be kind enough to inform me of the performance of Ld. Portmore's *Whitenose* [Pick, i, 134, says that he was never trained, and died 1755 'at the time he was coming into great fame as a stallion on account of the high form and estimation of [his daughter, Panton's] *Duchess*'] and Mr. Heneage's *Whitenose* [Pick, i, 72, Col. Baylor's interest in him by way of distinction being that Heneage's *Whitenose* was the sire of Warren's *Silvertail*, dam of Baylor's \**Fearnought*]'.

[1765, September 7th, John Baylor to Samuel Waterman]

'Mr. Hodgkin . . . has very industriously and with great pains collected me full satisfaction relative to the mare [\*Cassandra] you so kindly sent me'.

The report of Thomas Hodgkin upon \*Cassandra, which this last entry shows had satisfied Col. Baylor, has not survived. This is unfortunate for the books do not yield any particulars of her history before she was sent to America.

The original Waterman report that \*Cassandra had won several plates, like Pick's note (i, 291) that she was foaled 1756, may have been a confusion with the Duke of Grafton's Cassandra (br. f. 1756, by Blank: Flying Childers, GSB, i, 60, 56) which was on the turf 1760 and 1761; certainly (as Col. Baylor said) Heber does not show the Portmore Cassandra on the turf either by name or by breeding. It is, indeed, recorded that in 1758 Ld. Portmore raced several *colts* got by his *Whitenose* (i. e., Bay Colt, Rake, Bauble); but neither then nor later, to and including 1764, when Cassandra was 'sent to America' is there a note that he or any one else started any *filly* by *Whitenose*.

The entry of GSB (i, 34) of this Cassandra is only among the produce of her dam: there is no separate entry for her in the stud on her own account; so it does not appear whether she had had any produce before she left England in the spring of 1764, being then 10 years old. Nor does it appear that she left England direct from Ld. Portmore's stud. The fact that she came in foal, not to one of Ld. Portmore's own stallions but, to Meredith's Shakespeare (who had stood for the season of 1763 at J. Cook's at Epsom in Surry. See H. 1763, p. 135) suggests that Samuel Waterman of Middx. (a subscriber to

Heber, but never on the turf) who consigned her to Virginia was a breeding dealer.

*Identified produce:*

1764 br. f. \*Stella [imported *in utero*], by Meredith's Shakespeare, son of Hobgoblin.



Va. 1764

STELLA, *Baylor's*, br. m. 1764, by Meredith's Shakespeare, son of Hobgoblin: Baylor's \*Cassandra (*q. v.*) by Ld. Portmore's Whitenose, son of the Godolphin Arabian.

ASB, i, 129, conforms to the GSB entry (i, 34) of \*Cassandra and the ATR entries of the pedigrees of her produce.

The primary evidence, supplementing that for \*Cassandra heretofore rehearsed by supplying the coat and name, is:

[1770, February 19, John Baylor's will, proved May 16, 1772, in VM, xxiv, 367]

'To my son George Baylor . . . *the young brown English-begotten mare called Stella*, with her future increase'.

[1777, March 7, VG; whence AF, x, 118, No. 67]

'[*R. Baylor's*] *Shakespeare*, br. c. 1772? by \*Fearnought: '*his dam Stella, got by Shakespeare in England*: out of Cassandra an imported mare'.

'Caroline Co., Va.

Robert Baylor'.

[1786, a traditional ctf. by the eldest son of the importer, preserved by Edgar, p. 197.

Of the extant contemporary advts. of this c., 1777-1789 (which were the source of Advocate, AF, x, 119, No. 69) only the two earliest, 1777-79, recorded breeding, and they both limited the extension of the pedigree to 'an [anonymous] imported mare got by Shakespeare in England'.]

'*Harris' Eclipse*, a bright bay horse [described in the advt. of March 1777 as then 'rising six years old', i. e., foaled 1771], handsomely marked and of fine appearance, 15 hands, 2 inches high, bred by the late Col. John Baylor of 'Newmarket', Caroline County, Virginia.

'Got by \*Old Fearnought: his dam was the imported mare Stella, got by Shakespeare in England: his grandam, also imported, was Cassandra.

'Va. 1786.

John Baylor [junior]'.]

To these contemporary evidences should be added Randolph of Roanoke's extension of the pedigree (which, as shown *s. v.* \*Cassandra, next above, has been proved since it was hypothetically propounded) because there is appended to it a traditional roster of the produce of \*Stella which is here immediately pertinent, viz:

[1833, Randolph of Roanoke in ATR, iv, 426; whence ASB, i, 129]

'Harris' Eclipse, by Fearnought: dam Baylor's Shakespeare-mare (got in England by Shakespeare and foaled in Virginia): g. dam Ld. Portmore's Cassandra by Whitenose: Devonshire Blacklegs: Holderness Turk: Snake: Diamond.

'The Shakespeare-mare bred also [Baylor's] Shakespeare and a filly [Nelson's Virgin], both by Fearnought'.

### *Identified produce:*

1771 b. c. Harris' Eclipse, by \*Fearnought.

Thanks to Edgar's overzeal this c. has a curious stud book record. In the colours of A. Spotswood he made his appearance on the turf at Fredericksburg at the last Virginia racing before the Revolution: in the spring of 1774 as 'Fearnought' and the following autumn as 'Eclipse' (Culver, pp. 119, 120). Thereafter he was sold to John Harris of 'Manakintown', Powhatan Co., Va. (ATR, i, 112) by whose name he is identified in pedigrees. There are extant advts. of stands on James & Roanoke Rivers 1776-89 (*cf.* 1776, ATR, i, 54; 1777, AF, x, 119, No. 69; 1783, ATR, i, 274) and a record (ATR, vi, 605) that he died 'on Meherrin River in Va.' in 1790.

From Advocate's calendar of the advt. of 1777 & the ctf. of 1786 by John Baylor, jr., cited *supra*, Edgar (p. 197) duly identified Harris' Eclipse, son of \*Fearnought, & was followed by ASB (i, 129), where he is entered among the produce of \*Stella; but because some Southside pedigrees, after the 'promotion' fashion of the time, referred to him as 'imported', Edgar felt an obligation to 'import' a horse to satisfy that call, and to that end entered *also* (p. 31):

'Harris' \*Eclipse, b. c. [age not recorded], imported 1769 (*sic.*) by William (*sic.*) Harris, got by Bright's (*sic.*) Partner: [Crofts' Bay Bloody Buttocks, GSB, i, 40, by] Bloody Buttocks: Greyhound [*etc., extended with the breeding of Morton's \*Traveller*].

This last entry was purely mythological. No such colt is identified either by name or breeding in the English books or as a cross in any authenticated Virginia pedigree; nevertheless, Bruce (ASB, i, 18) felt it necessary to echo it and, without conviction, to argue an identification as a brother to Morton's \*Traveller, an entry which is due to be deleted from ASB.

1772? br. c. R. Baylor's Shakespeare, by \*Fearnought.

This c., to be distinguished from Thornton's Shakespeare (gr. c. 1771, by \*Fearnought: \*Moll Brazen, q. v. Va. 1765), is authenticated by extant advts. by Robert Baylor as standing in Caroline Co., Va., 1777-78. Advocate (AF, x, 118, No. 67) identified him from the advt. of 1777; whence Edgar & ASB.

1773? b. f. John Nelson's Virgin, by \*Fearnought.

This m. is entered twice in ASB, from Edgar & Randolph of Roanoke.

Despite Edgar's convincing credit (pp. 520, 270, 464, ignored by ASB, ii, 391) to this Virgin of filly foals by Braxton's Virginia Cade [son of Lightfoot's Partner] and Hart's \*Medley, with resulting produce in the third generation, there is no evidence that the blood of \*Stella persisted into the nineteenth century in tail female.



Md. 1764

GOWER-STALLION-MARE, 9, (*Bladen's*) *Dulany's*, m. [neither coat nor age recorded], by the Gower Stallion, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Dam of \*Aristotle (q. v. Va. 1763) by Panton's Crab: Hobgoblin (mare not entered by GSB, i, 62, among the produce of her dam, but identified in the Godolphin stud book as a gr. f. 1744, sold to Mr. Panton 1749): Ld. Godolphin's Young Whiteneck (gr. m. 1739, GSB, i, 62, s. v. *Godolphin Arabian-mare*, dam of the Ancaster Whiteneck) by the Godolphin Arabian: Old Whiteneck (GSB, i, 62, s. v. *Conyers' Arabian mare*) by the Conyers' Arabian: Frampton's Whiteneck (GSB, i, 17) by Curwen's Bay Barb.

Not in ASB.

Thomas Bladen (1698-1780), born in Maryland, married a sister-in-law of the fifth Ld. Baltimore and in consequence served the office of proprietary Governor of Maryland 1742-1747; after which he went to England to realize an inheritance which enabled him to live out his life as an Essex country gentleman and M. P. Among other diversifications of this latter period, he was on the turf 1757-1763 (see Black, *The Jockey Club and Its Founders*, 1891, p. 99) with the produce of a Crab-mare which he mated with several of the most fashionable horses of the day. This mare missed entry in GSB; but is identified, as rehearsed in the caption, in the record made by Heber (1762, p. 97;

1763, p. 100) of one of her foals, Marshall's Greybeard (gr. c. 1758, by the Ancaster Blank).

Mr. Bladen sent to America a colt and a filly of this breeding, the former being the \*Aristotle of Virginia pedigrees and the latter the Gower-Stallion-mare here in question.

The importer of this Gower-Stallion-mare was Daniel Dulany (1722-1797), of Annapolis, the eminent Maryland lawyer, brother-in-law to Benjamin Tasker, jr., of the Belair Stud, whose interest in English blood stock may have been on his own account, but more probably was on behalf of the well known stud maintained by his son Benjamin Tasker Dulany at 'Belmont' in Fairfax Co., Va.

The extant American evidence for this Gower-Stallion-mare is scant, but so recognisable that there is no doubt of her identification. It consists of the following telescoped breeding certificate:

[1779, March 2, *Maryland Journal*; not known to Edgar or ASB]

'[Dulany's] Paoli [c., neither coat nor age recorded, but foaled, say, 1765] for sale.

'This high bred horse [is] by \*Dove: 'out of an imported mare got by the Gower Stallion: his grandam (*sic.*) by the Hobgoblin Arabian (*sic.*): out of the mare called Whitecheeks (*sic.*)'.

'Annapolis, Md., February 26, 1779.

W. Brown'.

The record (Culver, p. 62) that 'Mr. Dulany's Paoli' started for the Colt's Plate at Annapolis in October 1769 serves at once to date him, to trace him to his breeder, and to support a deduction that his dam was imported 1764, and so probably with the \*Panton-Arabian mare (*q. v.*); but when it comes to interpreting the breeding recited we might be to seek were it not for the description of the taproot as a 'mare called Whitecheeks'. That clue suffices, however, for it reveals that the breeding which it was intended to extend in the Paoli adv. of 1779 was identical with that recited by Mr. Bladen in his extant certificate (ATR, i, 112) sent to Virginia in 1763 with \*Aristotle; i. e., that that br. c. 1755

'was got by the Cullen Arabian: his dam by Crab: his grandam by Hobgoblin: his [third] dam by the Godolphin Arabian: out of a famous mare called Whitecheeks'.

If it is thus proved that Dulany's \*Gower Stallion-mare was a uterine sister to \*Aristotle, it is not possible to identify the breeding until the description of the taproot in the certificates Mr. Bladen sent to America has been emended to conform to Heber's pedigree of Bladen's Crab-mare, referred to above, viz.

[Heber 1762, p. 97; 1763, p. 100]

*'Marshall's Greybeard, gr. c. 1758, got by Blank: dam by Old Crab: grandam by Hobgoblin: his gr. grandam by the Godolphin Arabian: and she was out of the Old White-neck mare'.*

When this testimony is read with Ld. Godolphin's MS. stud book (*penes* C. M. Prior, Esq.) the 'Old White-neck mare' referred to by Mr. Marshall is convincingly identified as a member of the No. 9 Family and at the same time several uncertainties of GSB as to the early mares of that Family are cleared up.

There among Ld. Godolphin's brood mares is entered:

*'The Young White Neck-mare, got by My Lord's Arabian [i. e., the 'Godolphin Arabian-mare', of GSB, i, 62]: her dam the [Old] Grey Whiteneck-mare [i. e., the 'Conyers Arabian-mare', of GSB, i, 62] by Conyers' Arabian: her grandam [i. e., the Curwen, later Frampton's, Whiteneck, of GSB, i, 17] by Curwen's Bay Barb that got Mixbury: her great grandam [GSB, i, 17] by Mr. Marshall's Spot: her gr. great grandam by Ld. Lonsdale's White Legg'd Chesnut Barb: and was out of the Old Vintner Mare [GSB, i, 17]'.*

This mare is shown to have produced in the Godolphin stud eight foals 1743-51 (GSB knew only the youngest, the D. of Ancaster's Whiteneck, gr. f. 1751, by Crab), of which the second is described as:

*'1744 gr. f. by Hobgoblin, Mr. Panton had her in 1749'.*

As these entries nick with three generations of the Greybeard pedigree, and as the Hobgoblin filly of 1744 is traced into the possession of Mr. Panton, the owner of Crab, it may now be fairly deduced that the Hobgoblin filly of 1744 out of Young Whiteneck was the dam of Bladen's Crab-mare and the grandam of both Harrison's \*Aristotle and Dulany's \*Gower Stallion-mare.

### *Identified produce:*

1765. c. Dulany's Paoli, by \*Dove.

The following credits are tentatively added by identification with the \*Gower-Stallion-mare of the 'imported mare' rehearsed in the Md. adv. 1779 by John Galloway of a dispersal sale. The process of elimination suggests no other 'imported mare' to fit; while the evidence that Dulany's \*Panton-Arabian-mare (*q. v.*) passed into the Galloway stud supports a deduction that the \*Gower-Stallion-mare did also.

1771 b. f. by Galloway's Selim, son of \*Othello.

This represents the item of the Galloway sale of September 1779, described as 'a bay mare, rising 9 yrs. old, got by Selim out of an imported mare, covered by [Galloway's] Silvertail

[son of \*Tanner and out of Galloway's Tulip by Selim, a breeding which nullifies an identification of this m. with Tulip, for Silvertail could not have been mated with his own dam] and has a foal at her feet by [Sharpe's] Sweeper [son of \*Figure]'.  
 —◆—

1777 b. f. by Galloway's Selim, son of \*Othello.

This represents another item of the same Galloway sale list of September 1779, described as 'a bay filly rising 3 years old, by Selim out of the above [imported] mare'.

Md. 1764

PANTON-ARABIAN-MARE, called *Young Daphne*, 4, (Ld. Godolphin's) *Dulany's*, gr. m. 1755, by Panton's Grey Arabian: Ld. Godolphin's, later D. of Ancaster's, *Daphne* (b. m. 1751, GSB, i, 193, 94, s. v. *Sister-to-Markwell*, erroneously attributed to the Godolphin Brown Barb) by the Godolphin Arabian: Ld. Godolphin's, later D. of Richmond's, *Child* (m. 1746, GSB, i, 198, 193, s. v. *Snip-mare*, *Markwell's dam*) by *Snip*: Panton's Spinster alias the Widdrington-mare by Crofts' Partner.

ASB, i, 66, s. v. 'Arabian-mare' needs amendment.

This mare was never on the turf and so missed entry among the produce of her dam in GSB, with the consequence that, like \*Selima, she was not identifiable either in England or America until Ld. Godolphin's MS. stud book came into the hands of Mr. C. M. Prior in 1933.

As he lacked the evidence for Galloway's Silvertail, Bruce was unable also to identify the importer and he weakened his entry by changing to 'Snap' the 'Snip' cross of his sources, i. e., Gen. Forman and Edgar.

She was one of two mares (the other being Bladen's \*Gower-Stallion-mare, q. v.) imported into Maryland about 1764 by Daniel Dulany of Annapolis, the eminent Maryland lawyer, and seems to have been sold by him to Samuel Galloway; for all the extant American evidence for her comes out of the Galloway stud at 'Tulip Hill' in Anne Arundel Co., Md., viz:

[1782, April 6, *Pennsylvania Packet*; not known to ASB]

'[Galloway's] *Silvertail*, b. or br. c. [1776], bred by Samuel Galloway, and got by Wolstenholme's \*Tanner out of [Galloway's] Tulip.



'*Tulip* was got by Old Selim [son of \**Othello*]: out of a mare imported by Daniel Dulany.

'Warwick, Cecil Co., Md.

Charles Heath'.

[1783, April 3, *Maryland Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'[*Galloway's*] *Silvertail*, rising seven years old [i. e., 1776] by \**Tanner*: out of *Tulip* by *Selim*: her dam by *Panton's Arabian*: *Godolphin Arabian*: *Snip*: *Panton's Widdrington-mare*.

'*Tulip Hill*, Anne Arundel Co., Md.

Mark Roughed [groom].'

[1827, Gen. T. M. Forman of Md. in AF, ix, 263; whence Edgar, p. 108, and ASB, i, 66]

'[*Dulany's*] *Belmont* [neither coat nor age recorded, but say 1775] was got by *Tanner*: his dam by *Selim*: out of an imported mare bred by *Ld. Godolphin*, she was by *Panton's Grey Arabian*: her dam by the *Godolphin Arabian*: her grandam by *Snip*: out of Mr. *Panton's famous Widdrington mare*.

The original advertisements of *Silvertail* 1780-81 (ATR, iv, 99) lacked the *Snip* cross; but the breeding in that respect was corrected in the advs. 1783 (here cited) and 1784; and that correction is confirmed by the certificate for *Belmont* which Gen. Forman preserved in his collection; as well as by advs. of *Thomas' Ariel* (1782, April 11, MG) and *Conaway's Godolphin* (1784, April 6, Md. Journal).

The progressive entries in *Ld. Godolphin's MS. stud book* (*penes* C. M. Prior, Esq.), serving to identify the mare, which the testimonies cited above show was imported by Mr. Dulany, and to check the breeding attributed to her in Maryland, are as follows:

'*Mares at his Lordship's studd at Babraham . . .*

CHILD [unnamed in GSB, i, 198] was got by *Snipp*: her dam [the *Widdrington mare*] by *Partner*: her gr. dam by *Bloody Buttocks*: her g. grandam by *Greyhound*: her g. g. grandam by *Makeless*.

My Lord had her in 1749; [and] sold [her] to *Ld. Eglington* for ye D. of *Richmond*, 25th of April, 1756.

Arabian	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Foales in 1751</i></p> <p>21st April. A bay filly with a Starr, ye off fore foott white. This Filly put into ye Studd in 1754 &amp; called <i>Daphne</i>.</p>	Child
Mr. Pantons Grey Arabian	<p style="text-align: center;"><i>Foales in 1755</i></p> <p>19th April. A gray filly. The dam of this Filly sold to the Duke of Ancaster, 23rd of April 1756.</p>	Daphne

[Note by Mr. Prior:

'Daphne's foal of 1755 appears to have been retained in the stud and known as *Young Daphne* . . .

No foalings are recorded for the years 1757 & 1758 so presumably the stud was given up on the sale of the Brown Barb in November 1756, *only the filly Young Daphne being retained*, and foals entered in the five subsequent seasons were each the produce of this mare'.]

[Ld. Godolphin's] Doctor [br. c. 1749 by Crab: Y. White-neck, g. dam of *Aristotle & *Gower Stallion mare, by the Godolphin Arabian]	<p style="text-align: center;">1759</p> <p>12th April. A grey Filly. This Filly my Lord gave me [i. e., <i>the Stud Groom</i>]. I sold her to Mr. Girdler in 1763.</p>	Daughter of Daphne
Doctor	<p style="text-align: center;">1760</p> <p>13th April. A Brown Colt fole with a few white Hairs in his forehead.</p>	Young Daphne
Doctor	<p style="text-align: center;">1761</p> <p>6th April. A bay Filly, no white.</p>	Young Daphne
D. of Devonshire's cht. Arabian	<p style="text-align: center;">1762</p> <p>13th April. A grey Filly, the off fore foot &amp; two hind feet white.</p>	Young Daphne
D. of Devonshire's Hector [son of Lath]	<p style="text-align: center;">1763</p> <p>27th April. A Bay filly.</p>	Young Daphne

Thus it appears that the imported mare here in question was the last mare reserved in Ld. Godolphin's stud after 1756; that she there produced five foals 1759-1763; and that the record of her in the Godolphin stud book ends in April 1763. As the American record picks her up as 'sent to Maryland' with the \*Gower-Stallion-mare which came out of Thomas Bladen's stud, it may be deduced that Mr. Bladen purchased her from Ld. Godolphin in the autumn of 1763 for Mr. Dulany's account.

*Identified produce:*

*In England:*

- 1759 gr. f. by the Godolphin Doctor, son of Crab.
- 1760 br. f. by do.
- 1761 b. f. by do.
- 1762 gr. f. by the Devonshire Chesnut Arabian.
- 1763 b. f. by the Devonshire Hector, son of Lath.

*In America:*

- 1768 b. f. Galloway's Tulip by Galloway's Selim, son of \*Othello.

This mare was dam of B. Dulany's Belmont 1775?, Thomas' Ariel 1776, and Galloway's Silvertail 1777, all three by \*Tanner, and of Conaway's Godolphin 1778 by Sprigg's Careless, son of \*Fearnought; but it does not appear that the blood persisted in tail female.



Va. 1765

MOLL BRAZEN, 9, (*Hodson's*) *McCarty's*, gr. m. 1761, by Leeds' Cub, son of Fox: Hodson's Torrismond-mare (not in GSB) by Torrismond, son of Bolton Starling: Leeds' Second, son of Flying Childers (GSB, i, 179): Mogul, son of the Godolphin Arabian (GSB, i, 142).

ASB (i, 79, s. v. Cub-mare, & i, 110, s. v. Moll Brazen) needs amendment and consolidation of its two entries.

The source record is the following adv.:

[1765, September 19, MG; ATR, iv, 55; whence ASB, i, 110]

'Just imported by Henry Mitchell and for sale at Fredericksburg in Virginia a stallion [Baird's \*Merry Tom] and three mares [the other two being Lloyd's \*Nancy Bywell and Sharpe's \*Spot-mare], viz:

'A gr. m. bred by Mr. Hodgson (sic.) of Tadcaster [in Yorkshire], four years old, 14½ hands high.

'She was got by Cub (son of Old Fox & the Worlock Galloway): her dam by Torrismond (son of the Bolton Starling & Young Cade's dam): her grandam by Second, brother to Snip: Mogul: Sweepstakes, sire of Whistlejacket: 'her [fifth] dam by Bay Bolton, and a Sister-to-Sloven': Curwen Bay Barb: Curwen Old Spot: White Legged Lowther Barb.

'Fredericksburg, Va.

Henry Mitchell'.

That the purchaser of the mare from the importer was Daniel McCarty of Westmoreland appears from his description of her (in his certificate 1784 for a colt bred by him, sent to South Carolina and there known as W. Washington's Telemachus) as

'my imported mare Moll Brazen, which was bred by Mr. Hodgson (sic.) of Yorkshire in England and was got by Cub, son of Old Fox [etc., extending the breeding as in the introductory adv. of 1765]'.

As it does not appear from the Mitchell adv. that the mare brought a name with her to America, it is possible that Mr. McCarty himself named her, that she succeeded in his stud to the name of Tasker's Moll Brazen with which Bruce confused her.

There was, indeed, no little confusion of this 'Cub-mare' in the early American records. Not only was she credited (e. g., by Advocate in AF, viii, 184) with produce of DeLancey's Cub-mare, but with produce also of some of the many 'Cub mares' got by her own grandson, McCarty's Cub.

#### *Identified produce:*

1767? f. [dam of McCarty's Cub q. v. AF, ix, 263, and Thornton's Voltaire q. v. AF, x, 143, No. 90], by McCarty's Silverlegs, son of Morton's \*Traveller.

McCarty's Cub (b. c. 1773, by Tayloe's Yorick, ASB, i, 726) matured during the Revolution and so had no opportunity on the turf, but was noted as a stallion from Carolina to N. Y., 1779-1796. He covered on the Potomac in Va. & Md. until 1784; in S. C. until 1789; in Delaware and on the Eastern Shore of Md. until 1795; and ended his life, after the season of 1796, at Daniel Halsey's, King's Bridge, N. Y.

1769? f. [dam of W. Washington's Telemachus] by Tayloe's Yorick, son of Morton's \*Traveller.

This Telemachus (b. c. 1780, by McCarty's Cub, not known to ASB) was identified by a ctf. of the breeder, Daniel McCarty of Westmoreland Co., Va., dated April 24, 1784, de-

livered with the c. when he was sold to William Washington of S. C., and exhibited with an extant S. C. advt. of 1785.

1771 gr. c. P. P. Thornton's (later T. M. Randolph's) Shakespeare by \*Fearnought.

This c., to be distinguished from R. Baylor's Shakespeare (br. c. 1772, by \*Fearnought: \*Stella, q. v. Va. 1764), is authenticated by extant advts. as standing first at P. P. Thornton's in Northumberland Co., Va., and later at Thomas Mann Randolph's, Tuckahoe, in Goochland, 1776-1780. Advocate (AF, x, 118, No. 61) identified him from the advt. of 1776, whence Edgar & ASB.

There is an amusing picture of the luxury in which this Shakespeare was living at Tuckahoe in 1779 in the *Travels in America* (London 1791) by the Saratoga convention prisoner Thomas Anburey (quoted in *FFV's*, p. 104).

*Delete from ASB:*

On the authority of traditional pedigrees which on criticism are shown to have been misinterpretations, Bruce credited \*Moll Brazen with the following produce, viz:

*Tasker's Septima* (Mark Anthony's dam) by \*Othello: Tasker's Moll Brazen by \*Spark. See the discussion *ante s. v.* \*Miss Colvill (Va. 1750).

*Knight's Palafox* (b. c. 1805, q. v. ATR, iii, 573) by A. W. White's Express (an American bred colt, by Tamerlane, son of Heard's Y. Figure, erroneously described by Gen. Forman as imported and by him identified in ATR, ii, 52, with Barton's Express, b. c. 1785, by Postmaster, which never left England; whence ASB, i, 20): out of Matthews' Cub-mare by McCarty's Cub.



Va. 1765

SPOT-MARE (*Buchanan's*) *Sharpe's*, gr. m. 1762, by Lockhart's Grey Spot (alias Stewart's Hartley) son of Moore's Partner *alias* Starling: dam 'by Traveller' not certainly identified.

ASB, i, 128 (derived from ATR, iv, 55) & ii, 326 (derived from Md. pedigrees), constituting a double entry of this mare as at once imported and American bred, need amendment and consolidation.

The evidence is that this mare was bred in Scotland by James Buchanan of Glasgow (who bred also the first \*Oscar, q. v. Va. 1767); was 'sent to America' from the D. of Hamilton's stud in the speculative

consignment of September 1765 to Henry Mitchell, Fredericksburg merchant; was purchased by Governor Horatio Sharpe of Maryland; and teamed for three years in the Whitehall stud.

The breeding by which the mare was introduced in 1765 (repeated in the pedigree of all her immediate descendants and since crystallized in ASB) cannot be tested and is contradicted by a more credible, but also untested, pedigree certified in 1795 by John Craggs, who brought her to America.

The documents are:

[1765, September 19, MG; calendared in ATR, iv, 53; whence ASB, i, 128]

'Just imported and for sale a stallion [\*Merry Tom] and three mares [the other two being Lloyd's \*Nancy Bywell and McCarty's \*Moll Brazen] of the highest blood, viz: . . .

*'A gr. f. three years old, 15 hands high.*

'She was got by Spot, and he by Partner [who was] out of a full sister to Old Starling: his [Spot's] dam by Crab: his grandam by Dyer's Dimple: his g. grandam by Whynot: out of a Royal Mare.

'Her [the imported mare's] dam was got by Cartouch: her grandam by Old Traveller: her g. grandam by Childers: out of a Natural Barb-mare'.

'Fredericksburg, Virginia.

Henry Mitchell'.

[1769, March 23, MG; calendared in ATR, iv, 99]

'During the Annapolis Races in May next will be sold to the best bidder

'A grey mare, with foal by Othello. She was bred by James Buchanan of Glasgow and was foaled in April 1762. She was got by Spot [etc., extending the breeding in the language of the adv. 1765, *supra*].

'A bay filly, one year old, out of the above mare, got by Othello . . .

['Whitehall', Anne Arundel Co., Md.

Horatio Sharpe.]

[1795, ATR, ii, 415]

'[Lowndes'] *Modesty*, b. m. [age not recorded], by Hall's Union, son of Eden's \*Slim: Sprigg's Madge by Galloway's Selim, son of \*Othello: \*Spot-mare.

'N. B. John Craggs brought the grandam of *Modesty* from Glasgow about the year 1762 (*sic.*) and was one of the (then) late D. of Hamilton's stud.

'Bladensburg, Md., June 20, 1795.

Benjamin Lowndes'.

[1795, ATR, iii, 104]

'[Sharpe's] *Spot-mare*, gr., imported in 1765, by Lockhart's Grey Spot; dam by Traveller; grandam by Sedbury: g. grandam by Cartouch: g. g. grandam by Bartlett's Childers.

'South River, Md., 1795.

John Craggs'.

[1808, AF, xi, 30; misinterpreted in ASB, i, 121; ii, 223]

*Thornton's Punchinella* [ch. m. 1801] by Powers' \*Punch, son of Herod: Craggs' \*Highflyer, son of Tattersall's Highflyer: Lowndes' Modesty by Hall's Union, son of Eden's \*Slim: Spriggs' Madge by Galloway's Selim, son of \*Othello: 'her [third] dam the late Duke of Hamilton's Spot-mare by Mr. Lockhart's grey horse Spot which was a capital racer' . . .

Washington City, October 27, 1808.

William Thornton.

John Craggs, who is thus shown to have come to America with the Mitchell consignment of 1765, was of a Yorkshire family of professional horsemen, jockeys and trainers. He appears in advs. 1766-67 of Tayloe's Yorick as the stud groom at Mount Airy in Virginia for John Tayloe II. In 1767 (VG, April 23) he returned to England; but was soon again in America, acting as stud groom for Governor Eden of Md., 1775-76 (see the advs. of Eden's \*Badger and \*Slim) and in 1781 for young Benjamin Ogle at 'Bellair' (see the adv. 1781 of Ogle's Y. Badger). Eventually he set up for himself as a horse dealer in Maryland, in which capacity he certified several pedigrees, but is chiefly remembered because he advertised 1794-1801 the Highflyer c. imported by Walter Hillen, which is known in Md. pedigrees as Craggs' Highflyer (b. c. 1786, out of Thistle by Syphon, GSB, i, 211; confused by ASB, i, 26, with Hyde's \*Highflyer, br. c. 1782, out of Angelica by Snap, GSB, i, 23, which was imp. into Virginia 1788 and was adv. there as late as 1796).

For these considerations of special knowledge and equipment Craggs' certificate of 1795 for the \*Spot-mare has authority both from its source and because its arrangement of the crosses is historically more credible than that of the Mitchell adv. of 1765; but it remains untested in GSB. The only suggestion of a clue to an interpretation of it is that Ld. Portmore's Old Cartouch-mare (GSB, i, 55) is recorded to have produced a filly by Sedbury; but the record of the produce of that Sedbury filly is left incomplete.

The fact that the dam of the \*Spot-mare was sent to Scotland may explain the lack of evidence for her in GSB if not the confusion of the Mitchell pedigree of 1765. All that may now be said for her is that, on the thesis of the Craggs certificate of 1795, she might have been by

either of two Travellers, (a) Osbaldeston's Old Traveller, b. c. 1735, by Crofts' Partner, which stood at Yarm in Yorkshire 1743-60 and in 1761 in the Leeds stud at North Milford; or (b) his son, Coatsworth's Traveller, b. c. 1746, which stood at Weatherby in Yorkshire 1752-1757 and afterwards at Bewdley in Worcs.

Craggs' certificate of 1795, and Dr. Thornton's elaboration of it in 1808, serve however to afford a convincing identification of the sire of the \*Spot-mare. The description 'Lockhart's Grey-Spot' points to 'Mr. Lockhart's gr. h. Spot, aged' which won the King's Plate at Edinburgh in May 1761 (Heber, p. 60). Neither Heber nor Pick identified this colt; but when the Scottish testimonies are read with the pedigree attributed to him by the Mitchell adv. of 1765 it will appear that he was the colt which had previously had a successful career on the turf in the South of England 1757-59 *s. v.* Stewart's Hartley, gr. c. 1753. Heber (1759, p. 122) identified that Hartley as 'by a Son-of-Partner: dam by Spinner'; Pick (i, 248) carelessly perverted this into 'by Son-of-Spinner', and was followed in that attribution by GSB (i, 67); but GSB identified Hartley's dam as Stewart's Crab-mare with the breeding attributed to the dam of the sire of the \*Spot-mare. It is therefore possible, despite all this confusion, to identify 'Lockhart's Gray Spot' as *alias* 'Hartley', and as got by the colt bred by the D. of Bolton out of Bumper's dam which is known in pedigrees alternatively as 'Moore's Son-of-Partner' and which GSB (i, 3) entered under that last designation despite the fact that he had been advertised in the stud *s. v.* 'Starling', with a pedigree (Pond 1751, p. 220) which checks with the Mitchell adv. of 1765.

#### *Identified produce:*

1767 f. Sprigg's Madge (ASB, ii, 3) by Galloway's Selim, son of \*Othello

This m. is shown by extant advts. to have been dam of Lowndes' Modesty by Hall's Union and of Ogle's Y. Badger (not known to ASB) by Eden's \*Badger; g. dam of H. Duvall's Partner by Hall's Union and of Boarman's Diomed by Thornton's Whistlejacket, both adv'd; and third dam of Dr. W. Thornton's Punchinella (AF, xi, 30).

1768 b. f. Marshall's Bellair, by \*Othello.

This was the anonymous b. f. offered for sale by Governor Sharpe at Annapolis Races in May 1769 as a yearling (see the advt. *supra*). That she was later called Bellair and eventually passed into the stud of Dr. Marshall of Charles Co., Md., appears from the extant pedigrees of her produce in that stud, viz: (a) 1776? f. (dam of Alderson's Independence, advt. Md. 1789 but not known to ASB), by Carlyle's \*Bay Bolton; (b) 1782 gr. c. Marshall's Hyder Ally (ATR, ii, 518; ASB, i, 767) by Lindsey's Arabian; (c) 1783? f. (fourth dam of Marshall's Vanguard, ATR, v, 644; ASB, i, 193) by Lind-



sey's Arabian; (d) 1791 c. Marshall's Fox (ATR, v, 644; ASB, i, 750) by \*Venetian; (e) 1792 ch. c. Edelin's Eclipse (ATR, v, 330; ASB, i, 740) by Hall's \*Eclipse.

As this m. is thus shown to have produced a foal in her twenty-fourth year (1792) she must have been the last survivor of the get of \*Othello. It is a pity, therefore, that Bruce did not give her a separate entry in ASB. That failure seems to have been due to hurried reading of the various pedigrees which specifically testified for her as a mare and assumption (evidenced by the entry *s. v.* Ariadne, ASB, i, 193) that, because there were several historical *horses* called Bellair, Marshall's Bellair was a horse.

1769? in Governor Sharpe's advt. of March 1769 the \*Spot-mare was described as 'with foal by Othello' [*last record*].

If this produce lived it is not identified by the extant evidence.



Va. 1765

NANCY BYWELL, 4?, (*Hopper's*) *Lloyd's*, b. m. 1761, by Fenwick's Matchem, son of Cade: Hopper's Goliah-mare [not identified; but reputed by the certificate her daughter brought to America to be of the No. 4 Family] by the Bolton Goliah, son of Fox.

ASB, i, 112, although based on the respectable authority of Judge Duvall and Ogle Tayloe (ATR, ii, 459; iv, 45), needs qualification.

This mare made her appearance at Carlisle in the North of England on May 21, 1765 (Heber, p. 14), when Hendry Hopper of Durham (*q. v.* in the list of Heber's subscribers) started, in a Fifty for four years old, a 'b. f. Nancy Ball (*sic.*)', no breeding being indicated.

Then placed second in a field of seven, she thereafter disappeared from the English records and is next noted in Virginia under a name which, considering the residence of the sire attributed to her, was apparently a correction of Heber, viz:

[1765, September 19, MG; calendared in ATR, iv, 55; v, 56; whence ASB, i, 112]

'Just imported by Henry Mitchell and for sale at Fredericksburg in Virginia, a stallion [\*Merry Tom] and three mares [the other two being McCarty's \*Moll Brazen by Cub and Gov. Sharpe's \*Spot-mare] of the highest blood, viz: . . .

'*Nancy Bywell* (*sic.*), a bay mare, 15 hands high, bred by Mr. [Hendry] Hopper [of Durham], four years old.

'She was got by Mr. Fenwick's [of Bywell] famous Matchem, who was got by Cade, son of the Godolphin Arabian and out of Roxana by the Bald Galloway:

'Her dam by Goliah, son of Fox: her g. dam by Red Rose, son of Old True Blue: her g. g. dam by the Curwen Old Spot: her g. g. dam by Hip: her g. g. g. dam by Dodsworth: out of a Layton Barb mare.

'Fredericksburg, Va.

Henry Mitchell'.

This breeding cannot be tested. The dam may be distinguished from each of the three Goliah mares in GSB: no Red Rose *by True Blue* is identified in the Racing Calendars, the stallion lists or the Stud Book, unless he was Hutton's Red Rose (ch. c. 1732) which Cheny (1738, p. 37) entered as by *Young* [Bartlett's?] *Childers*; and Ld. Darcy's Dodsworth-mare (GSB, i, 12) is not credited with a f. by any Hip; while the earliest recorded Hip (Pelham's, c. 1722, by the Curwen Bay Barb) was too late for such a mating. It seems probable, therefore, that the certificate Nancy Bywell brought with her suffered from dropped and misplaced crosses and perhaps other defects of misinterpretation; and that it was such debility of the evidence for her provenience which gave rise to the Maryland tradition (See Gen. T. M. Forman in AF, x, 270) that the mare was imported 'without a pedigree'.

The life history of \*Nancy Bywell after her introduction in America is also left in doubt by the subsequent records.

The purchaser, from the importer, may have been, and probably was, Edward Lloyd IV (1744-1796) of 'Wye' on the Eastern Shore of Maryland; but there has not survived a scintilla of evidence in the premises from under his hand. The contemporary record consists of a series of advertisements by others, ranging from Cecil County, Md., in 1776, to Hunterdon Co., New Jersey, in 1783, of a colt attributed to \*Nancy Bywell. Of these testimonies, that of 1782 is here quoted because it is the only one which records the important fact of the colt's age, viz:

[1782, April 3, *New Jersey Gazette*]

'[Heath's] Traveller from Maryland, b. c., *eleven years old* [i. e., if rising 12 on the May 1st following, foaled 1770, or at latest 1771].

'Got by Col. Lloyd's Traveller: out of that famous imported mare Nancy Bywell which beat the noted Lath at Warwick in Maryland . . .

'Bucks Co., Pa.

Will Bennet'.

These advertisements are an unqualified identification of the dam of Heath's Traveller with a race-mare which is reputed to have started at the Annapolis races in September 1770; and is proved to have won the

Maryland Jockey Club Purse in each of the years 1771, 1772 and 1773, beating such horses as Galloway's Selim, Fitzhugh's Regulus, and Spotswood's Apollo; to have added to her trophies, in October 1772, a match with DeLancey's \*Lath; and to have been finally beaten (by Spotswood's Apollo) only in September 1773. In the turf summary of 1770 (the source for which is Judge Duvall's entry in ATR, iv, 96: no contemporary newspaper report has come to light) this mare was described as 'Mr. Lloyd's, *ch. m.* (*sic.*) Nancy Bywell by Matchem'; but thereafter in 1772 she was described as 'Mr. Lloyd's, *b. m.*'; nowhere is there any indication of her age (the contemporary reports are in Md., Pa. & N. Y. newspapers. Culver, pp. 63, ff., based on Judge Duvall in ATR, iv, 96, is incomplete. See ATR, v, 220).

When this turf form is matched with the adv. for Heath's Traveller and the introductory adv. of \*Nancy Bywell the necessary deduction is that the identification accepted by Judge Duvall and ultimately by Bruce implies that the race mare which started at Annapolis in September 1770 was then rising ten years old and either carrying or suckling a foal.

Unusual as it may have been, that last consideration was unprecedented only in respect to the mare's age. There are several eighteenth century instances, in the English books, of mares which had produced foals and subsequently were withdrawn from the stud and trained for the turf (e. g., Pelham's Brocklesby Betty, *ch. m.* 1711, by the Curwen Bay Barb: Warren's Silvertail (dam of \*Fearnought), *b. m.* 1737, by Heneage's Whitenose: Ld. Bolingbroke's Molly Longlegs, *b. m.* 1753, by Babraham & Coates' Lass-of-the-Mill, *b. m.* 1756, by Oroonoko); and there are, too, the classical cases of Smith-Barry's Spinner (*gr. m.* 1757, by Regulus), which won the Ladies' Plate at Scarborough in August 1764, then having 'in her belly' (as Pick, ii, 105, observed) the Y. Spinner (*gr. c.* 1765, by Y. Cade) which was later to be also a winner 1769-1772; of Ld. Milton's Ballad Singer (*b. m.* 1826, by Tramp) which won the King's guineas at Doncaster in 1830, being then in foal to Young Phantom (Orton, p. 541); and, in America, of Edelin's, later Forman's, Tulip (*ch. m.* 1782, by Lindsey's Arabian), which is recorded to have been in foal when, in the autumn of 1787 she won the Eastern Shore Jockey Club Purse, four mile heats, at Chestertown, Md. (ATR, v, 324). These were, however, all young mares.

The consideration of age therefore suggests that the race-mare was in fact not \*Nancy Bywell but a daughter of that imported-mare got in the spring of 1766 after her arrival in America and foaled in 1767: such a filly would have been rising three years old in September

1770 and so of an appropriate age to begin a turf career which extended for four seasons thereafter.

It may be noted in support of this suggestion that the records on which the race mare and \*Nancy Bywell were identified on the turf and in the stud all originated in New Jersey and seem to represent several testimonies derived from the same New Jersey horseman; but as the record stands the doubt remains no more than conjecture.

*Identified produce* (but query, of the imported mare or a daughter of the same name) :

1771 b. c. Heath's Traveller by Lloyd's Traveller, son of Morton's \*Traveller.

This colt is identified as to breeding by Md., Pa. & N. J. advs. 1776-83. The record that he was known in Md. as *Heath's* was made by Gen. T. M. Forman (AF, x, 270; ATR, iii, 583); but in Pa. he was described as 'Traveller from Maryland', and, finally, when he was mated with DeLancey's Slam-erkin in the Hunt stud in N. J., he was described as 'Col. Lloyd's Young Traveller' (see Hunt's Fair American, ASB, i, 407). As a consequence of these variations of name, despite the uniform testimonies for breeding, he has been confused in subsequent pedigrees with his sire.

1777? c. John Galloway's Fandango by \*Tanner.

The only record of this colt (entered by Bruce as a mare) is that he started for the Jockey Club Purse at Annapolis in October 1785 (ATR, v, 49). When Skinner asked (ATR, vi, 391) for his breeding Judge Duvall (ATR, vi, 630) identified him as 'out of Col. Lloyd's celebrated mare Nancy Bywell'. There is no record of his age: the evidence is only that \*Tanner stood in the Galloway stud 1770-76.

1779, ch. c. Bradley's Tryal by Tayloe's Yorick, son of Morton's \*Traveller.

The evidence is an advt. in the Bennington *Vermont Gazette* (Battell, ii, cl) of a stand of this Tryal at Lemuel Bradley's, Sunderland, Vt., for the season of 1789; which advt. describes the colt as 'nine years old' [i. e., foaled 1779], as 'brought from Maryland by Capt. James Heard of New Jersey', and identifies his dam in language similar to that of the N. J. advt. of Heath's Traveller, quoted *supra*, viz: 'the imported (*sic.*) mare Nancy Bywell, owned by James (*sic.*) Lloyd that ran with DeLancey's noted horse Lath at Warwick [in Md.] and distanced him the second heat'.

Va. 1765

STEADY SALLY, *Baylor's*, gr. m. [not otherwise identified].

Not in ASB. Bruce's entry (ASB, i, 435 s. v. 'Fearnought-mare') of Sprigg's Damon is a confusion of the taproot of that c. with the taproot of his sire. See the discussion *ante* s. v. Baylor's \*Strawberry Va. 1760.

The meagre but convincing evidence is as follows:

[1765, September 7, John Baylor to Samuel Waterman of Middx., who had sent him \*Cassandra in 1764, in *Baylor Letter Book*]

'By Captain Fearon I received yours *accompanied by another fine mare*. I shall write to Mr. Hodgkin more fully on that head [no such letter in the *Baylor Letter Book*].'

[1770, February 19, John Baylor's will, proved May 16, 1772, in VM, xxiv, 367]

'To my oldest son John Baylor . . . these mares, viz: . . . the English grey [called] *Steady Sally* . . .'

[1781, April 5, MG; calendared in ATR, iv, 99, but omitting the description of the taproot. Lacking the source, ASB was therefore not put on notice of Edgar's misinterpretation of the Damon pedigree, which Bruce followed]

'[*Sprigg's*] *Damon*, b. c. 1776, bred by Robert Baylor of Virginia, 'by Junius, son of Fearnought: his dam 'by Fearnought: *out of the thoroughbred imported mare Steady Sally, who made a shining figure on the turf at Newmarket for a King's Plate, but unfortunately fell though foremost*.'

'Prince George's Co., Md.

Osburn Sprigg'.

No filly has been identified at Newmarket during the seventeen sixties to fit the clue of the certificate for Sprigg's Damon.

*Identified produce:*

1766? f. [dam of Sprigg's Damon] by \*Fearnought.

It is possible that the unidentified mares 'Lucinda, Sally, Steady and Fair Rachel' bequeathed by John Baylor to his son Robert, or some of them, were also produce of this \*Steady Sally.

## Va. 1765

SILVER, *alias* SYLVA, 6, (*Simpson's*) *Evans'*, gr. m. 1762, by the Belsize Arabian: Strickland's Sister-to-Panton's Cato (GSB, i, 2) by Crofts' Partner: Strickland's Sister - to - Roxana (GSB, i, 2) by the Bald Galloway: Strickland's Sister-to-Chaunter (GSB, i, 1) by the Akaster Turk: Leeds' Arabian (GSB, i, 12; corrected by Cuthbert Routh's Stud Book in Prior, *Early Records*, pp. 28, 22): Sir M. Wyvill's Roan-mare.

ASB, i, 127, recorded, doubtfully, the American evidence for the breeding of this mare; and this was in due course recognised by GSB (1891, i, 2) as warrant for crediting to Sister-to-Panton's Cato (i. e., the Partner-mare previously entered only in the pedigree of Greville's Foxhunter-mare, GSB, i, 90) 'a f. Sylva (*sic.*) by the Belsize Arabian (sent to America)'. If thus justified as to the breeding, ASB needs amendment nevertheless in its perversion of the importer's name and its padding of the roster of Silver's produce.

In 1840 Edgar reported (ATR, xi, 492) that in 1822 he had been given access to some old horse papers in a country house in Isle of Wight Co., Virginia, and among them found a copy of a certificate, of which he recorded the following calendar:

'[*Evans' Silver*] was foaled about the year 1762 and imported into Virginia by the late Capt. Evans [who certified as follows]:

'*Silver* was got by the Bellsizes Arabian, imported also into Virginia [*sic.*, read Pennsylvania]: her dam by Crofts' Partner: her dam full Sister to Roxana by the Bald Galloway: her dam by the Akaster Turk: Leedes' Arabian: Spanker: Natural Arabian-mare.

'The above is true.

'Surry Co., Virginia [no date].

William Evans'.

This document is illuminated, if not altogether explained, by the source material for Evans' \*Sterling, with which \*Silver was mated in Virginia, viz:

[1768, February 18, Rind's VG; whence successively Randolph's *Register*, Advocate in AF, x, 86, No. 49, Edgar, p. 69 & ASB, i, 54]

'The famous dapple grey horse Sterling will stand to cover this season at Mr. Robert Hunnicutt's in Surry County, at 20s. the leap, or 3 l. the season . . .

'[Surry Co., Va.] February 16, 1768.

William Evans.

'This is a true copy of Sterling's pedigree, given by Mr. Simpson of London, of whom I purchased the horse, according to register.

'*Sterling*, now rising two years old, was got by the Bellsiz Arabian (which horse I offered fifteen hundred guineas for, at his landing in England, but was refused; afterwards he was lent to our company to breed from): out of my Snake mare, she was got by Bows's Snake (Snake was got by the Lister Turk): out of the Duke of Cumberland's Cato's dam [by Partner]: her dam by Mr. Hodgson's horse: her granddam by Nephewson: out of Mr. Shirley's famous old mare. She [the Partner mare] was bred by Mr. Crofts [of Barforth] at Raby [*sic.*, an obviously misplaced reference to the D. of Cleveland's seat] in Yorkshire and sold to the Duke of Cleveland.

'November 24, 1764.

J. Simpson.'

From this evidence it may be deduced that \*Silver was purchased by Capt. Evans in London at the same time and from the same J. Simpson as \*Sterling and that the two year old colt and three year old filly were sent to America together in 1765.

*Identified produce:*

1769? gr. f. Brodnax's Sally Painter by Evans' \*Sterling.

*Deleta from ASB:*

Except for the explicit record of her daughter Sally Painter, cited below, the stud history of \*Silver is altogether to seek. If she produced more than one foal proof is lacking. Nevertheless Bruce, interpreting Edgar's collection of traditional Southside pedigrees, credited her with a colt and a filly by \*Fearnought and, as Fearnought stood near Capt. Evans' residence from 1774 to his death in 1776, it is not impossible that \*Silver was mated with him if she lived that late; but the evidence is not convincing.

The record made up for the alleged Fearnought colt has been discussed *s. v.* Babraham in the list of American-bred colts entered by ASB as imported.

The evidence for the alleged Fearnought filly is equally unsatisfactory. It consists of a single entry by Edgar (p. 107) of an undated Belisarius, bl. c., by \*Shark out of a mare by Tyler's \*Pantaloön. That mare is shown by other traditional pedigrees (also preserved by Edgar, *s. v.* Bellarion, Cate, Dictator, etc.) to have belonged to Thomas Gray of Southampton Co., Virginia; but as Mr. Gray's certificates for his own stock, and particularly for his Dictator (br. c. 1795, by \*Shark), which seems to have been full brother to Belisarius, trace that Pantaloön-

mare to \*Silver through a mating of Sally Painter with Spotswood's Apollo and contain no Fearnought cross, it may be deduced that the name Fearnought in the Belisarius pedigree represents nothing more than a traditional vestige of a statement in a lost source certificate to the effect that Fearnought was the sire of Spotswood's Apollo.

Whatever uncertainty there may be as to whether \*Silver had produce by \*Fearnought, Bruce's credit to her of a c. 'Grenadier by True Briton' should certainly be deleted. This entry had its origin in a double misinterpretation; by Bruce himself as to name, and by Edgar as to identification. Edgar (p. 242), had the Pa. adv. 1777 of Davis' *Grandair* (b. c. 1773, described as by True Briton 'and came out of a mare whose sire was the Belsize Arabian') and interpreted the dam of that c. as 'imported mare Silver' for no better reason apparently than because he knew no other mare by the Belsize Arabian than \*Silver. The argument from geography demonstrates, however, that the dam of *Grandair* was one of the mares which the Belsize Arabian got in America while he stood in Philadelphia 1766-72.

*\*Silver a proved Matriarch:*

Gerry (pp. 103-109) recognises \*Silver as a persisting matriarch of the modern American turf in right of 22 winners 1875-1930 whose pedigrees trace to her daughter, Brodnax's Sally Painter.

The origin and early development of the family so distinguished is rehearsed in a certificate secured by 'Advocate' in 1827 from a worthy and much respected 'old Virginia planter', W. E. Brodnax (1755-1831) of Brunswick Co., Virginia (not to be confused with his kinsman Gen. W. H. Brodnax, 1786-1834, of Petersburg, whose stud was reported in ATR, vii, 41). As this certificate has since remained one of the few certain landmarks amid the welter of the Southside Virginia pedigrees originating in the last quarter of the eighteenth century it is here quoted at length, viz:

[1827, AF, ix, 359, 407; calendared also in ATR, i, 371, s. v. J. J. Harrison's Virginian]

After rehearsing his practice, unprecedented in Southside Virginia at the end of the eighteenth century, of raising his horse stock in the stable, not in the cornfield, Mr. Brodnax proceeded to specify the results he obtained in breeding five equine generations of the Silver family, one of which was to increase the height of his foundation stock from 13.2 hands to 16.2 hands.

'I selected', said Mr. Brodnax, 'a mare [Sally Painter] which I knew to be of good stock, but from improper raising was only four feet six inches high [i. e., 13.2 hands] and very delicate. The first removal from her [Diana by Meade's Clodius] was four feet ten inches [i. e., 14.2



hands]; the second removal [Minerva by \*Obscurity] five feet [i. e., 15 hands]; the third [Camilla by Syme's Wildair] was five feet two inches [i. e., 15.2 hands]; the fourth [Thomas Jefferson's Priestly alias Priestess, *q. v.* ASB, ii, 215, ch. f. 1799?, by Tyler's Chanticleer, son of Syme's Wildair, and dam of the Diomed colt which is reputed to have been 'hitched to the palisades' during his breeder's first inauguration as President of the United States] was five feet six inches [i. e., 16.2 hands] . . . .

'*Sally Painter* [gr. f. 1769?] was a grey, small and delicate, owing to her bad raising. She was got by Sterling out of Silver, both imported by Mr. Evans, of whom I purchased her [i. e., Sally Painter]. She had several foals before I got her: she brought me four or five foals, all valuable, after which I sold her and she was carried to the north. The only one of her produce which I retained was

'*Diana* [bl. f. 1783?, *q. v.* ASB, i, 339] by [Meade's] Clodius [son of \*Janus or Spotswood's Apollo, son of \*Fearnought]. She was a black, and remarkably stout made, and a very fine mare. She died at 22 years old, having produced me a dozen foals or more [including Rosetta, b. f. 1785, by \*Centinel, and Jet by Haynes' Flimnap, son of \*Flimnap; both of which mares appear in Gerry's persisting pedigrees]. She had a neck like a stallion, and all her produce were fine. The only one I retained of them was her first, viz:

'*Minerva* [b. f. 1790?, *q. v.* ASB, ii, 82, an inadequate entry] by [imported] Obscurity, a dark bay, stout made, and a fine mare. She brought me four or five foals [before she] died young with the sleepy staggers. I only retained from her

'*Camilla* [b. f. 1797?, *q. v.* ASB, i, 273] by [Syme's] Wildair, a blood bay. She died at 14 years old. She was one of the finest mares I ever saw, and all her produce fine. She was the dam of [Stark's] Magog [by Hoskins' Melzar, son of \*Medley; Ruffin's] Citizen [by Tyler's Chanticleer]; Sir William [not identified; being necessarily too early for the Archy c. of that name, foaled 1816, which is attributed by pedigrees to Bellona by Bellair II, son of \*Medley] and several others.

'In those days [i. e., immediately following the Revolution] but few horses were trained or run [in Southside Virginia]. I raised only for size and beauty. But all that were [later] trained of the above stock ran well; the fact is, they turned out more racers than any other stock of my knowledge in Virginia. Madison [by \*Diomed] and Monroe [by Wilkes' Wonder, son of \*Diomed] raised and run by Burwell Wilkes, were from said stock; and every good racer raised by James J. Harrison was also from said stock: I might particularly name Virginian

[by Sir Archy], who either lineally or collaterally partook in his pedigree on the dam's side, of every cross of the above stock'.

When in 1798 the Rev. Hubbard Saunders (*q. v.* Anderson, p. 99) migrated from Southside Virginia to Sumner County, Tenn., his mount during the long trans-Appalachian journey was a mare (Julietta by \*Dare Devil, ASB, i, 571) of the Silver family derived from the Brodnax stud; and later he had another (Rosy Clack by \*Saltram, ASB, ii, 259) sent out to him. From those two mares have descended all the Kentucky-bred winners by which the blood of \*Silver has persisted on the American turf.



S. C. 1765

STUMP-MARE (*Chapman's*) *Mansell's*, br. b. m. 1760, by Meredith's Stump, son of Merry Tom: Mogul [mare not identified]: Sister-to-Chaplin's Y. Sultan [mare not otherwise identified] by Greville's Sultan, son of the Godolphin Arabian.

Not in ASB.

This mare was imported into S. Carolina in 1765 by Walter Mansell of Charlestown, being one of the several horses and mares which that enterprising merchant had sent to him from England for sale on speculation during the decade preceding the American Revolution. The evidence is:

[1765, October 31, *South Carolina Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'Walter Mansell hath just imported in the ship *Planter's Adventure*, Miles Lowley, master, from London, for sale,

'*a fine brown-bay mare, five years old.* She was got by James [*sic.*, read Thomas] Meredith's Old Stump, whose performance on the turf and pedigree is well known to all sportsmen [the reference is to the long series of advs. (Heber 1752-61) of Meredith's Stump in the stud in Gloucestershire and Northamptonshire. His turf form 1749-51 (Pick, i, 104) was not particularly distinguished: the claim for him as a stallion was that he was a uterine brother to Meredith's Bandy, GSB, i, 117]: and her dam was got by Mogul: out of a full sister to Charles Chaplin's Sultan [*q. v.* Heber 1764, p. 107].

'[She] is now in foal by [Leeds'] Young Babraham [later sent to S. Carolina as Arthur Middleton's].

'[This is] witnessed by the breeder William Chapman [of Yorkshire].

'[Charlestown, S. C.

Walter Mansell]'

No record has come to light to suggest where this mare was placed, or what became of her foal, if any, by Y. Babraham. She is significant historically chiefly as another reminder that ASB is not a complete roster of the English blood 'sent to America'.

*Identified produce:*

None.



N. Y. 1765

CUB-MARE, 4, (*Leeds'*) *DeLancey's* [coat not recorded], 1762, by Leeds' Cub, son of Ld. Portmore's Fox: *Amaranthus'*-dam (GSB, i, 178) by Leeds' Second, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Bolton Starling (GSB, i, 201).

ASB, i, 79, based on ATR, ii, 422, 521; iv, 157, conforms as to breeding to GSB (i, 178), where the mare is entered with a note that she was 'sent to America'. Bruce had, however, a confused list of produce.

The contemporary evidence for the identification of this famous mare (which Gerry has called 'the Grandmother of the American turf') is the advs. of the DeLancey dispersal sale, viz:

[1775, March 16, *Rivington's New York Gazette*]

To be sold [*among others*] . . .

A bay horse called *Pilgrim*, rising four years old, got by Wildair: his dam by Cub: his grandam [by Leeds' Second] was the dam of Mr. Barrie's *Amaranthus*, one of the best running horses now in England: his g. grandam by Starling, she was the dam of Wildman's *Leedes*, Lord Bolingbroke's *Fop* and *Flash* and several other good runners: his g. g. grandam by Old Partner and was full sister to the dam of *Bandy*.

This horse is own brother to *Slamerkin* and *Bashaw* . . .

For further particulars apply to

James Delancey or

Robert Gay [*stud groom, q. v. in S. C., 1769, JIS, p. 125*]

at the Bowery.

[1775, August 31, *Rivington's New York Gazette*]

To be sold at public vendue on Tuesday September 12, at the house of John Fowler in the Bowery Lane, the remaining part of the stud of James DeLancey, Esq., consisting of the following:

'An English mare got by the famous horse *Cub*, who was one of the best racers and stallions in Great Britain. This mare is the dam of

Bashaw, Pilgrim and several other fine horses and mares. She is allowed to be one of the most valuable brood-mares in America. She was covered [1775] by Lath and is supposed to be in foal' . . .

It was stated in 1826 (ATR, iv, 114) with apparent authority, that the \*Cub-mare was imported with \*Wildair; i. e., in the autumn of 1765. If so, she came to America as a three year old, but there is no evidence that she was ever on the turf.

### *Identified produce:*

#### 1768 b. c. DeLancey's Bashaw, by \*Wildair.

After a turf career in N. Y. in the DeLancey colours during which he won the Macaroni Hundred in 1772 & a Fifty, weight for age, in 1774, both on Long Island (Weatherby's *Calendar* 1774, p. 343), this c. was sold and covered on Long Island; where he was captured by the British, nicked, docked, and used as a troop horse. After the war he was adv. again to cover in N. J. (1783) and thence found his way to Va., where he stood the season of 1786 at Richmond, being then act. 18.

#### 1769 b. f. DeLancey's (later Allen's, then Hunt's and eventually Goode's) Slamerkin, by \*Wildair.

The ASB entry (ii, 31) of Slamerkin & her produce is larded with misinterpretation.

In the colours of James DeLancey this m. won [1773] a Thirty on Long Island & the City Purse at Philadelphia and [1774] the Jockey Club Plate at Philadelphia (Weatherby's *Calendar* 1774, p. 343; TR, November 8, 1930) and was then retired to the stud of Mr. DeLancey's brother-in-law John Allen (ATR, iv, 114, controlled by the lack of any reference to Slamerkin in the record of the DeLancey dispersal sale in 1775). 'At the beginning of the Revolution' (say 1776) she was acquired by Daniel Hunt of New Jersey either by purchase direct from Mr. Allen or (as one tradition has it, ATR, iv, 114) at a Commissioner's sale of confiscated loyalist property. After a sojourn of 11 years in the Hunt stud, during which she produced at least 7 foals, including Hunt's Dido 1781 by \*Bay Richmond & Hunt's Figure-mare by \*Figure, she was sent to Southside Virginia in 1787, being then act. 18, and in foal to Waters' Liberty. There she was bred to \*Obscurity (1789, ATR, iv, 115) to produce her last foal, the third dam of Wynn's Flirtilla, and there she died.

If the American horsemen who make sentimental pilgrimage to the grave of 'the Napoleon of the Turf' (William R. Johnson, 1782-1849) at his 'Oakland' in Chesterfield County, Virginia, will visit also the site, a few miles distant on the left bank of Appomattox, of the stud of another and older link with the past (Thomas Goode, 1730-1813, 'of Chesterfield'), whose life span permitted of his having known in the flesh both the first 'bred' horse in America (\*Bully Rock) and the one which many still deem to have been the greatest (Sir Archy), they must feel that it, too, deserves a monument;

for here once stood in succession (1793-1808) \*Shark, \*Dare Devil, \*Diomed, \*Robin Redbreast, \*Precipitate, and \*Citizen; and, what is more evocative, here \*Diomed was buried (1808) beside DeLancey's Slamerkin.

1771 b. c. DeLancey's Pilgrim, by \*Wildair.

This c., not known to ASB, covered on Long Island and was there identified by an extant advt. of 1774, as well as by the record of the DeLancey dispersal sale cited above.

1772 b. f. Ld. Dunmore's (later Gen. D. Morgan's) Ruth Blackeyes, by \*Wildair.

The evidence for this mare consists of two cts.: (a) 1797, by Gen. Daniel Morgan of Va. (the noted Revolutionary soldier), published in a Pa. adv. 1799 of Heard's Y. Paul Jones (b. c. 1791) and inadequately calendared in ATR, ii, 464, whence ASB, ii, 463; (b) 1837, by T. B. Kercheval of Va. (the historian of the Shenandoah Valley), published by Thomas Marshall of Ky. in ATR, viii, 575. From these testimonies it appears that Ruth Blackeyes was presented by Mr. DeLancey to Ld. Dunmore, who took her to Va. in 1773, being then a yearling; that she was captured during the Revolution and passed into the possession of Gen. Daniel Morgan, who eventually bred her to produce (1) Morgan's Old Paul Jones by Page's Specimen, son of \*Fearnought, & (2) Kercheval's Rosetta by *her own son*.

A daughter of Rosetta by Tayloe's Mendoza was taken to Ky. about 1822 and there produced Thomas Marshall's Betsey Richards (ch. m. 1822, by Cook's Whip, ASB, i, 232); whose daughter Lady Talleyrand (ch. m. 1827, by Bertrand) made some figure on the turf and in turn left a daughter (Mary Ann Firman, br. f. 1837, by \*Sarpedon, ASB, ii, 40); with whom, in the sixth generation, this incestuous branch of the family of DeLancey's Cub mare came to an end.

1774 b. c. DeLancey's Engineer, by \*Lath.

This c. is not in ASB. He covered on Long Island and was there identified by an extant advt. of 1780.

1775 when adv. for sale 'supposed to be in foal', by \*Lath [last record].

*Deleted from ASB:*

Bruce did not have the record of the DeLancey dispersal sale of 1775 and in consequence made up his roster of the produce of the \*Cubmare from the secondary evidence of the traditional pedigrees which came into his hands. As some of those pedigrees were badly confused and others were confessed conjectures, that roster was not only incomplete but credited to DeLancey's Cubmare the following foals, which on analysis of the evidence are shown to be misinterpretations, viz:

'c. Hero by \*Wildair': The c. here identified was Pierce Butler's Hero, which appears as a cross in many South Carolina pedigrees (see e. g. the Rapley stud book in ATR, ii, 462). Mr. Butler acquired him at a sale advertised in Charles Town, October 15, 1772 (*S. C. Gazette & Country Journal*), when he was described as 'a gr. c., six years old [i. e., foaled 1766] got by [Smith's] \*Hero [i. e., one of the colts by Holme's Y. Starling, imported into Virginia in 1762 by John Carlyle and subsequently sent to New York]: out of a very fine English mare belonging to James DeLancey, Esq., of New York'. In 1832 J. E. Calhoun of S. C. (who had published the Rapley stud book a year before) sent Edgar (p. 253) a note of Butler's Hero which, as now shown by the contemporary record cited above, erroneously described him as 'by DeLancey's \*Wildair: his dam an imported mare'. Following Edgar, Bruce (ASB, i, 765) eventually entered that pedigree; and later, when making up his roster of the produce of DeLancey's Cub-mare, *misinterpreted* it as a credit to that mare. It does not appear what mare (if any) in the DeLancey stud was the dam of Butler's Hero, but the date of that colt, now established by the S. C. adv. of 1772, proves that she was not any one of the English mares known to have been imported by Mr. DeLancey; certainly she was not the \*Cub-mare.

'f. Molton by \*Wildair': This was derived from a N. J. pedigree purporting to have come out of the Hunt stud, which Bruce entered (ASB, i, 696; ii, 118) as

'Bandon, b. c. [age not recorded but necessarily after 1790], by J. P. DeLancey's \*Admiral: \*Messenger: Molton by \*Wildair'.

No contemporary record has come to light to authenticate such a colt as is thus described, nor may Bruce's entry be otherwise controlled; but it is apparent on the face of the pedigree that the 'Molton' cross was intended by the draftsman to represent DeLancey's Malton (b. c. 1771, by \*Wildair: DeLancey's \*Sampson-mare, q. v. N. Y. 1770) which was included in the DeLancey dispersal sale of 1775 and of which Bruce (ASB, i, 125) had an adequate, if erroneously dated, record derived from Edgar (p. 348). It was, however, not the draftsman of the Bandon pedigree but Bruce himself (ASB, ii, 118) who metamorphosed 'Molton' from a colt into a filly and *by guess* extended the Bandon pedigree to the \*Cub-mare.

'f. Cub-mare by \*Wildair (killed in race at Lancaster)': Bruce's reference to the death of the f. here in question reveals the source from which he drew her. When, in 1827, 'Advocate' (AF, viii, 184) extended the pedigree of Wynn's Flirtilla (b. m. 1820, by Sir Archy, ASB, i, 446) to a third dam 'by \*Wildair: out of an imported Cub-mare', the collectors of material for ASB then at work (being exclusively Virginia and Maryland horsemen) were still without accurate information

of the content and dispersal of the DeLancey stud. Thus Advocate was lead to a tentative identification of the taproot of the Flirtilla pedigree as the only 'imported Cub-mare' he knew, viz: McCarty's Moll Brazen (*q. v.* Va. 1765). But although he, too, was then as lacking as Advocate in the pertinent *records*, Gen. Forman of Md. was nearer to the *tradition* and thus was enabled immediately (AF, viii, 206) to challenge Advocate's identification, suggesting that the 'imported Cub-mare' of the Flirtilla pedigree must have belonged 'in the north', not in Virginia. In support of that deduction Gen. Forman took occasion to record a personal memory of a 'Cub-mare' which he had seen on the turf in Md. 'a little before or after the year 1790', then reputed to have been bred in New Jersey and to have been got by \*Figure; and he explained the name of that race-mare by suggesting that her origin 'in the north' indicated that '*her dam may have been* got by \*Wildair out of the imported Cub-mare' of the Flirtilla pedigree.

This note was followed by further testimony for the 'Cub-mare' of Gen. Forman's memory by other Md. horsemen of the 'olden time', viz: (a) John Threlkeld of Washington (AF, viii, 214) who identified her as having run in the name of John Lee Gibson of Harford Co., Md., and as having *been killed in a race at Lancaster, Pa.*, and (b) Judge Duvall (AF, x, 79) who also remembered to have seen her win 'many races', and eventually dated her by producing contemporary records of the Md. turf 1787 & 1789 (ATR, v, 323, 324) in which she appeared as 'Mr. Gibson's Cub-mare'.

It was from this discussion that Bruce formulated the entry of Gibson's Cub-mare here in question; but he used the material carelessly; for instead of identifying her, as Gen. Forman had suggested, as by \*Figure: \*Wildair: DeLancey's \*Cub-mare, Bruce entered the dam of that conjectural pedigree as the mare which had been 'killed in race at Lancaster'.

On this record it remains impossible certainly to identify Gibson's Cub-mare, but whatever was her breeding, her proven dates discredit Bruce's entry of her as a daughter of DeLancey's \*Cub-mare. On the other hand, on those dates it is not impossible that she was, as Gen. Forman suggested, a *granddaughter* of that mare, produce of Slamerkin while that mare was in the Hunt stud in New Jersey, where she is proved (J. L. O'Connor in TR, November 8, 1930) to have been mated with both \*Figure and his son Heard's Figure.

'*f. by* \*Obscurity': As \*Obscurity was not imported until 1784, or long after DeLancey's \*Cub-mare had disappeared, the survival of this entry seems to have been a mere casualty; for Bruce also credited the same f. to the Cub-mare's daughter Slamerkin (ASB, ii, 31). The deprecatory note appended to Bruce's deduction of Slamerkin's produce

is a confession that he was groping when he compiled his rosters of the DeLancey stock; and it seems probable therefore that the undated 'f. by \*Obscurity' entered among the produce of the \*Cub-mare was an early essay at identification of Goode's Obscurity-mare of 1790 got by \*Obscurity in Virginia *out of Slamerkin* (ATR, iv, 115), i. e., the Obscurity-mare which Bruce entered elsewhere (ASB, ii, 247) as the dam of Goode's Robin-mare, from which the Flirtilla family derived their infusion of the blood of DeLancey's \*Cub-mare.

*The \*Cub-mare a proved Matriarch:*

Gerry (pp. 1-22) places this mare at the head of his roster of American matriarchs; crediting her with no less than 86 descendants who were winners on the American turf 1875-1930.

This extraordinary record of persistence of blood was due to the opportunities of the immediate descendants of three granddaughters of the \*Cub-mare; all produce of her daughter Slamerkin, viz:

*Hunt's Dido* (1781 by \*Bay Richmond), whose New Jersey-bred descendant in the fourth generation, Holmes', later J. G. Winter's, Lady Morgan *alias* Maria Antoinette (ch. m. 1831, by John Richards, *q. v.* ATR, vi, 264; ASB, i, 619), was sent to Georgia in 1834, whence her blood was transmitted to Louisiana and eventually into the Alexander stud in Kentucky.

*Hunt's Figure-mare* (1782?, by \*Figure), whose daughter Jane Hunt (b. m. 1796, by Hampton's Paragon, son of \*Flinnap; *q. v.* *Franklin Farmer*, April 21, 1838; *Spirit*, viii, 176; ATR, ix, 299; ASB, i, 546) was taken from New Jersey to Kentucky in 1798 by John Harris.

*Goode's Obscurity-mare* (1790? by \*Obscurity), foaled in Virginia after Slamerkin had migrated thither in her old age, whose granddaughter Wynn's Flirtilla (b. m. 1820, by Sir Archy, *q. v.* ASB, i, 446), a brilliant racer on the Virginia turf, founded a family of racers that eventually found its way into the Belmont stud in New York.



Pa. 1765

MARSK-MARE, **37**, ('the Duke's') *Anderson's*, ch. m. 1763, by 'the Duke's' Marsk, son of Squirt (and sire also of O'Kelly's Eclipse): *Anderson's* Starling-mare (GSB, i, 153, sent to America and died at sea) by the Bolton Starling: Sultan's-dam (GSB, i, 153) by Crofts' Partner.

ASB, i, 128 *s. v.* Starling-mare, records the breeding but neglected the statement of the importer's certificate that the dam of the imported mare died 'on the passage' to America.



The evidence is the following certificates, which were published by James Shy of Kentucky in 1835 (ATR, viii, 95) in support of a pedigree of his Messenger-Duroc (ch. c. 1820, by Duroc), viz:

*'This is to certify that I have this day sold to William Vincent, of the State (sic.) of New York, my bay mare by True Briton. She was bred by me and foaled in 1767, and was out of my imp. Marske mare.*

*'The Marske mare was imported in 1765. I purchased her of her breeder, the Duke of Cumberland, in England, together with her dam, a Starling mare, which Starling mare died on the passage. The following is a copy of the Duke of Cumberland's certificate in my possession.*

*'New York, October 21st, 1771.*

Joseph Anderson [of Philadelphia].

*'The gray mare sold by me to Mr. Jos. Anderson, of America, was foaled in 1755, and was bred by me. She is by Starling: her dam (the dam of Sultan and Sultana, by Regulus) by Partner: Gallant's Smiling Tom: Traveller's dam by Almanzor: Sister to Bay Bolton, by Grey Hautboy: Makeless: Brimmer: Diamond: Sister-to-the-dam-of Old Merlin.*

*'The chestnut filly sold by me to Mr. Anderson, was bred by me, and was foaled in 1763: she is by Marsk: out of the Starling mare above.*

*'October, 1764.*

Cumberland'.

Bruce (ASB, ii, 388, *s. v.* Vincenta) noted that the pedigree of Messenger-Duroc was 'reported a fraud'. This was no more than a gratuitous and quite unjustified misinterpretation of a Kentucky 'crab' of Sly's Messenger-Duroc published in *Old Spirit* (vii, 213, 240), which expressed ignorance of the breeding of that horse and condemned his get, but which cannot fairly be taken as an impeachment of the detailed and convincing documents for the breeding which Mr. Shy had published; least of all of the D. of Cumberland's certificate for the imported tap-root here quoted.

*Identified produce:*

1767 f. [fifth dam attributed to Shy's Messenger-Duroc, ATR, viii, 95; ASB, ii, 388], by Waters' True Briton, son of \*Othello.

CLIO, *Tennant's*, m. [not identified].

Va. 1766

Not in ASB.

The sole evidence for this mare is the following adv.:

[1782, May 8, *New Jersey Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'[*Tennant's*] *Mercury*, ch. c. 1775, 'bred by Dr. Tennant of Virginia'.

'His dam was *Clio*, an imported mare and [he] was got by the celebrated running horse [Spotswood's] *Apollo*.

'Monmouth Co., N. J.

Gilbert Longstreet'.

Although this affords no clue to the identity of the 'imported mare', it carries on its face a warrant of good faith. John Tennant of Port Royal in Caroline County, Virginia, was a leading physician of the Rappahannock Valley at the beginning of the American Revolution, included in the commission of the peace and a member of the Caroline Committee of Safety. As he lived nearby the Spotswood seat 'Newpost', where Spotswood's *Apollo* was advertised to make his first appearance in the stud in 1774, Dr. Tennant had opportunity to arrange the mating to which the New Jersey certificate of 1782 testifies; while his position in the community is warrant for confidence that he might have been the owner of an English mare.

*Identified produce:*

1775 ch. c. *Tennant's Mercury* (not known to ASB) by  
Spotswood's *Apollo*, son of \**Fearnought*.



S. C. 1766

BAJAZET-MARE (*breeder not identified*) *Fenwick's*, gr. m. 1762,  
by Ld. March's *Bajazet*, son of the Godolphin Arabian: dam  
not identified.

Not in ASB.

The evidence for this mare is only that she was on the turf in Carolina 1766-67, described first as 'Mr. Fenwick's English filly', and later as '*Mr. Fenwick's gr. f.*, 4 years old (1767) got by *Bajazet*, bred in old England'. (See the Carolina Racing Calendar in JIS, pp. 113, 114.)

As there is no evidence that she was ever covered no pedigree of a descendant has come to light to extend her breeding.

*Identified produce:*

None.

S. C. 1766

BRILLIANT-MARE, **27**, (*breeder not identified*) *Fenwick's*, m. [neither coat nor age recorded], by W. Crofts' Brilliant, son of Old Crab: Tartar (mare not identified): Grisewood's Y. Bushy Molly (GSB, i, 45) by the Hampton Court Childers, son of Devonshire Childers.

ASB, i, 71, derived from Irving, pp. 7, 163, and based on the Alston Stud Book, is a correct statement of the evidence except that it credits the importation to Virginia. The entry should in that respect read 'South Carolina'.

The evidence for this mare is the entry in W. Alston's stud book (ATR, i, 571) of a daughter of the imported mare bred by E. Fenwick, jr. The pedigree there recited is in some confusion, but may be read into the GSB record of the Bushy Molly here entered, even though there is no GSB record of a filly by Tartar out of any daughter of Old Bushy Molly.

*Identified produce:*

1779 f. Alston's (later McPherson's) 'Y. Brilliant-mare' (ASB, i, 258) by Fenwick's \*Matchem, son of Bosphorus.

*The \*Brilliant-mare not a proved Matriarch:*

Gerry (p. 297) enters Fenwick's \*Brilliant-mare as a matriarch of the modern American turf in the right of two descendants of Mary Jones (b. m. 1827, by Singleton's Kosciusko, son of Sir Archy); but the evidence does not support that credit.

The earliest record of Mary Jones is the report of her in 1834 in the stud of Dr. E. Warfield of Fayette Co., Ky., viz:

[ATR, v. 265] 'Mary Jones, ch. m. by Kosciusko: out of the Bedford mare, the dam of Multiflora's dam: supposed to be own sister to Eliza, the dam of Bertrand and sister of Gallatin'.

From this testimony it appears that Mary Jones did not bring from South Carolina to Kentucky an authenticated certificate of her breeding. If the 'supposed' of Dr. Warfield's statement had been true the mare must have been credited to the family of Spotswood's (later Alston's) \*Mambrina, 14, (ch. m. 1785, by Mambrino, cf. the Alston stud book s. v. \*Mambrina, in ATR, i, 573, with ASB, i, 372 s. v. Eliza, dam of Spann's Bertrand) and not to the family of Fenwick's \*Brilliant-mare, 27; but it appears, from the evidence for the Multiflora referred to, that

Dr. Warfield's information in 1834 was a confusion of two 'Bedford' mares in the stud of Richard Singleton of S. C., where Mary Jones and Multiflora were bred, only one of which had a relation to the stud of William Alston.

Multiflora was the ch. m. 1825 by Kosciusko which distinguished herself on the South Carolina turf 1828-30 in the colours of John Atchison (Irving, pp. 46, 47; ATR, i, 311, 411, 561). She was sent to Kentucky in 1830, following thither her sire (see the Ky. advt. of Kosciusko for sale February 1831, O'Connor, p. 254), and brought with her (ATR, vi, 630) a certificate of breeding (eventually entered by Bruce, ASB, ii, 125) whereby it appeared that her grandam (i. e., the dam of Mary Jones) was not by \*Bedford but by a son of \*Bedford and, moreover, that she was not of the family of Gallatin and Bertrand.

After Dr. Warfield was advised of the authenticated Multiflora pedigree he certified with respect to all of Mary Jones' produce the pedigree which Bruce (ASB, ii, 52) eventually entered, viz:

*'Mary Jones, ch. m. 1827, bred in South Carolina, by Singleton's Kosciusko: Y. Bedford: Arion: Brilliant'.*

But as neither Dr. Warfield nor Bruce identified the 'Brilliant-mare' at the taproot of this revised pedigree, it remained for Gerry to deduce that that mare was Fenwick's \*Brilliant-mare and so to record that imported mare as a Matriarch. That deduction neglected, however, the explicit S. C. testimony (ATR, vi, 530) that the Brilliant-mare which was the taproot of the Multiflora pedigree had no relation at all to the Fenwick stud; that she was got by a Virginia bred colt of the family of 'the three Marias', which was taken to S. C. immediately after the Revolution and after there racing successfully was advt. in the stud in S. C. 1784-1792, viz:

*Burwell's, later Hampton's, Brilliant, b. c. 1779?, by Wormeley's King Herod, son of \*Fearnought: Burwell's Camilla (q. v. ante, s. v. Byrd's Old Calista) by \*Fearnought.*

This colt is erroneously entered in ASB (i, 274), as by Burwell's Traveller, son of Morton's \*Traveller.

N. Y. 1766

BABRAHAM-MARE No. 1, called *Fair Rachel*, 19, (Leeds') *DeLancey's*, b. m. 1760, by Rogers' (eventually Leeds') Old Babraham, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Bolton Starling (mare not identified in GSB): Leeds' Merry Andrew, son of Crofts' Partner: Coughing Polly (GSB, i, 63) by Bartlett's Childers.

ASB has two entries to represent this mare, viz: i, 85 (*s. v.* Fair Rachel) and i, 102 (*s. v.* 'Laughing Polly'). Neither is a correct statement of the evidence.

The first of these entries is of Rogers', later Hillier's, Fair Rachel (ch. m. 1753, by Rogers' Babraham: dam not identified, and so not in GSB), which was on the turf in England 1756-63 (Pick, i, 195), but never was sent to America.

The second is of Selby's, later Ld. Portmore's, Coughing Polly (b. m. 1736, by Bartlett's Childers, GSB, i, 8, 63), under the perverted name by which she was recited in several American pedigrees of descendants of DeLancey's Fair Rachel.

This confusion was a consequence of the failure of GSB (i, 201 ff.) to include in its roster of Leeds' Starling mares any daughter of Coughing Polly's Merry Andrew filly.

The evidence for DeLancey's mare here in question is therefore altogether American and does not seem to have come to Bruce's attention. It consists of the following entries in the advs. of the DeLancey dispersal sale of 1775, viz:

'[March 16]. No. 4. *A bay-mare*, 15 years old, 14.2 high. Got by Babraham and the dam of [DeLancey's] Matchem'.

'[August 31]. *Fair Rachel*, a fine English mare got by Old Babraham, son of the Godolphin Arabian out of a daughter of the famous Bolton Starling. This mare is the dam of [DeLancey's] Matchem and Sultana. She breeds most beautiful stock'.

'[March 16]. No. 1. *A bay horse called Matchem*, rising 6 years old, 15 hands, strong and boney. Got by Wildair: his dam by Babraham: his grandam by Old Starling: his great grandam by Merry Andrew: out of Coughing Polly (she was the dam of Perseus and Miss Doe, and full sister to the dam of Skim) . . . '

Old Babraham stood in the Leeds stud in Yorkshire 1757-59 and there died 1760, as noted in GSB, i, 395.

*Identified produce:*

## 1768 b. f. DeLancey's Sultana by \*Wildair.

This m. is inadequately represented in ASB (ii, 388). She raced 1772-73 on Long Island, at Annapolis (Culver, pp. 65, 66), and at Philadelphia, where she won the Whim Fifty in May 1773, of which Mr. DeLancey boasted in his ctf. of 1774 for the successful American get of \*Wildair (Pick, i, 209). She is identified in the calendars of her races in Md. & Pa. and in the advt. (August 1775, *supra*) of the DeLancey dispersal sale; but there is no evidence that she left produce.

## 1769 b. c. DeLancey's Matchem by \*Wildair.

This c., unknown to ASB, was introduced on the extant record in an announcement (*Rivington's Gazette*, November 4, 1773) of the entries for the races to come on Long Island in May 1774, being then described as 'J. DeLancey's Matchem by Wildair out of Rachel, a daughter of Babraham'. No detailed report of those races has survived, but Matchem did not start (see Mr. DeLancey's ctf. for the American get of \*Wildair, brought up to August 7, 1774, in Weatherby's *Calendar* for 1774, p. 343); he had been meanwhile put to covering in the DeLancey stud (see the advt. in *Rivington's Gazette*, April 6, 1774). He was again identified by name as brother to Sultana in the advts. of the DeLancey dispersal sale of 1775; but as he was not himself then offered for sale it is probable that he had already been disposed of. It does not appear what became of him: he does not survive as a cross in any extant pedigree.

1770 b. c. DeLancey's Arabian, *alias* Cade by \*Wildair.

This c. covered in the Hunt stud at Maidenhead, N. J., 1776-1782, *s. v. Arabion* (ASB, i, 692) & in 1783 was sent to Virginia, where T. Turpin, jr., adv. him to stand in Powhatan Co., *s. v. Cade, formerly called Arabion*.

[1771-1773 no record].

## 1774 f. [Y. Fair Rachel] by \*Lath.

This filly was included in the DeLancey dispersal sale 1775, being described in the adv. August 31st as 'a yearling filly by Lath from Fair Rachel'. She seems, therefore, to have been U. Platt's Fair Rachel, which is credited by ASB (i, 85, 408) with a c. & a f. by \*Messenger.

1775, when adv. for sale 'Supposed to be in foal' by \*Lath.

N. Y. 1766

BABRAHAM-MARE No. 2, called *Betty Leeds*, **39**, (*Leeds'*) *DeLancey's*, b. m. 1760, by Rogers' (eventually Leeds') Old Babraham, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Dam-of-Payne's-Sloven (GSB, i, 93) by the Bolton Starling.

Not in ASB.

The GSB entry (i, 93) of the Starling-mare produced by Sister-to-Amelia is incomplete and does not credit that mare with any f. by Babraham; nor any produce in 1760.

The evidence for DeLancey's mare here in question is therefore altogether American, and indicates that she was 'sent to New York' from the Leeds stud with the older 'Babraham mare No. 1' in the autumn of 1766, being then 6 years old; and that Mr. DeLancey trained and raced her before retiring her to the stud, viz:

[1767, May 2, *New York Mercury*] At the Harlem Course on Monday, April 20, Mr. Leary's h. [imported] Old England beat Capt. DeLancey's m. Betsy [*sic.*] Leeds with great ease the best of three four mile heats, 9 stone, for a purse of Sixty pounds.

[1768, October 31, *New York Mercury*] At the Newmarket course on Hempstead Plains, L. I., on Tuesday, October 25, Orr's [imported] Northumberland beat Capt. DeLancey's Betsy [*sic.*] Leeds and Mr. Leary's Old England the best of three four mile heats, 9 stone, for a purse of Fifty pounds.

[1775, March 16 & August 31, *Rivington's Gazette*, two advts. of the DeLancey dispersal sale.]

'[March 16] No. 5. *A bay-mare*, 15 years old, 15 hands, got by Babraham: her dam by Starling: her grandam by the Godolphin Arabian and full sister to Mr. Vernon's Amelia and the grandam of Tortoise . . .

'No. 8. *A bay filly* rising one year, large and strong, got by Lath out of the Babraham-mare No. 2.

'[August 31] No. 4. *A yearling filly* from Betty Leeds, got by Traveller'.

*Identified produce:*

1773 f. [not otherwise identified] by Lloyd's Traveller, son of Morton's \*Traveller.

1774 b. f. [not otherwise identified] by \*Lath.

N. Y. 1766?

MATCHEM-MARE, called *Dido*, **24**, (*John Pratt of Askrigg DeLancey's & later Allen's?*, b. m. 1762?, by Fenwick's Matchem, son of Cade: dam not convincingly identified.

Not in ASB.

The extant evidence for this mare is a single Maryland adv., as follows:

[1782, March 28, *Maryland Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'*Young Granby*, an elegant full bred horse, will cover this season, at my plantation, at four guineas, thirty bushels of wheat, or a thousand pounds weight of crop tobacco.

'*Young Granby*, a beautiful bay, fifteen hands and an inch high, rising six (*sic.*) years old and very active, was purchased of Mr. John Brown in the state of New Jersey, and will appear by the following certificates to be as high a bred horse as any on the continent.

'Port Tobacco, Charles Co., Md., March 1782. Baker Brooke.

'*I do certify* that the bay colt Captain Nat Ewing purchased of me, was got by Old Granby [son of the Belsize Arabian]: his dam was got by Old Britain (*sic.*): out of the noted mare *Dido*, imported by Mr. DeLancey of New York, and is four years old the tenth day of June next [i. e., foaled 1775].

'New Jersey, May 28, 1779.

John Brown.

'*I do certify* that the bay mare *Dido*, now the property of Mr. DeLancey, was bred by me, and was got by Matchem (*sic.*): her dam was got by Squirt: granddam by Mogul: great granddam by Bay Bolton: great-great-granddam by Mr. Pullen's chestnut Arabian.

'Askrigg, Yorkshire, September 10, 1772 (*sic.*).

John Pratt.

'*I do certify* that the foregoing are true copies from the original certificates.

Levy Shamerkin'.

That, apart from inconsistencies of detail, these certificates are difficult of interpretation will be apparent when they are compared with the certificates of similar origin which were exhibited with the introductory New York advertisement of Morris' \*Bay Richmond, viz:

[1775, March 14, *Rivington's New York Gazette*, & cf. ASB, i, 6]

'*Bay Richmond*, lately imported from Yorkshire, will cover this season at Morrisania [Westchester Co., N. Y.] at three guineas and a dollar to the groom.



'He is a bay, near 15 hands high, and rising four years old [i. e., foaled 1771]. His breeding is as stated in the certificates below.

'Morrisania, March 10, 1775.

John Walburn

[groom for Lewis Morris].

'I certify that the Bay Colt which Mr. John Hutchinson purchased of Sir John Dundas, bart., was bred by me, and was got by Babram-Blank out of my mare Dido (that won 10 Fifty-pound purses or upwards); and which colt was three years old at May-day last [i. e., foaled 1771].

'Richmond, Yorkshire, September 10, 1774.

Thomas Cornforth.

'I do certify that the bay mare Dido, the property of Mr. Thomas Cornforth was bred by me, and was own sister to my mare called Virgin and my colt Miracle, being got by Changeling (brother to Fenwick's Matchem).

'The dam of Virgin, Miracle and Dido was also the dam of Lord Bolingbroke's (afterwards Mr. Pigot's) Conundrum and Ranthos; Mr. Cornforth's Aenigma; my mares Riddle and Miss Tunis; Mr. Foley's Pumpkin; and my filly called Maiden, all of which were got by Matchem.

'Their dam [Pratt's Old Mare *q. v.* GSB, i, 199; Pick, i, 243] was got by Squirt, sire of Marsk and Syphon: their grandam by Mogul (own brother to Babraham): great grandam by Bay Bolton: *g. g.* grandam by Pullein's Chesnut Arabian (which mare was the grandam of the Bolton Starling): *g. g. g.* grandam by Rockwood: *g. g. g. g.* grandam by Bustler [*sic.* This was the tradition of the pedigrees until corrected by GSB, i, 15, on the authority of the Lowther Stud Book].

'Askrigg, Yorkshire, September 14, 1774.

John Pratt.

On the face of the Pratt certificate exhibited with the Md. advt. of 1782, the first facile impression of the critic is that DeLancey's \*Dido was the mare of that name bred by John Pratt which was the dam of Morris' \*Bay Richmond, i. e., Cornforth's Dido (b. m. 1760, by Changeling, brother to Matchem: Pratt's Squirt mare, *q. v.* GSB, i, 199; Pick, i, 243); but when the other certificates here arrayed are analysed, insuperable objections to that or any substantially equivalent identification are manifest, viz:

(a) that as DeLancey's \*Dido is certified to have been by Matchem, while Cornforth's Dido was by Changeling, Cornforth's Dido could not have been herself the imported mare;

(b) that even if it is assumed that the Md. record of the N. J. pedigree of Y. Granby casually dropped a generation, DeLancey's \*Dido could not have been an unrecorded *daughter* of Cornforth's Dido (of whose produce GSB has no entry), because Cornforth's Dido was on the turf in England until 1768 (Heber, p. 89) and Bay Richmond was

foaled in Yorkshire in 1771; while the dam of Young Granby, certified to be a daughter of DeLancey's \*Dido got in America, must have been foaled not later than 1770, and probably earlier, to have herself produced a foal in 1775;

(c) that DeLancey's \*Dido cannot be identified with any of the six Matchem fillies produced by Pratt's Squirt mare from 1764-1774; because DeLancey's \*Dido is certified to have been bay and all of the Squirt mare's Matchem fillies were chestnuts, except one (Sir L. Dundas' b. f. 1768, *q. v.* on the turf in the TF calendar for 1772, p. 77) and that one is precluded from the present consideration by the same argument from dates which eliminates Cornforth's Dido.

The only working hypothesis for identification of DeLancey's Dido in relation to the Pratt stud not thus excluded is that the dam of the imported mare was a *sister* to Pratt's noted Squirt mare; but here also the silence of the available English records leaves the critic unhappily to seek. Although Pick (i, 371, *s. v.* Lot) suggests that the Duke of Bolton's Mogul mare (which was the dam of Pratt's Squirt mare) was bred more often than is recognised by GSB (i, 142), there is no evidence for any Sister-to-Pratt's-Squirt mare in the Pratt stud or elsewhere.

There are other difficulties also with the extant record here in question, but they are not fundamental and may perhaps be explained, viz:

(d) The date (1772) of the Pratt certificate exhibited in the Md. adv. of Y. Granby could not have represented the date of importation of DeLancey's Dido if she had produced a foal in America before 1770. If that date (1772) is not corrupt, the Pratt certificate must, therefore, have been secured to satisfy a doubt of the identity of the imported mare several years after she had been imported. This suggestion finds support in the phrase in that certificate that in 1772 the imported mare was '*now* the property of Mr. DeLancey'.

(e) There is no mention of any Matchem mare, nor of any produce of such a mare either in the record of the DeLancey dispersal sale of 1775, or in the previous records of Mr. DeLancey's appearances on the American turf. This silence may be explained, however, by a suggestion that the Matchem mare here in question came to America in 1766 with DeLancey's Babraham mare No. 1 and, at once upon her arrival, was sent by Mr. DeLancey to one of his brothers-in-law, the Allens of Philadelphia, who had a breeding stud in Gloucester Co., N. J., across the Delaware River from Philadelphia, the little surviving evidence for which (see, e. g., Allen's-mare, Pa. 1768, and the notes on DeLancey's Slamerkin *ante s. v.* \*Cub-mare, N. Y. 1765) suggests that the operations there carried on were based on English stock. This suggestion has the merit of providing an explanation at once for the presence of the

Matchem-mare on the Delaware (where, at or near Woodbridge, N. J., Waters' True Briton covered 1764-1776) and for the New Jersey provenience of Y. Granby.

On this unsatisfactory historical record it seems then that, pending the discovery of more evidence, all that may be confidently recorded of DeLancey's \*Matchem-mare is that she was of the No. 24 Family, and had

*Identified produce:*

1768? f. [dam of Brooke's Y. Granby] by Waters' True Briton, son of \*Othello.



S. C. 1767

REGULUS-MARE, **32**, (*Warren's*) *Mansell's*, b. m. [age not recorded], by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Warren's Whimsey (uterine sister to \*Fearnought, GSB, i, 183) by the Cullen Arabian: Warren's Silvertail (GSB, i, 183) by Heneage's Whitenose.

Not in ASB.

The evidence is the following adv.:

[1767, December 18, *S. C. & American General Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'Mansell, Corbett & Co. have imported in the *Planter's Adventure*, Captain Miles Lowley, from London, for sale, a fine bay mare, of the racing breed, fifteen hands high. She was bred by the late Borlace Warren, Esq., and got by Regulus: out of a daughter of his famous mare called Silvertail, which was the dam of Careless, Fearnought and Sportsman'.

'[Charlestown, S. C.]'

The incomplete record of Warren's Whimsey in GSB (i, 183) credits that mare with two foals by Regulus (Dragon, b. c. 1757, and Maria Careless, ch. f. 1760), but does not record any b. f. The imported mare may be distinguished from Maria Careless in any event; not only by her coat but by the stud record of Maria Careless 1766-1778 (GSB, i, 123).

No record has come to light to suggest with whom the imported mare was placed in S. Carolina, nor does her breeding appear in any subsequent extant pedigree.

*Identified produce:*

None.

## S. C. 1767

TURPIN-MARE (*Carver's*) *Mansell's?*, ch. m. 1763, by Ld. Granby's Turpin, son of Cade: Carver's Babraham-mare [not identified]: Crofts' Partner.

ASB, i, 134, needs amendment.

Bruce derived his information of this mare from Irving, who recorded (iii, 39) a note of the adv. cited below; but Bruce misinterpreted his incomplete source, both as to the foaling date and the sire: the former he gave as 1764, and the latter as Routh's Turpin (b. c. 1737, by Smale's Childers, GSB, i, 6).

The source material is:

[1767, March 20, S. C. & American General Gazette]

'To be sold, at public outcry, at Mr. Nightingale's on Charlestown Neck, on Wednesday the first day of April next, two stallions [*Bee's* \*Bosphorus and Pagett's \*Hazard] and a *chestnut filly*, all of them just imported in the *Nancy*, Capt. Parker, from England . . .


'[Among the breeders' certificates which follow was included]

'A *chestnut filly*, no more than three years old last grass.

'She was got by Turpin: her dam by Babraham: and her grandam by Old Partner.

John Carver

'[*innkeeper* at 'The Fox & Hounds', Moorfields in Mddx., who stood Ld. Granby's Turpin in 1762, Heber, p. 125]

'The above horses may be viewed every day before the sale . . . at Mr. Pike's stable in Orange Garden, Tradd Street [Charlestown]'.  


No record has come to light to suggest with whom this mare was placed or any detail of her subsequent history. Her breeding does not recur in any extant pedigree.

*Identified produce:*

None.

## Va. 1768

BLOSSOM, 9, (*Ld. Rockingham's*) *T. Nelson, jr.'s* m. [neither coat nor age recorded], by Leeds' Sloe, son of Panton's Crab: Ld. Rockingham's Lisette (GSB, i, 118) by Regulus.

ASB, i, 70, needs amendment, as to the identification of the dam and the importer and in the roster of produce.

The notes in GSB (i, 119) on the produce of Ld. Rockingham's Lisette being incomplete, the evidence is American, viz:

1776 (John Willis *s. v.* his Rockingham). '*Rockingham* was got by Partner: upon an imported mare belonging to Col. Thomas Nelson called Blossom . . . got by the Old Sloe, a famous King's Plate horse: her dam was a mare belonging to Ld. Rockingham, that won the King's Plate . . . for five years old mares at Hambleton in Yorkshire and was got by Regulus, the sire of [Baylor's] Fearnought'.

1793 (Richard Brooke *s. v.* his, later Tayloe's, Grey Diomed). '*The grey horse Enterprise, now called Grey Diomed* . . . was got by the imported horse Medley: his dam by Sloe . . .

'The above horse Sloe was got by [Lightfoot's] Old Partner out of Gen. Nelson's imported mare Blossom'.

These Virginia descriptions of the dam of \*Blossom as a Regulus-mare, which, at Hambleton in Ld. Rockingham's colours, won a King's Plate for five years old mares, while not specifying the date, serve to point to Heber 1757, p. 52, 119 (see also Pond 1757, p. 79), where the winner of the King's Plate for five years old mares at Hambleton on August 20, 1757, is described as 'Ld. Rockingham's chesnut mare by Regulus'. That identification still leaves us to seek; but, happily, it was subsequently particularized by two records of Yorkshire tradition. Pick, after rehearsing (1803, i, 185) the turf form (1756-58) of Ld. Rockingham's 'Chesnut-Regulus-mare, foaled 1752', including the trophy chronicled in Virginia, added (i, xxxii) that

'this mare, after racing was distinguished in Ld. Rockingham's stud by the name of Lisette. Her grandam (Ld. Lonsdale's Juba's dam) was own sister to Mr. Crofts' Partner. Lisette never bred anything that could race';

and Orton (1844, p. 69) supplemented this in his record of the Hambleton meeting of 1757 by describing the winner of the mare's plate as 'Lisette, ch. [f., 1752], by Regulus: out of Sister-to-Juba'.

Thus, despite the accident by which Weatherby entered Lisette as 'b. m.', we are lead to the identification in GSB indicated in the caption and are able to qualify \*Blossom for a Figure Family.

The importer of Blossom was Thomas Nelson, jr. (1738-1789), the 'Signer', son of President William Nelson and best remembered in Virginia folk lore because, while Governor of Virginia and commanding the militia at the siege of Yorktown preceding Ld. Cornwallis'

surrender, he trained the American artillery on his own house, erroneously supposed to be the British headquarters.

*Identified produce:*

- 1769? c. Nelson's Sloe (adv. 1775, whence ATR, ii, 483), by Lightfoot's Partner, son of Morton's \*Traveller.
- 1771 b. c. Willis' Rockingham (adv. 1775-76), by Lightfoot's Partner, son of Morton's \*Traveller.
- 1772? f. [not known to ASB, but shown to be fourth dam of Hill's Chieftain, ch. c. 1828, ATR, i, 628], by Nelson's Lonsdale, son of \*Jolly Roger.
- 1774? c. Page's Aide-de-Camp (adv. for sale, an old horse, in 1789), by Page's Specimen, son of \*Fearnought.

*Deleta from ASB:*

On the authority of Advocate (AF, x, 71, No. 4) and Edgar (p. 20) Bruce credited \*Blossom with a c. 'Bay Bolton by English Bay Bolton', thereby implying that \*Blossom brought with her to America an English-begotten foal. No evidence has come to light, other than the tradition recorded by Advocate, for a 'Bay Bolton' out of \*Blossom; but if there was such a c. he was undoubtedly Virginia-bred and by Lightfoot's \*Bolton (*q. v.* Va. 1764).

Bruce also had entries crediting \*Blossom with several other colts and a filly which may be confidently eliminated from her roster because the extant evidence demonstrates those entries to be erroneous, viz:

(a) *Star by Lightfoot's Partner.* This was derived from a Kentucky pedigree, published in 1837 (ATR, viii, 574), of Craig's Alfred in which the cross of 'Star' was a misprint for 'Sloe'.

(b) *Americus by \*Fearnought.* This was derived from Gen. Calander Irvine's memoir of Sir Solomon (ATR, i, 113) in which it was stated that Wormeley's, later Willis', Americus (*alias* Gift) by \*Fearnought was out of \*Blossom; a statement contradicted by the contemporary advertisements (1775-77) of that c., all of which testify that his dam was Ralph Wormeley's Sister-to-Ruffin's Y. Jolly Roger (*q. v.* s. v. \*Mary Grey, Va. 1748) by \*Jolly Roger: \*Dabster: \*Mary Grey.

(c) *Y. Fearnought by \*Fearnought.* This was derived from Edgar (p. 213) who cited as his authority the MS. of Theophilus Feild. There is no evidence in Virginia advertisements or pedigrees for any such

colt, or, indeed, that \*Blossom was ever mated with \*Fearnought; and it is persuasive that T. Feild's note was no more than an hypothesis as to the breeding of Batte & Maclin's Y. Fearnought (*q. v. s. v.* Mayle's \*Alfred-mare, Va. 1770) which had not been established prior to Feild's death in 1826.

(d) *Filly by \*Othello.* No evidence has come to light to support this entry. Doubtless Bruce drew it from a recorded pedigree, but that pedigree must have been a misinterpretation or have referred to some Maryland-bred Blossom, for \*Blossom had no opportunity to be mated with \*Othello.



Md. 1768

BAJAZET-MARE, 5, (*Wildman's*) *Barnes'* [neither coat nor age recorded], by Ld. March's Bajazet, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Wildman's Babraham-mare (dam of Eden's \*Slim, GSB, i, 25) by Babraham, son of the Godolphin Arabian.

ASB, i, 67, needs amendment in the record of produce.

The American evidence is as follows:

[1776, May 29, *Pennsylvania Journal*; not known to ASB, which credited the c. to his dam by *his names only*, on information derived from N. J. pedigrees of his get]

'[Hunt's, later Cadwallader's] *Bajazet* is a beautiful dark bay with a star, rising six years old [i. e., foaled 1770] . . .

'He was got by Mr. Wolstenholme's Tanner: *his dam by Bajazet*, son of the Godolphin Arabian: his grandam by Babraham: his great grandam by Sedbury: and his g. g. grandam by [Devonshire or 'Flying'] Childers, which was called Lord Portmore's Ebony.

'Maidenhead, Hunterdon Co., N. J., March 1776. Wilson Hunt'.

[1784, from Gen. T. M. Forman's collection of pedigrees, in AF, ix, 263; whence ATR, ii, 52, the source of ASB, i, 67]

'*The following is the pedigree* of a sorrel horse [Heath's Childers] sold by [my father] the late Abraham Barnes to Daniel Heath:

'He was got by a horse of Col. Baylor's called Fearnought: *his dam an imported mare bought of W. Wildman in England.* She was got by Bajazet (son of the Godolphin Arabian): her dam by Babraham: her grandam by Sedbury: her great grandam by Childers, which was called Ld. Portmore's Ebony.

'[Tudor Hall] Leonard-Town, [Md.], July 12, 1784.

Richard Barnes'.

[1800, April 3, *Baltimore Federal Gazette*, s. v. Forman's Ranger (ch. c. 1793, by Heath's Childers: Tulip by Lindsey's Arabian): not known to ASB which entered Ranger from ATR, iii, 148, 150]

'[Heath's] Childers was bred by Abraham Barnes, Esq., who sold him to Mr. Heath, in the year '73, at a few days old for 466 dollars.

'He was got by Col. Baylor's imported horse Fearnought: his dam (who was also the dam of the late General Cadwalader's Bajazet) was an imported mare, of great speed and fashion, bought of Mr. Wildman in England and got by Bajazet, a famous son of the Godolphin Arabian [*etc.*, as in the Barnes ctf. of 1784, *supra*].

'[Rose Hill, Cecil Co., Md.]

T. M. Forman'.

GSB (i, 25) did not enter any f. by Bajazet among the listed produce of Wildman's Babraham-mare; but as that roster begins only in 1766, when the Babraham-mare was 10 years old, and as the last recorded stand of Ld. March's Bajazet was in 1765, it may be deduced that the imported mare was foaled earlier than any of her dam's produce known to GSB. So far the American evidence is justified; but, unfortunately for a control of the identification, none of the Racing Calendars noted any Bajazet-filly among Mr. Wildman's entries on the turf except Susannah (b. m. 1762, out of Mixbury by Regulus, GSB, i, 141, 206), who not only belonged to a different family than that attributed to the imported mare but is accounted for in the stud in England long after the imported mare is shown to have been in America.

And so the record is left to stand on the American evidence.

### *Identified produce:*

1770 b. c. Hunt's (later Cadwalader's) Bajazet, sometime called also Y. Tanner, by Wolstenholme's \*Tanner.

This c. raced in Md. 1774 as Barnes' Y. Tanner (Culver, pp. 67, 96); but was known in the stud as 'Bajazet', when his breeding and age were attested by extant Pa. advts. 1776-77 of stands at Wilson Hunt's, Maidenhead, N. J. Thereafter, 1778-85, he covered privately in the Md. stud of Gen. John Cadwalader (1742-1786) of Philadelphia, until the death of that worthy; when he was sold again and transferred to a public stand 'near Trenton in New Jersey'. There he remained 1786-1791, as appears from the last voucher for him, a Conn. advt. of 1792 (Battell, ii, ccii) of a stand at Freeman Kilbourne's, Hartford, Conn., when he would have been aet. 22.

Lacking these testimonies and relying on his memory of the content of the Cadwalader stud nearly half a century after it had been dispersed, Judge Duvall (ATR, i, 549; ii, 216) recorded Hunt's Bajazet here in question as produce of Cadwalader's Camilla (by \*Tanner: Hamilton's Stella by \*Othello: \*Selima, ATR, i, 53; ASB, ii, 330), & incidentally dropped



the Stella cross in stating that pedigree; but it now appears from a contemporary document (the Md. advt. of March 1786 of the dispersal sale following Gen. Cadwalader's death) that the Bajazet which was produce of Cadwalader's Camilla was a son of Hunt's Bajazet; i. e., the *Young Bajazet* (b. c. 1779) which raced in Gen. Cadwalader's colours in 1783-84 (ATR, v, 49; iii, 197).

The unhappy consequence of this casual confusion by a respected horseman was that it lead Bruce into entering Hunt's Bajazet *twice* (ASB, i, 67; ii, 274), attributing him to two dams; and, what was historically more serious, into entering (ASB, i, 126) Cadwalader's Camilla among the produce of \*Selima.

1772? ch. c. Waters' Speculator, by Baylor's \*Fearnought.

This c. is attested by a single extant N. Y. advt. of a stand at P. Platt's, Flushing, L. I., in 1780.

1773 ch. c. Heath's Childers, by Baylor's \*Fearnought.

No advt. of this c. in the stud has survived but, as appears from the evidence for Forman's Ranger, cited *supra*, he was covering in Md. as late as 1792, when he would have been aet. 19.



ALLEN'S-MARE [not identified]

Pa. 1768?

Not in ASB.

The evidence is the certificate, in a Virginia adv. 1794, of the breeding of Verdier's Y. Traveller (br. c. 1789, by Allen's 'noted horse' Ajax) that the sire of that Y. Traveller was:

'got by an imported dray-horse *out of a full blooded mare*, both of which were imported from England by William Allen, late of Philadelphia'.

The importer (perhaps also the owner of DeLancey's \*Dido, q. v. N. Y. 1766) was apparently one of the sons of Chief Justice William Allen (1710-1780) of Pennsylvania, and brother to the John Allen who was the importer in 1773 of \*Whirligig, \*Lofty and \*Master Stephen. The \*Dray-horse seems to have belonged sometime to Col. Turbutt Francis (1740-1797) of Md. and Pa. (see AF, ix, 198).

*Identified produce:*

1774? c. Allen's Ajax by Allen's (later Francis') \*Dray-horse.

## Va. 1769

LADY NORTHUMBERLAND, 4?, (*Tayloe's*, later *Beckwith Butler's*), m. [neither coat nor age recorded], by Shafto's Northumberland, son of Cade: dam, not identified, described as by Meredith's Shakespeare: out of Shafto's Crimp's dam (GSB, i, 167) by Regulus, a mare of the No. 4 Family; *but query whether the Shakespeare cross is a casual intrusion.*

ASB, i, 100, reflects the Virginia evidence, but cannot be tested.

The mare here in question has been confused with Thompson's \*Northumberland-mare (dam of Tippoo Saib by \*Messenger, q. v. ATR, ii, 567; ASB, i, 113) which was imported into New York in 1790; but analysis of the evidence for both clearly distinguishes them.

The stud of John Tayloe II of Mount Airy, the importer of Jenny Cameron, was dispersed in 1779 following the death of that worthy, and the evidence of a series of late eighteenth century Virginia pedigrees is that Col. Tayloe's neighbour, Beckwith Butler of King George Co., Virginia, acquired at the sale a mare called Lady Northumberland, described as 'imported by the late Hon. John Tayloe and got by [Shafto's] Northumberland'. The same evidence proves that this mare teemed in Mr. Butler's stud for a decade after Col. Tayloe's death and in her old age produced at least two distinguished racers, Butler's Camilla (by \*Mexican) and Columbus (by \*Pantaloön), whose victories over his father's Bellair II, Grey Diomed and Virago, and over Randolph's Gimcrack also, were eventually rehearsed by Ogle Tayloe (ATR, v, 465) with an incidental certificate to the fact that his grandfather imported their dam.

The most nearly contemporary evidence in support of these deductions is as follows:

[1794, *Alston Stud Book* in ATR, i, 572; & cf., for the extension of the breeding, the cts. for Markham's Lignumvitae, ATR, vi, 46; Bowie's Abbé Ratler, ATR, vi, 630; && Reeder's Maria, ATR, viii, 45]

'*Beckwith Butler's* [later in S. C., *William Alston's*] *Circe*, m. [coat not recorded] 1784, by Ariel [query, son of \*Tanner?]: out of \*Lady Northumberland.

'*Lady Northumberland* was imported by the late Hon. John Tayloe [II] and was got by Northumberland: Shakespeare: Regulus: Parker's Snip: Old Partner: Bloody Buttocks: Greyhound: Makeless: Brimmer: Place's White Turk: Dodsworth: Layton Barb mare.

[1798, March 14, *Fredericksburg Virginia Herald*.

A calendar of this ctf., published in 1831 in ATR, iii, 48, without citation of date or source, and with a misreading of the cross of \*Shark as \*Spark, gave occasion for a debate (ATR, iii, 205) between Gen. Forman & Judge Duvall, in which the latter, arguing for the 'Spark' cross, took a position which is discredited not only by the text of the advt. here exhibited but by a similar advt. of 1800 (*Alexandria Times*, March 26) of Balmain's Meteor (b. c. 1795, by Norval, unknown to ATR, Edgar or ASB). As Edgar (p. 368) accepted Judge Duvall's thesis and complicated it further by misinterpretation of \*Lady Northumberland, and as Edgar was followed in both those vagaries by ASB (ii, 543), the 'official' record of this stock needs fundamental amendment.]

'[Rose's] Norval, gr. c. [age not recorded, but, being the sire of Balmain's Meteor, b. c. 1795, necessarily foaled not later than 1790], to cover at Jesse Stone's, near the Quaker Meeting House in Stafford [County, Va.].

'He was got by [Spotswood's imported] Shark: his dam by [Baylor's] Shakespeare [son of \*Fearnought]: out of *Lady Northumberland*, an imported mare formerly the property of the Hon. John Tayloe [II], deceased.

'Norval's dam is sister to Slouch and Camilla, both distinguished on the turf.

'Fredericksburg, Va., March 1, 1798.

John Rose'.

[1799, February 13, *Winchester Virginia Gazette*; & cf. ATR, iii, 103, for a calendar of a Ky. adv. 1810, which extended the breeding in the same terms as the Alston stud book, *supra*]

'[Butler's] Columbus, b. c., 'nine years old' [i. e., foaled 1789], was got by \*Pantaloön: out of *Lady Northumberland*, imported by the late Hon. John Taylor [II], Esq., of Mount Airy.

'He has taken eleven large jockey club purses in Virginia & Maryland. His pedigree and performances are in my possession, certified by Beckwith Butler, Esq., of King George, who bred him.

'Frederick Co., Va., February 13, 1799.

George Eskridge'.

These testimonies suffice to establish the fact that \*Lady Northumberland was imported by John Tayloe II; but as no certificate for her or for any produce by her in the Tayloe stud has survived under Col. Tayloe's own hand; nor is there any other record of when, whence or under what circumstances she was 'sent to America', it is possible only to deduce that she must have reached Virginia before the non-importation Association of 1770.

On the other hand, there is no control for the pedigree which, it appears from the evidence cited, was broadcast by Mr. Butler with several of the produce of \*Lady Northumberland bred by him. If it may be fairly deduced that that pedigree was furnished to Mr. Butler by Col. Tayloe's executor, there is not to be found in the English books any 'Northumberland-mare' or any 'Shakespeare-mare' which meets its calls. The earliest cross which may be identified even tentatively is that of the Regulus-mare.

It appears from GSB (i, 167) that Jenison Shafto had a Regulus-mare out of Crimp's dam by Snip, whose breeding is extended in the terms of that of Lady Northumberland. This Regulus mare is credited with produce 1764-1770 but is not shown to have been mated with Meredith's Shakespeare: on the other hand, she is shown to have produced two Northumberland colts 1764 & 1765 and the year 1766 is left unaccounted for in her stud record.

On these facts it might be argued (a) that \*Lady Northumberland was by Shafto's Northumberland out of Crimp's dam, was foaled 1766, and was unknown to GSB because she was sent to America without leaving produce in England; and (b) that the Shakespeare cross in the pedigree attributed to the imported mare is a confusion arising out of the fact, indicated by pedigrees of her produce, that when Mr. Butler acquired the imported mare in 1779 she had at foot a filly foal by Baylor's Shakespeare, son of \*Fearnought. Lacking proof, these suggestions are, however, no more than conjecture and the critical record must be that the dam of \*Lady Northumberland is not identified.

### *Identified produce:*

#### *In the Tayloe Stud:*

1776? c. Tayloe's Percy by Tayloe's Yorick, son of Morton's \*Traveller

This c. was sent to S. C. where he is attested in the Rapley stud, ATR, ii, 463; vii, 525, & breeding recorded in ctf. for Leverich's Madonna, ch. m. 1815, in ATR, viii, 573.

1779? f. by R. Baylor's Shakespeare, son of \*Fearnought

This m. is attested as the dam of Rose's Norval, gr. c. 1790? by \*Shark, *q. v. supra*; and of Tayloe's Kitty Wildair, gr. m. 1795 by Syme's Wildair, *q. v.* in Randolph's list of Tayloe's stud No. 36.

#### *In the Butler Stud:*

1780? f. by McCarty's Cub, son of Tayloe's Yorick

This m. is attested as the third dam of Tayloe's Adeline by \*Spread Eagle, *q. v. Tayloe Stud Book*, AF, vi, 50, No. 57; and fourth dam of Bowie's Abbe Ratler by Thornton's Ratler, *q. v.* ATR, vi, 630.

1783? f. Lady Percy (g. dam of Reeder's Camillus, q. v. ATR, viii, 45) by McCarty's Cub, son of Tayloe's Yorick.

1784 f. Butler's (later Alston's) Circe (q. v. ATR, i, 572) by Ariel (query, son of \*Tanner?)

1785? c. Butler's (later Alston's?) Slouch, by an unidentified sire.

In his roster of imported horses Edgar (p. 58, followed by ASB, i, 51), without recording a date or vouchsafing the source of his information, entered Sir John Moore's Slouch (ch. c. 1747, by Cade: Little Hartley-mare, GSB, i, 99) as '*imported into South Carolina*'. The last historical record of that Slouch is in 1762 (Heber 1763, p. 135) in the stud in Yorkshire being then 15 years old; there is no evidence in any S. C. advt. or pedigree after that date that he ever left England. When, then, it appears from the Alston stud book (ATR, i, 572ff.) that a horse called 'Old Slouch' but not otherwise identified covered in S. C. from 1791-1801, and that he is the only historical colt of that name in the S. C. records, and that Edgar (p. 142, s. v. Cassius) described a ch. c. 1792, got in the Alston stud by that 'Old Slouch' out of Alston's Tartar-mare, as by \*Slouch, it is apparent that Edgar's entry of Sir John Moore's Slouch as 'imported' was no more than one of his characteristic 'promotion' myths which, like others of the same category, must collapse when tested by the argument from dates.

As it happens, there is an alternative identification of Alston's Slouch, here immediately in point, which, if unproved, is more probable than that Edgar crystallized in the books.

In the Va. certificate of 1798 for Rose's Norval (cited *supra*) it is rehearsed that 'Norval's dam is sister to *Slouch* and *Camilla*, both distinguished on the turf'. If it is thus proved that \*Lady Northumberland produced a colt called Slouch, the further identification of that colt rests on argument, viz: that as there has survived no other Va. evidence for this Slouch either on the turf or in the stud such as there is for Butler's Camilla, with which he is coupled in the testimony cited, it may be deduced that he left Va. while young; and as it appears from the Alston stud book (ATR, i, 572) that William Alston acquired his Circe (*supra*) in Virginia and from Beckwith Butler, the owner of \*Lady Northumberland; that contemporaneously he stood a horse called Slouch and 'Old Slouch', which he did not otherwise identify; but that that horse was described in a Ga. advt. 1796 of one of his get (Maxwell's Hiero, gr. c. 1791, 'bred by Col. Thompson of S. C. '; not known to ASB) as '*one of the highest bred horses in Virginia, whose pedigree, as a winning horse, is equal to any in that state*', it may well be that the Butler Slouch and the Alston Slouch were the same.

The identification so suggested remains to be proved. It must suffice here to introduce among the produce of \*Lady Northumberland a Slouch not known to ASB.

1787? f. Butler's Camilla (*q. v.* ATR, vi, 46, *s. v.* her son Lignumvitae) by \*Mexican.

1789 b. c. Butler's Columbus, by \*Pantaloön.

This c. was eventually taken to Ky. in 1800 and was there a cross in several notable pedigrees. See the ctf. for Smith's Penelope *s. v.* Grymes' Nancy Dawson in the notes on Apollo's dam *ante* Va. 1763.

*Deleted from ASB:*

The diligence of the collection of testimonies for \*Lady Northumberland made by Bruce is proven by his roster of produce attributed to her. In addition to those noted above, for which the evidence may be accepted, Bruce included, however, several credits based on Virginia certificates which serve only to prove an interest in \*Lady Northumberland on the Rappahannock River during the first quarter of the nineteenth century; for in detail they are contradicted by other contemporary certificates from more responsible sources. Criticism of this evidence therefore calls for the elimination from the roster of the produce of \*Lady Northumberland of the following credits given her by Bruce, viz:

(a) '*f. by \*Figure*': This entry represents an interpretation originating with Edgar (p. 142), which was accepted by Wallace (pp. 595, 476, 475) and ASB (i, 279, 290, 534), that \*Lady Northumberland was the taproot of the following pedigree:

[1829 & 1835, ATR, i, 112; vi, 425; & *cf.* Bowie's ctf. for Chambers' Clara Fisher in ATR, vii, 432]

'*Caroline Whitefoot*, b. m. 1818, by Ogle's Oscar [son of \*Gabriel]: Indian Hen by Beane's Othello, son of Hyder Ali [and he by Lindsey's Arabian]: Lloyd's Traveller: Dame's Figure, son of \*Figure: [*fourth dam*] '*imported by Mr. Crow of Philadelphia and was full sister to the noted horse Irish Grey*'.

'*Caroline Whitefoot* was 'bred by Elisha Wilson of Caroline County [Maryland] and was given to T. A. Emory'.

'Mr. Wilson at the time he purchased Indian Hen was insensible to the necessity of a written pedigree and supposed that the reputation of the whole neighbourhood that she was thoroughbred was sufficient for all purposes.

'The few in the neighbourhood who kept written memoranda have passed away and the above pedigree, meagre as it is, was copied from an advertisement of Wm. R. Stuart, Esq., now of Baltimore, published thirty years ago [1805] being a horse bill for Vertumnus, who was half brother by the dam's side to Caroline Whitefoot.

'Mr. Wilson says Indian Hen died at twenty-eight years old after having an abortion of twins.

'Caroline is full sister to Col. Tayloe's gelding Quaker.

'Queen Anne's Co., Md.

Thomas Emory'.

This is the sole testimony which has come to light for 'Mr. Crow of Philadelphia' and his imported mare; but as 'the noted horse Irish Grey' (*alias* Orr's Northumberland, imported at Philadelphia 1767) gr. c. 1761, is shown by contemporary advs. to have been by Sir E. O'Brien's Old England, son of the Godolphin Arabian out of a Crab mare, it necessarily follows that his 'full sister' could not have been by Shafto's Northumberland out of a Shakespeare (or Regulus) mare, Edgar's ingenious and convenient identification of \*Lady Northumberland of the Virginia pedigrees with 'Mr. Crow's mare' of this Maryland pedigree is proved to have been based only on the name 'Northumberland'. Being thus discredited at its source, Bruce's entry of a 'f. by \*Figure' must fail.

(b) '*Cub by Yorick*': This entry was derived from a certificate (ATR, v, 266, & cf. i, 314) formulated in 1819 by Thomas Minor of Essex Co., Virginia, for his Marske-mare (by Spotswood's Marske, son of \*Shark out of a mare by McCarty's Cub) in which the Cub cross was explained by the statement 'Cub was got by Tayloe's Yorick out of imp. mare Lady Northumberland'. In 1819 there may have been some doubt about the breeding of McCarty's Cub on his dam's side; but the long roster of contemporary advts., now available, of his stands from 1779-90, in Virginia, South Carolina, Delaware and ultimately in New York, leave no present uncertainty as to the breeding of that horse. His dam was not \*Lady Northumberland but a mare by McCarty's Silverlegs, son of Morton's \*Traveller out of McCarty's \*Moll Brazen.

(c) '*f. Kitty Fisher by \*Regulus*': This entry was derived from a certificate (ATR, ii, 622) formulated in 1831 by Jefferson Minor, son of the Thomas mentioned above, for his father's Flora (ch. m. 1813, out of a Dare Devil-mare) in which the sire was described as

'[Herndon's] *American Eagle* [ch. c. 1801], by \*Spread Eagle: [Herndon's Betsey Lewis by] \*Shark: Atalanta by Lindsey's Arabian: Kitty Fisher by Fitzhugh's Regulus: 'Lady Northumberland'.

That this was an erroneous pedigree is proved by a contemporary advt. of American Eagle by James Newby of Fredericksburg (in the Fredericksburg *Virginia Herald*, March 6, 1807) which extends the breeding of that colt back of the Lindsey's Arabian mare as

'Mark Anthony [son of Lightfoot's Partner and he by \*Morton's Traveller]: \*Silver Eye: \*Crawford: \*Janus: imported mare'.

There is no evidence for any Kitty Fisher by any Regulus out of \*Lady Northumberland other than the statement in this certificate of Jefferson Minor: the reference was perhaps a confusion with Kitty Wildair, by Syme's Wildair out of \*Lady Northumberland's Shakespeare filly.

It is curious that both Wallace and Bruce should have accepted this certificate of Jefferson Minor as authority for a roster of the produce of \*Lady Northumberland, when it appears that elsewhere they both entered (Wallace, p. 142, 442; ASB, i, 198, 230) Herndon's American Eagle and his dam by the pedigree advertised in 1807; their source being a ctf. of 1830 (ATR, iv, 369) by the breeder W. Herndon of Fredericksburg for his Old Nettleop (ch. m. 1800, by \*Diomed: out of the dam of American Eagle).

—◆—

Va. 1770

ALFRED-MARE (*Curzon's*) *Mayle's*, ch. m. 1767, by Curzon's Alfred, son of Sedbury: Meredith's Cade, son of the Godolphin Arabian (mare's produce not listed in GSB): Curzon's Childers-mare (GSB, i, 59) by Devonshire Childers: Lister's Squirrel: Mixbury: Terror: Hutton's (alias Mulso) Bay Turk: Natural Barb mare [*not a Figure family*].

ASB, i, 64, needs amendment by reinstating in the pedigree the Flying Childers cross, which was apparently lost accidentally by Bruce. Recorded in the Virginia source record (ATR, v, 56), that cross is the key to the pedigree because it leads to the only GSB entry (i, 59) of this stock, and there identifies the dam of the \*Alfred-mare with the foaling date assigned to her by the Virginia evidence.

The evidence for the imported mare herself is traditional but convincing.

The earliest extant record is the identification of Batte & Maclin's Fearnought in a stud bill (surviving among the *Burwell Papers*) for Irby's Contention (ch. c. 1815, by Sir Archy, ASB, i, 330), based on a pedigree compiled by 'Advocate' (ATR, v, 417), and later elaborated in ATR (iv, 338). In its original form the text of this document here pertinent was as follows:

*'The g. gr. dam of Contention was a chesnut mare called Piccadilla, respectively owned by Lewis Parham of Brunswick and Robert Rives of Dinwiddie: she bred besides Thrift's Wildair-mare one or two fillies by the imported Clockfast: one of them was the property of John King, who raised some fine horses from her, but was never trained.*



'It is well known in Virginia that the Piccadilla stock of horses were among the best of their day for the turf.

'Piccadilla was sired by Batte and Maclin's Young Fearnought. This horse was foaled in 1777 and bred by Mr. Edwards of Hicks' Ford, Va., and was sired by Old Fearnought (then owned by Mr. Edwards) the last season he covered.

'His dam [i. e., the \*Alfred-mare] is represented, by a gentleman who had seen her, as one of the finest of her day: she was an imported mare and was in the spring of '76 purchased by Mr. Edwards of the widow of Col. Mails on Elizabeth river near Norfolk. Col. Mails *some few years previous* had imported some turf bred horses and mares and was then dead'.

Advocate's subsequent search for a more particular identification of this mare elicited a record in 1827 (AF, ix, 151) that the importation of Dr. Charles Mayle of Great Bridge near Norfolk, Va., was of *two* English mares 'the one a bay the other a chesnut'; that the ch. m. was the one purchased by W. Edwards of Brunswick and bred to Old Fearnought to produce Batte & Maclin's Y. Fearnought. Advocate was, however, then unable to report the breeding of either of the Mayle imported mares.

When his Stud Book went to press in 1833 Edgar (p. 212) was equally at fault to identify the dam of Y. Fearnought; but he had made progress in the search for he had turned up (p. 24) the certificate which Dr. Mayle's widow gave at the dispersal sale of 1776 for Mayle's \*Carver, b. c. 1770, which showed that that colt was a son of the English bay mare also then sold (see Mayle's \*Blank-mare, *post*).

Finally, in September 1833, Advocate's long search was crowned by the acquisition of a contemporary certificate for Batte & Maclin's Y. Fearnought. The publication of this certificate (ATR, v, 56) served to complete the proof by identifying Mayle's English ch. m. as by Curzon's Alfred, with the extended breeding here recited in the caption; but it was published too late to find a place either in Cottom (1830) or Edgar (1833).

The testimony, in 'Advocate's' pedigree for the Contention stock, of the tradition that Dr. Mayle's importation was '*some years previous*' to 1776 is here significant as an aid in establishing the date of those importations; because Edgar (notorious for his careless record of dates) noted that \*Carver, foaled 1770, was imported 1774. That last date is incredible in view of the Virginia non-importation agreement of 1770, and it may therefore be deduced from the general language of

the Contention certificate that the Mayle importation was not later than 1770, or before the Association became effective.

*Identified produce:*

1777 b. c. Batte & Maclin's Y. Fearnought by Baylor's  
\*Fearnought.



Va. 1770

BLANK-MARE, 14, (*D. of Ancaster's, later Carver's*) *Mayle's*, b. m. [age not recorded], by D. of Ancaster's Blank, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Babraham (GSB, i, 203): Vestal's-dam by the Ancaster Starling (GSB, i, 95, 203): Y. Look-at-me-Lads (GSB, i, 12, 95) by the Ancaster Grasshopper, son of Panton's Crab: Old Look-at-me-Lads alias Dolly, ch. f. 1731 (GSB, i, 12, 95; Prior, *Early Records*, p. 90) by Sir M. Newton's Arabian: Y. Lady-mare (Prior, *Early Records*, p. 90) by Old Pert, son of Champion: Old Lady-mare by St. Martins: Oldfield-mare (GSB, i, 11).

Not in ASB, except (i, 11) in the pedigree of Mayle's \*Carver.

GSB (i, 203) notes the Babraham-mare of this pedigree but has no list of her produce. The GSB entries (i, 95, 203) of the pedigrees of the Ancaster Starling- and Grasshopper-mares based on Pick have been corrected, radically, from the D. of Ancaster's Stud Book, in Prior, *Early Records*, p. 90.

For the evidence of importation see Mayle's \*Alfred-mare. The name he gave the \*Blank-mare's colt indicates that Dr. Mayle acquired her from John Carver, the innkeeper and horse dealer at Moorfields in Middlesex who signed the certificate for Mansell's \*Turpin-mare (*q. v.*). The American source record is the certificate secured and preserved by Edgar (whence ASB), signed 'Lydia Mayle 1776' for \*Carver; & *cf.* Advocate (AF, ix, 151) for the tradition of Mayle's *two* imported mares 'one bay the other chesnut'. As the ch. m. is identified as the dam of Batte & Maclin's Y. Fearnought it is inevitable to identify Carver's dam as the bay mare and so to deduce that Carver was imported with his dam.

The taproot of the Va. mare sent to N. Y. and there known as Dearing's Queen Anne was described only as 'Dr. Mayle's imported

mare' and it is a deduction that she was Carver's dam and not the Alfred-mare.

*Identified produce:*

1770 b. c. Mayle's \*Carver (imported as a suckling with his dam), by [Wildman's?] Y. Snap, son of Shafto's Snap.

1781? f. [dam of Boush's, later, in N. Y., Dearing's, Queen Anne by Meade's Celer, ASB, ii, 227], by Skipwith's Figure, son of Hamilton's \*Figure.



TRAVELLER-MARE, *Wondearth's?* [not identified] Va. 1770

Not in ASB.

The sole extant evidence for this mare is the following adv.:

[1783, April 23, *New Jersey Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'Ptolemy, b. c. [age not recorded], bred by Charles Wondearth[sic.] of Dinwiddie Co., Virginia.

'Got by James DeLancey's Wildair [sic., but query, Syme's Wildair, son of \*Fearnought?]:

'his dam an imported mare belonging to said Wondearth [sic.], by the Duke of Devonshire's [sic.] Traveller: out of a Cade-mare'.

An attempt to interpret this certificate leads to nothing but negatives. No such 'Traveller mare' is noted in any extant Virginia pedigree; the name 'Wondearth' is not found in Dinwiddie Co., nor elsewhere in Virginia; no 'Traveller' is identified as the D. of Devonshire's; and, finally, no Cade mare in GSB is recorded to have been mated with any Traveller.

Such a certificate as that for Ptolemy could not have been invented. It represents traditional misunderstanding and confusion. The most that can be said for it is that there must have been a foundation for it, that it is one of the evidences which illustrate the thesis that there were more English bred-mares in America in the middle of the eighteenth century than have left their names to posterity.

*Identified produce:*

1779? b. c. Wondearth's Ptolemy by Syme's Wildair, son of \*Fearnought .

Va. 1770

SPANISH-MARE, called *The Mule*, Robert Alexander of Mecklenburg Co., Virginia.

Not identified in ASB.

The evidence is as follows:

[1810, stud bill among the *Burwell Papers*; calendared, but without identification of the origin of the taproot, in ATR, ii, 255; whence the incomplete entries of Edgar, p. 490, and ASB, ii, 517]

'[*Merritt's*] *Telemachus*, ch. c. 1804, by \*Diomed: \*Dare Devil: [Bel-field's] Commutation [son of Syme's Wildair]: [Page's] Damon [son of \*Fearnought]: [Lightfoot's] Old Partner [son of Morton's \*Traveler]: 'out of Col. Robert Alexander's famous mare generally known by the name of *The Mule*, whose form, blood and performances as a runner rendered her equal to any mare in her days: *it is sufficient to say of her that she was thoroughbred of the true Spanish race*'.

'*Bullskin*', near Charles Town, Jefferson Co., Va., March 29, 1810.

Beverley Whiting'.

This pedigree is on its face a straight Southside breeding. All the horses named in it are shown by extant advts. to have stood on the waters of the Appomattox or the Roanoke in the order of the calls recited. It is thus clear that the owner of *The Mule* was not one of the Robert Alexanders of the Northern Neck family of that ilk; but the 'Col. Robert Alexander' of Mecklenburg who was included in the commission of the peace of that county from its organization in 1765 to his death in 1784, a man 'of large estate' who sometime commanded his county militia (*W. & M. Quar.*, x, 64); probably of the same Scotch Irish family, originally of Maryland, which produced the two Mark Alexanders of Mecklenburg, father and son of the post-revolutionary generation, whose studs were reported to ATR (i, 621; ii, 152; viii, 479 & cf. AF, ix, 318). This deduction fits in with a record of the provenience of Whiting's *Telemachus*, which does not appear in the stud bill of 1810 but was noted by George B. Whiting in 1830 in his comment (ATR, ii, 255) on the breeding of his Lonsdale (gr. c. 1824, by Page's Y. Medley, son of Tayloe's Cupbearer: Marianna by Whiting's *Telemachus*), namely, that this *Telemachus* was 'bred by Mr. Merritt of Brunswick'; i. e., the father of the 'Merritt & Co.' of Hicks Ford who were conspicuous importers of English horses during the eighteen thirties.

The date of the importation of *The Mule*, here tentatively assigned as 1770, is another deduction from the *Telemachus* pedigree; for it

there appears that she was mated with Lightfoot's Partner and the Southside floruit of that horse was from 1775-1781 (BS, p. 59).

The extant record does not, however, yield a clue to the place of immediate derivation of the imported mare, whether direct from 'Old Spain' or intermediately from one of the Spanish islands of the West Indies with which American merchants had commercial relations during the generation preceding the Revolution. All that may be said in that respect is that the description of her in the Telemachus bill of 1810 proves The Mule to have been of pure Andalusian blood and not, like so many Southside mares of her time, a 'chickasaw'.

*Identified produce:*

1776? f. [fourth dam of Whiting's Telemachus] by Lightfoot's Partner, son of Morton's \*Traveller.



N. C. 1770

HAMILTON'S-MARE [not certainly identified, but possibly by Shafto's Snap and of the No. 4 Family].

ASB, i, 127, is an entry of the dam of Raines' Lawyer, *infra*, as an imported mare, identified only by a pedigree 'by Snap: Crofts' Partner: Bloody Buttocks'. Whatever may be its historical value, this entry needs amendment, if only to suggest that the breeding stated is necessarily vestigial and incomplete.

In 1834 (ATR, v, 595, and noted by ASB, i, 776), A. J. Davie made the following statement to correct an entry of a colt bred in the Roanoke Valley which Edgar (p. 277) had then recently recorded, viz:

'[Bennehan's] Jolly Friar [ch. c. 1778], by [Eaton's] Garrick [son of Meade's Celer]: his dam by \*Janus: out of a mare imported by Col. John Hamilton, at that time a British merchant at Halifax, N. C., himself a man of fortune and fond of the turf. There can be no doubt she was of the best English racing stock'.

With this may be read two other traditional pedigrees which Edgar recorded (pp. 226, 302; whence ASB, i, 750, 127), and which nick, in time and space, into the evidence for Jolly Friar, viz:

'[Hamilton's] Fox [neither coat nor age recorded], bred by the late Col. John Hamilton, British Consul (*sic.*) at Norfolk, Va.

'By \*Fearnought: \*Janus: imported mare.

'[Raines'] Lawyer, ch. c. 1780, bred (*sic.*) by Frederick Raines, Halifax Co., N. C.

'By [Tyler's] Romulus [son of Mark Anthony]: 'his dam was an imported mare got by Old Snap in England: Crofts' Partner: Bloody Buttocks'.

What has special significance in these three testimonies is that as Major Davie had no knowledge of the breeding of the grandam of Jolly Friar, and Edgar did not know that the imported mare in his Fox pedigree had any relation to Jolly Friar, their agreement that Col. John Hamilton imported to the Roanoke Valley an English mare which was bred to \*Janus is a warrant of historical confidence in the tradition they record.

It may be, therefore, that Edgar's further testimony in the late Lawyer pedigree, which cannot be related to any other historical importation, is an atrophied specification that the Hamilton mare was by Shafto's Snap, and that her dam was descended from one of the Sisters-to-the-Widdrington-mare (GSB, i, 40, 151) and so was of the No. 4 Family.

*Identified produce:*

1773? f. [dam of Bennehan's Jolly Friar and of Hamilton's Fox], by \*Janus.

1780 ch. c. Raines' Lawyer, by Tyler's Romulus, son of Lee's Mark Anthony.



N. C. 1770?

FAIRY-QUEEN [neither importer nor breeding identified].

Not in ASB.

The sole extant evidence for this mare is the following adv.:

[1785, May 12, *South Carolina Columbian Herald*; not known to ASB]

'Arabian, gr. c. [age not recorded, but described as 'young'], 'lately brought to this State [of S. C., from Va.]

'He was got by the Honourable Mr. [Maurice] Moore's noted Barb [i. e., *Emperor of Morocco*, adv. in S. C. 1776 and Va. 1779-80], being the only real Arabian ever known to be imported to this country:

'his dam the Fairy Queen, a full bred English mare, got by the D. of Grafton's famous Hippolitus: and out of a Childers-mare'.

'Nights Tavern, Goose Creek, S. C.

[no signature]'

That the mare was owned in, and so imported into, Hanover County, Virginia, may be deduced from the fact that Moore's Emperor of Morocco, which got her son Arabian, covered in that community in

1779 and 1780 and perhaps later; but it is not possible to interpret the breeding attributed to her. Neither GSB, Pick nor Bailly's Index credits the D. of Grafton with any Hippolitus, nor is any 'Childers-mare' identified which was mated with any horse of that name.

There is, indeed, no Hippolitus in any English stallion list prior to 1776, nor does either of the two earliest historical colts of that name otherwise fit this pedigree, viz: (a) Maguire's Hippolitus, gr. c. 1757, by Bajazet, which was bred in Ireland and on the Irish turf 1763-64 (Heber), but did not reappear in any stallion list; and (b) Ld. Farnham's Hippolitus, b. c. 1771, by Squirrel (GSB, i, 48; Pick, ii, 442), which was too late.

*Identified produce:*

1781? gr. c. Arabian by M. Moore's \*Emperor of Morocco (an African barb).



Pa. 1770

REED'S-MARE [not identified; neither breeding, coat nor age being recorded].

Not is ASB.

The evidence is the certificate in a Virginia adv. 1794 (not known to ASB) of the breeding of Verdier's Y. Traveller, br. c. 1789, by Allen's Ajax, that the dam of that Y. Traveller:

'was got by a full blooded imported hunter called Hector, and her dam was a full blooded mare, both of which were imported from England by Governor Reed, late of Philadelphia'.

The importer, Joseph Reed (1741-1785) was President (i. e., Governor) of Pennsylvania 1778-1781.

*Identified produce:*

1775? f. [dam of Verdier's Y. Traveller] by Reed's \*Hector (q. v. among the 'Cocktails').

## N. Y. 1770

SAMPSON-MARE, **12**, (*Ld. Rockingham's*) *DeLancey's* [neither coat nor age recorded], by *Ld. Rockingham's Sampson: Godolphin Colt* (mare not in GSB): *Sister-to-Jenny-Spinner* (GSB, i, 96) by *Crofts' Partner*.

ASB, i, 125, is not convincing.

The contemporary American evidence for this mare is the following items in the adv. [March 16] of the *DeLancey* dispersal sale of 1775:

'No. 3. *A bay colt called Malton*, rising four years old [i. e., foaled 1771], 15.1 high, strong and lengthy.

'Got by Wildair: his dam by Sampson, full (*sic.*) sister to Lord Rockingham's Bay Malton, Pilgrim, Solon and Tom Tucker and of Mr. Fenton's Engineer, sire of Lord Grosvenor's Mambrino, esteemed the best horse now in England: his grandam by the Godolphin Colt: his great grandam by Partner and full sister to the dam of Blameless, Truncheon and Prophet'.

'No. 6. *A bay filly* rising 2 years, 14.3 hands, very large, strong and handsome.

'Got by Wildair and is own sister to Malton'.

This description is confusing and does not serve to identify the Sampson mare here in question. The colts named as 'full' brothers to Malton's dam were, according to GSB, all out of mares by *Ld. Rockingham's Sampson*, but all out of different Sampson mares. It appears, therefore, that Mr. DeLancey intended to say merely that his Sampson mare was by the same *sire* as the colts he named: he did not here identify the dam of his mare.

Bruce followed an entry of Malton by Edgar (p. 348) which, certifying as its source a 'printed advertisement, Va. 1798', described that c. as:

'*Moulton* [*sic.*] believed to be a bay horse, foaled in 1783 [*sic.*] or thereabouts.

'Got by Dr. Sim's Wildair [*sic.*, i. e., a son of \*Wildair]: out of an imported mare got by Sampson: *Plover* by the Godolphin Colt: Crofts' Partner, etc.'

The only evidence which has come to light for Malton after the advertisement of 1775 is a certificate of 1782 by John Halstead of Fishkill, N. Y., of a Fearnought, b. c. 1777, 'got by the noted horse Molton (*sic.*)', which serves to prove only that the purchaser of Malton at the DeLancey sale of 1775 sent him up the Hudson with \*Lath:



but there is no Virginia evidence that, like \*Lath (as also DeLancey's Bashaw, Slamerkin, Arabian alias Cade, and Ruth Blackeyes) Malton was later sent to Virginia.

For this consideration, the patent inconsistencies in Edgar's entry of Malton in respect to foaling date and sire, indicate that that entry was traditional and not based on any documented 'printed advertisement'; and this judgment is enforced when Edgar's identification of Malton's grandam is analysed.

Ld. Rockingham's Plover (b. c. 1763), which Edgar introduced as the dam of DeLancey's Sampson mare, is entered by GSB (i, 87) with the breeding which Mr. DeLancey assigned to his Sampson mare; but GSB has no entry of the *produce* of that Plover against which the identification may be checked; and, on the argument from dates, it seems improbable that Plover, foaled 1763, could have produced a f. by Sampson in time for that f. to have been sent to America and bred to \*Wildair in 1770.

*Identified produce:*

1771 b. c. DeLancey's Malton by \*Wildair.

1773 b. f. [not otherwise identified] by \*Wildair.



N. Y. 1770

NETTLE, **3?**, (*Shafto's?*) *Heard's*, b. m. 1767?, by Shafto's Snap, son of Snip: dam not certainly identified, but query, Miss Belsea (GSB, i, 128) by Regulus, a mare of the No. 3 Family, which was bred to Snap every year 1761-72, but is not credited by GSB with a foal of 1767.

ASB (ii, 148) needs amendment.

This mare made her American debut at the Philadelphia races in October 1771, when 'Mr. Israel Waters' b. m. Nettle' won the Jockey Club Purse. Thereafter she was recorded on the turf in Maryland, Pennsylvania and New York each spring and autumn, until American racing was suspended after the season of 1773. She raced usually in the colours of Waters, but once as 'Capt. Heard's' (i. e., Nathaniel Heard, 1730-1792, of Woodbridge, N. J.), and once (at Annapolis in 1772) as James DeLancey's.

In the reports of her turf form this Nettle was several times described as 'by Snap', and in May 1773 as 'aged'. These clues point to the 'b. f., three years old [i. e., 1767], by Snap', which Jenison Shafto, the owner of Snap, introduced on the turf at Newmarket in May 1770

(TF, pp. 23, 150) and whose English record was brief: she failed on her first test and paid forfeit the following October. The hypothesis from precedent, which fits into the schedule of Heard's \*Nettle, is that the Shafto filly was discarded from her breeder's large racing stable in the summer of 1770 and was then 'sent to America'.

In 1834 Ogle Tayloe (ATR, vi, 5), noting that 'DeLancey's Nettle, probably the same as Heard's', had beaten the veteran Galloway's Selim at Annapolis in 1772, said that that mare was 'by imported Granby'. This was a confusion with a Virginia bred mare of the same name derived from the Mary Grey family, viz: Turpin's Nettle, got by \*Granby (when he stood in Virginia 1779) out of Turpin's Nell Gwynn by \*Janus (see *s. v.* Lewis' Eclipse by Diomed, ATR, iv, 393, 655).

The consequence of Mr. Tayloe's casual blunder was that Bruce (ASB, ii, 148) combined his notes of Heard's \*Nettle and Turpin's Nettle and *constructed* a mare which he described as DeLancey's Nettle, foaled 1768 (*sic.*), by \*Granby, and to which he assigned the known produce of both the historical mares. And so the record has stood.

If it is necessary to distinguish Turpin's Nettle by \*Granby from Heard's \*Nettle by Snap, so it is necessary to correct the ASB record of the only known mating of \*Nettle.

Bruce (ASB, ii, 148) credited her with producing a colt 'Snap (Heard's) by *imported* Figure'. This was derived from a certificate by Jacob Vandike of Princeton, N. J., certified in 1832 (ATR, iii, 369) in explanation of the 'Snap' crosses in the breeding of his Franklina (b. m. 1824, by Sir Solomon), and of Vandever's Ariel (gr. m. 1822, by American Eclipse, *q. v.* ATR, ii, 566), that

'[Heard's] Snap was by \*Figure: out of Gen. Heard's throughbred mare Nettle'.

That this was a misinterpretation is apparent from the single surviving contemporary voucher for Heard's Snap, viz:

[1788, April 8, Pennsylvania Packet; not known to ASB]

'The well known and much admired bay horse *Snap*, 10 years old [i. e., foaled 1777], the property of General [Nathaniel] Heard, was got by Young Figure [b. c. 1769, *q. v.* in N. J. advts. 1774-82], whom he [General Heard] refused £600 for in the year 1782 [and] who was got by the old imported Figure [out of Gantt's] Britannia [gr. m. 1760, *q. v.* *The Belair Stud*, 1929, p. 44; ASB, i, 258], a full sister to True Briton [i. e., by \*Othello] . . .

'Snap's dam was the celebrated imported mare Nettle, whose performances on the turf are well known throughout the continent of America, especially at Philadelphia . . .

'Newtown, Pa., April 1, 1788.

John Torbart'.

*Identified produce:*

1777 b. c. Heard's Snap, by Heard's Y. Figure, son of  
\*Figure.



N. H. 1770?

DUTCHESS, John Wentworth's [not identified].

Not in ASB.

The extant evidence for this mare is the following late New Hampshire advt.:

[1800, *Oracle of the Day*, Portsmouth, N. H.; Battell, ii, cxxxv; not known to ASB]

'Hero, b. c., 4 years old [i. e., foaled 1796], got by the well known imported horse called [Craig's] Traveller: from the full blooded mare called Young Dutchess: and she was from the *Old Dutchess imported by Gov. John Wentworth, etc., etc.*

'Rochester, N. H., May 9, 1800'.

This testimony is inartificial enough and the pedigree it rehearses suggests the loss of a generation; but its statement that Governor John Wentworth (1737-1820, of the New Hampshire family which provided three colonial governors of that province) imported an English mare called Dutchess takes colour from the records that the putative importer was a merchant at Portsmouth for some years after his graduation from Harvard (1755) and before his service (1767-75) as governor; and that during that period he acquired from John Temple the English horse Driver (probably a son of Bever's Driver) which that earlier governor of New Hampshire imported in 1761. To this evidence of youthful interest in the English horse in America is added several extant New Hampshire advts. (preserved by Battell) which show that Mr. Wentworth himself imported another English horse (Peacock, not identified) after he had become governor and was engaged in setting an example of high farming and breeding at his model farm at Wolfsborough, N. H. It may therefore be fairly deduced from the cumulative evidence

that Governor Wentworth imported his Old Dutchess with his Peacock, and that both were 'bred'.

*Identified produce:*

1772? f. Young Dutchess by Wentworth's \*Peacock.



S. C. 1772

REGULUS-MARE, 17, (*breeder not identified*) *Bee's* [neither coat nor age recorded, but necessarily foaled not later than 1765] by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Osbaldeston's Traveller, son of Crofts' Partner [mare not identified]: Darley's Almanzor, son of Darley's Arabian (GSB, i, 15, and to be distinguished from Traveller's dam, GSB, i, 10, 22): Darley's Arabian (GSB, i, 15).

Not in ASB.

This mare was imported into S. Carolina in 1772 with the Snapcolt, bred by the D. of Ancaster and known in America as *Bee's \*Snipe*, with which she was subsequently mated. The earliest extant evidence for her is the following adv.:

[1783, February 15, *South Carolina Weekly Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'[*Bee's*] *Young Snipe*, c. [coat not recorded], 1779, 'was got by Mr. *Bee's Snipe* [son of Snap]: out of an imported mare by Regulus: her dam by Traveller: her grandam by Almanzor (he was got by the Darley Arabian that got the D. of Devonshire's Childers): her g. grandam by the Bald Galloway: her g. g. grandam was the Wharton-mare, got by Ld. Carlisle's White Turk'.

'Quinby Plantation, St. Thomas parish, S. C.

Thomas Bee'.

*Identified produce:*

1779 c. *Bee's Y. Snipe*, by \**Snipe*.

1780 c. *Mazyck's Othello*, by \**Snipe*.

Md. 1772

MISS WILDMAN (*Wildman's*) *Lloyd's*, b. m. 1768, by Wildman's Posthumus, son of the Godolphin Arabian: dam not identified.

Not in ASB.

This filly was imported into Maryland in the autumn of 1772 by Edward Lloyd IV (1744-1796) of 'Wye', being then four years old. There is no evidence for her on the turf in England in four-year-old form during the season of 1772; the only Posthumus filly recorded as started by Mr. Wildman being in 1770 (TF, pp. 83, 253; BW, pp. 83, 292). She must, therefore, have made her debut on the turf at the Philadelphia Races in May 1773, when she was described (in the *New York Gazette*, May 24, 1773; not known to ASB) as

'Col. Lloyd's b. m. Miss Wildman by Posthumus, 5 years old'.

If Col. Lloyd had hope of another Nancy Bywell he was disappointed. Miss Wildman did not prove a success. At Philadelphia she was unplaced for the Jockey Club Purse which was won that year by Waters' King Herod, son of \*Fearnought; and two days later she was beaten by DeLancey's Slamerkin for the City Purse.

There is no other record of Miss Wildman on the turf; and if she was bred and had produce, the evidence does not appear in any extant pedigree.

*Identified produce:*

None.



S. C. 1773

MERLIN-MARE, called *Fanny* (*Strode's*) *Fenwick's*, gr. f. 1768, by Sir J. Moore's Merlin, son of Second: dam of Spavins & Lottery (GSB, i, 29; Pick, ii, 339) by Bajazet, son of the Godolphin Arabian.

Not in ASB.

This mare was imported into South Carolina 1773, with the \*Villager-mare (*q. v.*), by Edward Fenwick of the John's Island Stud. She was listed s. v. 'grey mare Fanny (injured)' in the Fenwick inventory of 1775.

The evidence for the breeding is:

[1783, March 22, *South Carolina Weekly Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'*Bee's Sultan*, b. c. 1776, by Fenwick's \*Matchless, 'the last surviving son of the Godolphin Arabian': out of Fanny, a full blooded imported mare.

'Fanny was got by Merlin: Bajazet: Old Cade: Old Traveller . . .

'Fanny is own sister to Spavins, whose performances were well known to the lovers of the turf in 1772.

'Bee's savannah, S. C.

Thomas Bee'.

*Identified produce:*

1776 b. c. Bee's Sultan by \*Matchless.



S. C. 1773

VILLAGER-MARE, **17**, (*D. of Bridgewater's*) *Fenwick's*, ch. m. 1766?, by D. of Bridgewater's Villager, son of Cade: D. of Bridgewater's Cullen-Arabian-mare (GSB, i, 72): Harpur's Y. Blackeyes (sister-to-Miss-Cape, GSB, i, 219, 130; Pick, i, 461) by Regulus: Routh's Blackeyes alias Babby (GSB, i, 88, 219, and *cf.* Prior, *Early Records*, pp. 47, 58, 34) by Crab: Worlock's Galloway (GSB, i, 15; but *n. b.* that Cuthbert Routh's own entry, in Prior *Early Records*, p. 42, does not give the breeding of this mare) by Lister's Snake: Ld. Carlisle's Old Lady by the Bald Galloway: Wharton-mare (GSB, i, 18).

ASB, i, 36 & 113 (*s. v.* \*Matchem & \*Newcomb's-Arabian-mare) need to be reconciled and reconstructed.

This mare was imported into South Carolina 1773, with the \*Merlin-mare (*q. v.*), for Edward Fenwick's John's Island Stud.

The primary evidence is: (a) for importation, that she was listed in the Fenwick inventory in September 1775 as 'Villager-mare with her English colt' [*i. e.*, \*Matchem]; and (b) for breeding, the following certificate:

[1777, May 1, *S. C. and Am. General Gazette*; not known to ASB, but controlled by a similar ctf. of 1788 *s. v.* Fenwick's, later Alston's, Brilliant-mare got by this \*Matchem, which was calendared in ATR, vi, 634; whence ASB, i, 36]

'Matchem, b. c. 1772, was sent from England in the year 1773 by the late Edward Fenwick, Esqr.

'By Bosphorus: his dam [by] the D. of Bridgewater's Villager: Cullen Arabian: Regulus: Crab: Snake: Bald Galloway: out of a Curwen Barb mare.

'John's Island, S. C.

Edward Fenwick, jun.'

As Bruce lacked detail of the life history of \*Matchem, he did not appreciate that the dam of that colt was sent with him to South Carolina, and so was disqualified from interpretation of another American evidence for the same mare which reached him in a distorted form, viz:

[1831, ATR, ii, 462; whence Edgar, p. 180 & ASB, i, 733]

'[McPherson's, later Rapley's] Dictator [b. c. 1790, which won the S. C. Jockey Club Purse in 1794. See Irving, iv, 16, 17] 'was got by the imported Mexican: dam by imported Flimnap (son of South out of the Cygnet-mare; Mexican by Snap out of the Matchem Middleton).

'Dictator's grandam was imported and bought at the Duke of Bridgewater's sale in 1762 [*sic.*, query, should this read 1772?]: g. grandam by Newcomb's Arabian: Regulus: Cullen Arabian: Old Snake: Crab: Bald Galloway: Curwen Berb'.

'Extracted from the stud book of Richard A. Rapley, Esq., of Abbeville, S. C., now in my possession.

'Pendleton, S. C., March 31, 1831.

John E. Calhoun'.

While this certificate suffered in transmission from the John's Island Stud to that of Gen. McPherson, and later to Mr. Rapley, the reference in it to the D. of Bridgewater's sale pointed unequivocally to the mare rehearsed in the certificate for \*Matchem; but instead of recognising that identification Bruce added to the confusion by reading the Rapley testimony for Dictator's second and third dams as one mare, and so formulated his entry of an \*Newcomb-Arabian-mare.

There is no evidence for the presence of any such mare in America. How the Newcomb Arabian cross got into the Rapley stud book does not appear; for neither the Fenwick tradition nor GSB has any such complication. Historically, the Newcomb Arabian had ended his stud career before the Bridgewater Cullen-Arabian-mare began to produce; and in confirmation of the \*Matchem certificate GSB (i, 72) credits that mare with three anonymous chesnut fillies by Villager (1766, 1769, 1770).

As, however, none of those Villager fillies achieved a separate entry of produce, and there is no American evidence for the age of the imported mare, it cannot be said definitely which one of the three she was; but as she produced a foal in 1772 it may be deduced that she was the eldest.

*Identified produce:*

1772 b. c. \*Matchem [foaled in England & imp. with his dam] by Stamford's Bosphorus.

Edgar (p. 45) had a record of this c. as *imported* and, seeking to identify him by no better evidence than name and age, gratuitously 'imported' Ld. Grosvenor's Matchem (b. c. 1773, by W. Fenwick's Matchem, son of Cade: Lady by Turner's Sweepstakes, GSB, i, 110); which entry Bruce (ASB, i, 36) uncritically carried forward side by side with the correct identification which he derived from the ctf. of E. Fenwick, jr., in ATR, vi, 634.

The extant evidence for this \*Matchem is limited to the years 1773-78. His last appearance on the record is of a stand, immediately preceding the 'troubles' in S. C., at William Moultrie's 'near Dorchester' in 1778.

1774 f. (dam of Gibbes' Y. Flimnap, b. c. 1779) by \*Matchless.

R. Gibbes' Y. Flimnap (b. c. 1779, by \*Flimnap, not known to ASB) is attested by extant S. C. advts. 1783-85; one of which certified that 'his dam was got by \*Matchless: out of Mr. Fenwick's Villager-mare, and was sister to Mr. William Moultrie's (*sic.*) horse Matchem'.

1779 f. (dam of McPherson's Dictator, b. c. 1790, see *supra*) by \*Flimnap.



N. Y. 1773?

BABRAHAM-MARE No. 3, **26**, (*Leeds'*) *DeLancey's* [neither coat nor age recorded], by Rogers' (eventually Leeds') Babraham, son of the Godolphin Arabian: Bolton Starling (GSB, i, 201): Salome (GSB, i, 16) by Bethel's Arabian.

ASB, i, 67, was derived from the Forman certificate cited below.

The GSB entry (i, 201) of the Starling-mare here identified credits her with a b. c. 1759 by Babraham, but no filly.

The evidence is therefore altogether American, viz:

(a) The adv. (March 16th) of the DeLancey dispersal sale 1775, which included:



'No. 9. *A bay filly* rising one year [and so to be distinguished from Betty Leeds' 'yearling filly' by the same horse], handsome but not very large.

'Got by Col. Lloyd's Traveller: her dam by Babraham and is No. 3'.

(b) The certificate (1831, ATR, iii, 147) by Gen. T. M. Forman of Md. for his Shrewsbury Nan, br. m. 1784, 'bred by the late Gen. Cadwalader'; in which Shrewsbury Nan was described as

'by [Hunt's later Cadwalader's] Bajazet [son of \*Tanner]: her dam by Col. Edward Lloyd's Old Traveller: her second dam an imported mare got by Babraham . . . '

with the breeding extended as recited in the caption.

*Identified produce:*

1774 b. f. [Cadwalader's Shrewsbury - Nan's - dam] by Lloyd's Traveller, son of Morton's \*Traveller.

*Did the DeLancey \*Babraham-mare No. 3 produce a filly by Heath's Childers?*

Bruce (ASB, i, 67) credited this mare with a 'f. by Childers' in addition to the 'f. by Lloyd's Traveller' which she is proved by the document cited above to have produced in the DeLancey stud. Although diligent search has failed to discover evidence for any such 'f. by Childers', Bruce's entry cannot be arbitrarily dismissed. If the 'Babraham mare No. 3' was purchased (as her filly by Lloyd's Traveller is proved to have been purchased) from James DeLancey by Gen. John Cadwalader (1742-1786) of Pennsylvania & Maryland she might have had subsequent opportunity for mating with the Maryland horse known as Heath's Childers (ch. c. 1771, by \*Fearnought: out of Barnes' \*Bajazet-mare, q. v. Md. 1768; ASB, i, 67); and it may be that Bruce had a pedigree which showed such a mating and founded on it his entry of the 'f. by Childers' here in question.

But whatever his source, Bruce eventually misinterpreted that 'f. by Childers' by identifying her as a mare by Tayloe's \*Childers out of an unidentified \*Babraham-mare, with which he extended E. Warfield's certificate (1841, ATR, xiii, 166) of the breeding of the Kentucky foundation mare Webb's Shepherdess (ASB, ii, 301; but see the analysis of the Shepherdess pedigree *ante* in Chapter Three). That identification was not convincing because it postulated the mating of a mare imported 1773 with a horse (Tayloe's \*Childers) imported 1751; and, as there is no evidence for any \*Babraham-mare in Virginia or Maryland during the floruit of Tayloe's Childers, it contributes to the suspicion that Bruce's extension of the Shepherdess pedigree was a post-Warfield Kentucky promotion myth.

N. Y. 1779?

DIAN (*breeder not identified*) *Banastre Tarleton's, later A. W. White's* m. [neither coat nor age recorded, but foaled say 1775], by O'Kelly's Eclipse: dam not identified.

ASB, i, 80, derived from Edgar (p. 162), is an identification of the Eclipse mare in the pedigree of Bond's First Consul (br. c. 1798, a winner on the American turf 1801-1806, ATR, ii, 208) as Ld. George Cavendish's Dian (b. m. 1785, by O'Kelly's Eclipse: D. of Grafton's Diana by Shakespeare, GSB, i, 249) which started for The Oaks stakes in 1788 and then disappeared from the English records.

This identification is not supported by the evidence. No testimony, either English or American, that Ld. George Cavendish's Dian was 'sent to America' has come to light; certainly the source for the pedigree of Bond's First Consul, which Edgar had before him, did not so aver.

That source is the statement 'furnished and authenticated by his owner, the late Josh B. Bond, Esq., of Philadelphia' (AF, x, 63; misinterpreted by Edgar, p. 162, whence ASB, i, 80, 747), viz:

'*First Consul* [br. c., *teste* Judge Duvall, who knew him, in ATR, v, 243] was foaled in the county of Philadelphia in June 1798. He was got by the celebrated running horse [Goode's] Flag of Truce: his dam by the imported horse Slender: his grandam the imported mare Diana (formerly Dian) who was got by the Old English [i. e., O'Kelly's] Eclipse'.

Because Mr. Bond did not extend the breeding of the imported Eclipse-mare which was the grandam of First Consul and gave no clue to her provenience, as he might have been expected to do if he had known who she was or how she reached America, it appears that to Mr. Bond she was an absolute taproot; and it thus is proved that Edgar's identification of her as Ld. George Cavendish's Dian was one of his over-zealous efforts to tie an American taproot on to a pedigree recorded in GSB on no better evidence than identity of name.

On the other hand, there is extant evidence which is persuasive of another identification of the grandam of First Consul.

The fact, deduced from Mr. Bond's statement, that the \*Dian was in New York or New Jersey 1788-90 when \*Slender covered at General Anthony W. White's 'near New York', is illuminated by the following certificate for a horse unknown to both Edgar and ASB, viz:

[1801, March 21, *Poulson's American Daily Advertiser*, Philadelphia; not known to ASB]

'To be sold: the capital full bred horse [Young] Venetian, may be seen at Mr. Davidson's stables in Seventh near Market Street [Philadelphia], and terms made known. If not sold at private sale by the 28 inst. he will be offered on that day at public sale, at the Horse Market, at twelve o'clock.

'[*Young*] *Venetian*, a beautiful bay, black legs, mane and tail, eight years old this spring [i. e., foaled 1793], 15 hands and a half high, with length and bone in proportion. He was got by Old Venetian imported from Great Britain by Capt. Dobbins [of Md.] and formerly the property of Josiah Robinson and Wm. Bennett of New Jersey: his dam by the noted Old Grey Figure [i. e., Dame's or Fiddeman's gr. c. 1774, by \*Figure, q. v. in N. J. advts. 1782-84]: *his grand dam was imported from England by Col. Tarleton, bred by Squire Pratt of Yorkshire [sic.], and got by Eclipse:*

[What here follows, like the attribution of breeding to John Pratt of Askrigg, was derived from the discredited pedigree of \*Venetian published in Md. in 1788 by John Craggs and so serves only to prove that the breeding of the \*Eclipse-mare on her dam's side was unknown to the advertiser.]

'his great grand dam by Jenison Shaftoe's Snap, which was sire to the famous Goldfinder, Gnawpost, Daisey &c.: his great great grand dam by Old Fox, which was got [sic.] by the Godolphin Arabian.

'In fact his blood is up to any horse ever bred in this country.

'[Philadelphia] March 21, 1801.

William Davidson'.

The testimony of this certificate for Y. Venetian that there was an \*Eclipse-mare in New York and New Jersey during the late seventeen eighties, whose breeding on her dam's side was unknown, is thus a confirmation of the similar evidence in the certificate for Bond's First Consul; while the specification that that Eclipse-mare was 'imported by Col. Tarleton' indicates at once that the mare was brought to America by that hard riding British cavalryman Banastre Tarleton, probably while he was stationed in New York 1776-79 with Harcourt's Dragoons, and that she was either taken from him before he went to Carolina with Ld. Cornwallis to make the reputation by which he is best remembered in American history or was sold by Col. Tarleton in South Carolina before the end of the war. This latter suggestion takes colour from the fact that \*Dian was eventually included in the New York stud of an American cavalryman, Gen. Anthony W. White, who is shown to have purchased \*Slender in S. C. or Ga. before he returned

to New York from the South after the war. On the other hand, the suggestion that the mare entered the American breeding tradition as a prisoner of war might explain why her captors knew nothing more of her pedigree than that she was reputed to be by O'Kelly's Eclipse.

*Identified produce:*

1785? f. (dam of Y. Venetian) by Dame's (later A. W. White's) Grey Figure, son of \*Figure.

1790? f. (dam of First Consul) by (A. W. White's) \*Slender.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### *Mares Imported 1784-1830*

THE roster which here follows is of the eighty mares of racing stock (78 English, 1 Arabian & 1 'natural barb') which are reputed by surviving pedigrees and other documents to have been 'sent to America' during the generation (1784-1830) immediately following the American Revolution.

It will be noted that this roster is as inadequate as it is probably incomplete with respect to mares imported into New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. There is extant a considerable body of material for an immediately post-revolutionary racing calendar in those communities and for the several English stallions which then found their way thither, but the extant contemporary evidence for northern pedigrees of this period is fragmentary and does not permit of test of the credible suggestions it contains (e. g., the pedigree of the dam of C. H. Hall's Hotspur & Mameluke, *q. v.* Edgar, pp. 259, 318; ASB, i, 766, 335) that there were locally imported English mares which are not here recorded. The fact, is, as appears from the few records of northern breeding studs reported to ATR, that until after the middle of the nineteenth century northern breeders as a class were as reticent in attempts to prove their pedigrees as their contemporaries in the South were overzealous in that respect. The conspicuous service of Cadwallader R. Colden and Charles Henry Hall is that under such conditions they established and preserved testimony for the English taproots of several of the most conspicuous of the American horse families which had their origin in the North.

As to the mares here recorded as imported into the South the individual studies will show that in contrast with his entries of the importations of the ante-revolutionary era the compiler of the *American Stud Book* was on firmer ground. The detail of the English Racing Calendars of this period, the classification after 1791 of much of that material in the *General*

*Stud Book*, the record, eventually made in J. S. Skinner's periodicals of breeders' certificates which crossed the Atlantic with the importations, and the surviving stud papers of several Southern post-revolutionary importers and breeders (Hoomes, Tayloe, Dunlop, Randolph of Roanoke & Barbour in Virginia; Forman in Maryland; Alston, McPherson, Hampton & Singleton in South Carolina; A. J. Davie in North Carolina; Williams in Tennessee; and Warfield in Kentucky) combined to provide Bruce with material for adequate entries of most of these mares and to multiply his identifications of their American produce.

The opportunity of the critic is, therefore, happily, narrower with respect to the 'official' entries of the American foundation mares of this period than it was in respect to their predecessors. Other than the collection and annotation of the sources, it is limited to the suggestion of a few historical omissions and analysis of what appear to be misinterpretations of the evidence for several of the mares and their produce.



Md. 1784

HALL'S-MARE [not identified]

Not in ASB.

The evidence for this mare is a single pedigree, viz:

[1834 ATR, v, 595: whence ASB, ii, 358]

*G. W. Duvall's Thistle*, ch. m. [age not recorded, but probably foaled 1817, as the advt. of Ogle's Oscar for 1816 was of a stand near Isaac Duckett's in Prince George's Co., Md.] by Ogle's Oscar [son of \*Gabriel]: Thomas Duckett's mare by Thornton's \*Clifden: 'her [grand] dam by the late Mr. R. B. Hall's horse Spot (who was by his \*Eclipse out of a thoroughbred imported mare)': Hyder Ally, son of Lindsey's Arabian.

This is supplemented by Judge Gabriel Duvall's roster (ATR, ii, 509) of 'mares imported since the Revolution' which begins with 'Mare imported by Richard B. Hall, Esq. [of P. George's Co., Maryland] in 1784 when he imported his horse Eclipse. She was dam of his horse Spot'.

ASB did not enter Hall's Spot except in the pedigree of Duvall's Thistle, and no other evidence for him or his breeding has come to light.

*Identified produce:*

1786? Hall's Spot by Hall's \*Eclipse.



Va. 1785

ALFRED-MARE, called *Dido?* (*Fenwick's*) *E. Carter's*, ch. m. [age not recorded, but say 1780], by Alfred, son of Matchem: Squirt [mare not in GSB, nor otherwise identified]: Old Crab.

ASB, i, 64, based on ATR, i, 111, conforms to the Virginia evidence.

The evidence for this mare is a breeder's certificate exhibited in a bill of sale 1810 of Coles' Spot (gr. m. 1807, by \*Bedford), signed by John Coles of Albemarle and subsequently published (ATR, i, 111) by his son Walter Coles, viz:

*The pedigree of the Chesnut mare imported in 1785 by my father Col. Edward Carter as found among his papers:*

*'The above Chesnut mare was got by Alfred: her dam by Squirt: grandam by Crab (by Alcock's Arabian).*

*Alfred is own brother to Conductor and Dictator. Look into the Calendar for 1776-77-78-79 [where were published the early advts. of Alfred at stud]. The above horses were got by Old Matchem'.*

*[This was] signed by Dr. Fenwick of Durham.*

*A true copy.*

*Charles Carter, jr.*

This certificate cannot be controlled. There is no such Squirt mare to be found in GSB; and another clue to the identification is equally blind, viz:

[1793, June 7, *VG & Richmond Chronicle*; not known to ASB]

For sale, among other turf stock:

*'A Bay Colt [Richards' Alfred?], 15 hands high, got by \*Shark: out of the imported Dido.*

*'Dido won several purses in England.*

*'Richmond [Va.], April 16, 1793.*

*Thomas Clarke'.*

[1795, April 9, *Fredericksburg Virginia-Herald*; not known to ASB]

'[Richards'] *Alfred*, br. c. 'now four years old' [i. e., foaled 1790], was got by the noted Old Shark: his dam was the beautiful Chestnut-mare imported by Col. Edward Carter, she was got by Alfred, son of Matchem: her dam by Squirt: grandam by Crab.

'Culpeper [Va.], March 1, 1795.

William Richards'.

The above advt. of 1793 is the only evidence which has come to light for an \*Dido in Virginia and when read with the testimony for Richards' Alfred, points to Carter's \*Alfred-mare; but here again control is lacking. None of the several anonymous chesnut-mares by Alfred nor any of the Didos, which were on the turf in England 1780-85, may be fitted into the American record.

1785 sent to Virginia, consigned to Edward Carter [a son of Secretary John Carter] of Fredericksburg & Albemarle Co., Va.

*Identified produce:*

1789? f. [dam of Coles' Spot which produced Wynn's, later Feild's, Merino Ewe, etc. See ASB, ii, 326] by Virginia Cade, son of Lightfoot's Partner.

1790 b. or br. c. Richards' Alfred, by \*Shark.



Va. 1786

GUNILDA *alias* VIRAGO, 9, (*Tempest's*) *Hyde's*, later *Spotswood's*, gr. m. 1777, by Star, son of Regulus: Pantons, later *Tempest's*, Virago (GSB, i, 217-18; Pick, i, 366), by Pantons' Arabian.

ASB, i, 91, based on the Tayloe stud book, *s. v.* Sweetest (Tayloe No. 5; Randolph No. 3) and Virago (Tayloe No. 13; Randolph No. 32), and the Va. adv. 1799 (AF, xi, 53) of Spotswood's Marsk, conforms to GSB (i, 218), where the mare is entered as 'sent to Virginia'.

1780-82 on the turf (*s. v.* Virago, 1780, & Gunilda, 1781-82) in Mr. Tempest's colours; winning two Fifties in four year old form (1781). Weatherby, not in Pick.



1783-86 in the P. of Wales' stud. If she was then bred there is no evidence for the produce.

1786 purchased at P. of Wales' sale by R. Tattersall, who, after breeding her to his Highflyer, sold her to B. Hyde of Fredericksburg, Va. (AF, xi, 53).

1786 sent to Virginia with \*Shark, etc. The Tayloe stud book describes her as 'Mr. Hyde's noted imported mare'.

1787 sold by B. Hyde to Alexander Spotswood, in whose stud all her identified produce was foaled.

*Identified produce:*

1787 gr. f. Spotswood's, later Tayloe's, \*Sweetest-when-Naked (ASB, i, 130) by Tattersall's Highflyer.

Randolph noted (*Register*, No. 3) 'imported by Hyde [in utero]. She was foaled in Virginia June 4, '87'. She produced two fillies 1794 & 1796 to Tayloe's Bellair II, son of \*Medley: but there is no evidence that her family has persisted.

1791 ch. f. Spotswood's, eventually Tayloe's, Virago (ATR, ii, 305; ASB, ii, 390) by \*Shark.

1793 b. c. Spotswood's Marsk, by \*Shark.

This c. is attested as 'bred by Gen. Spotswood' & 'full brother to the running mare Virago' in extant advts. 1799-1802 of stands in Orange & Shenandoah counties, Va., s. v. *Mask*: which spelling accounts for the double entry in ASB.

*\*Gunilda not a proved Matriarch:*

\*Gunilda's daughter Virago (ch. m. 1791, by \*Shark), bred by A. Spotswood & sold as a youngster to William Johnston of Frederick Co., Va., was acquired by John Tayloe III as a four year old and had a brilliant career on the Virginia turf until 1798, when she broke down at Richmond (the performances are arrayed in Randolph's *Register*, No. 32). She was then put to breeding, but in the stud she proved obstinate; B. O. Tayloe (ATR, vii, 207) said 'to promote conception the famed Virago was ploughed'. The result was that, as recorded in the Tayloe stud book (AF, vi, 50, No. 13; ATR, i, 522; ii, 305), she produced only two foals, with a long interval between them, viz: 1802, ch. f. Selima (eventually Dr. W. Thornton's) by \*Spread Eagle, & 1810, b. c. Lochinvar by \*Oscar. In 1810, when she was thus noted as still at Mount Airy, Virago was 18 years of age.

In this state of the record a mid-century Kentucky pedigree (Brown's Mavis, bl. m. 1843, by Wagner, ASB, ii, 68) traced to this Virago

through an undated Sumpter-mare, represented to be her daughter. Sumpter (ch. c. 1818, by Sir Archy, ASB, ii, 247) covered only at W. Buford's in Kentucky 1824-31, so that in order that Virago might have been bred to him, say in 1824, she must then have been in Kentucky and at least 33 years of age. On the other hand, there is no Virginia evidence that she ever left Mount Airy.

The only reasonable explanation of the Mavis pedigree is, therefore, that it dropped one or more generations, that the Sumpter mare was a daughter either of Thornton's Selima or of one of the two authenticated daughters of that mare (Tayloe's Volante, ch. f. 1809, by \*Sir Peter Teazle, or C. Irvine's Selima, ch. f. 1819, by Richmond, son of Ball's Florizel, ASB, ii, 295); but there is no evidence to support that hypothesis. Bruce made no record that either Tayloe's Volante or Irvine's Selima was ever in Kentucky or was bred to Sumpter; nor, indeed, did he credit Tayloe's Virago with a Sumpter filly in his edition of 1873 (ASB, ii, 390). It is an interesting fact, however, that, in his revision of 1884, Bruce supported the Mavis pedigree by inserting among the produce of Virago an undated f. by Sumpter, although he did not go further and enter such a f. separately to list her produce.

It seems fair to conclude, therefore, that the breeding of the Sumpter mare in the Mavis pedigree is unknown and that \*Gunilda is not proved to have been a Matriarch as, following Bruce, she is entered by Gerry (p. 250) in respect to four winners among the descendants of Brown's Mavis.



#### Va. 1787

MAMBRINA, **14**, (*Ld. Grosvenor's*) *Hyde's, later Spotswood's, Battaile's and eventually Alston's*, ch. m. 1785, by Mambrino, son of Engineer: Sister-to-Naylor's-Sally (GSB, i, 12, 37), by Blank, son of the Godolphin Arabian.

ASB, i, 105, based on Alston stud book, conforms as to breeding to GSB (i, 37, where the mare is entered by name and noted as 'sent to America' 1787); but Bruce erroneously described her as 'imported into South Carolina'.

There is no evidence that \*Mambrina was trained in England as a two year old. Her history begins in:

1787, June, sold at Tattersall's in London to B. Hyde of Virginia, and sent to Virginia with the following certificate (ATR, i, 573) :

*'A chesnut filly, bred by Ld. Grosvenor, two years old, got by Mambrino out of a Sister to Naylor's Sally.*

*'London, June 11, 1787.*

*Richard Tattersall'.*

1787, sold in Virginia by B. Hyde to Alexander Spotswood (ATR, ii, 509).

If \*Mambrina was trained and raced in Virginia, as seems probable, considering her age when imported, the record has not survived; and by reason of the disappearance of Gen. Spotswood's stud papers the earliest extant American evidence for her is of her foal of 1797.

After she had produced Fairy (*alias* Ariadne) & Lurcher, Gen. Spotswood sold \*Mambrina to Hay Battaile of Caroline Co., Va., who bred from her until

1803, when she was sold to W. Alston and sent to South Carolina.

The history of \*Mambrina in the stud, enlarging Bruce's record of her produce, was rehearsed in W. Alston's advt. of the dispersal sale of his stud, viz:

[1805, April 25, Charleston City Gazette; not known to ASB]

'The subscriber offers for sale all his brood mares and young stock, from foals up to two years old. Three of the mares were imported from England, and are of the purest blood. One of them [*Mambrina*], the dam of the famous running horse Gallatin, has got a filly foal at her foot, full sister to Gallatin, very much resembling him in colour and make and remarkably large. This mare with her foal, and also her filly, now two years old, a fine bay and got by the imported horse Stirling, will be sold, the three for \$1600 cash if applied for this month; after which the owner will not hold himself bound to accept of this sum. He really paid in Virginia for the above described mare and her Stirling filly when about two months old \$2500 and is only induced to make this sacrifice from a determination to quit the turf and a wish to get completely rid of all his racing stock. To one fond of racing, and who wishes to breed for the turf, this mare will be really invaluable; she having produced two of the best racers in America, Ariadne and Gallatin, which are her only produce that have yet appeared upon the turf. I have been informed that \$1500 has been refused in Virginia for her filly three years old, got by Spread Eagle. Her filly a year old this spring [*Eliza*], got by Bedford, is in a sweepstakes [*i. e.*, the Stirling Produce Stakes] of \$5000 to be run [at Fredericksburg, Va.] in the fall after she is three years old, and two to one can

be had upon her against any named nag. In short, so highly is this mare rated in the estimation of sportsmen in Virginia, that her untried produce, especially from Bedford, do sell for more money than that from any other mare in America.

'Apply at Clifton to

W. Alston'.

*Identified produce:*

- 1797 b. f. Spotswood's, later Hoomes', Fairy (*alias*, in S. C., W. Washington's Ariadne), by \*Bedford.

This f., 'bred by Gen. Alexander Spotswood' (ATR, ii, 102), was introduced on the turf at Fredericksburg, Va., *s. v.* Fairy in October 1801, in the colours of John Hoomes (ATR, i, 326; iv, 150, 617; v, 551). On the strength of her defeat of Tayloe's Leviathan on that occasion Gen. W. Washington took her to S. C., where he 'changed her name to Ariadne' (*teste* Randolph of Roanoke in ATR, iv, 497). In S. C. she raced successfully during 1802-03, and it was noted that 'after her races at Charleston Ariadne was sold to Mr. Hoomes of Virginia for \$1,200' (Irving, iv, 21). The next record of the mare is in the Hoomes stud, where, under her original name Fairy, she produced from 1804-13 (ATR, ii, 102; iv, 617; whence ASB, i, 409). The Hoomes stud book records also that she died at the 'Bowling Green' 1814.

- 1798? b. c. Spotswood's Lurcher, by \*Bedford.

No evidence for this c. on the turf nor any advt. in the stud has come to light. He is attested in a single northern Virginia pedigree (Medley's Miss Madison, ch. m. 1818, by Lurcher, *q. v.* ATR, iii, 640; Edgar, p. 340) in which he is described as a son of \*Bedford and is shown to have covered in Culpeper Co., Va., as late as 1817. The identification of him by Edgar (p. 312; whence ASB, i, 105) as produce of \*Mambrina is not controlled, but has weight because it purported to be derived from a statement by John Hoomes, jr., from whom Edgar obtained several significant records of horses bred in the Rappahannock valley.

- 1799 ch. c. Battaile's (later Tayloe's, Alston's & eventually Moore's) Expectation *alias* Gallatin (*q. v.* Tayloe Stud Book No. 42; Randolph No. 73; ATR, i, 327; ii, 306; viii, 480) by \*Bedford.

In October 1802 this c. won the Richmond Sweepstakes in Col. Tayloe's colours at four two mile heats. 'The third heat was', said Randolph of Roanoke (ATR, iv, 497) 'the fastest ever run in the United States, two miles within his rate in 3 minutes 47 seconds'. Sold to W. Alston, he next proceeded to sweep the Carolina turf 1803-1804 (Irving, iv, 21 ff.) and as Col. Tayloe noted in his stud book 'established his reputation as the best horse that ever ran in S. C.' After retirement from the turf he was acquired by Messrs. Moore & Cotton of Georgia and covered in that state (where he had few 'bred' mares) until his death in 1826, aet. 27.

- 1800 f. (Battaile's) by \*Bedford.  
 1802 f. (Battaile's) by \*Spread Eagle.  
 1803 f. (Battaile's, later Alston's, ATR, i, 573), by \*Stirling.  
 1804 b. f. Alston's, later W. Hampton's, & eventually Spann's, Eliza (ATR, i, 573; ASB, i, 372) by \*Bedford.

It appears from the Alston advt. of 1805, quoted above, that in 1803 Hay Battaile entered this mare for the Stirling Produce stakes to be run at Fredericksburg in Virginia in 1807; but she did not start. The evidence of the Alston stud book (ATR, i, 573) is that she was sent to S. C. in her dam's belly and was sold as a weanling to Wade Hampton; thereafter her life history is a blank until she appears again, an old mare, in the stud of John R. Spann of Sumter, S. C., where she produced (a) *D. W. Sumner's Pacific* (b. c., age not recorded, by Sir Archy), who eventually got many winners in Tennessee (ATR, i, 358, 367, 420; Anderson, p. 86); and (b) *Spann's Bertrand* (b. c. 1820, by Sir Archy), who distinguished himself on the Carolina turf 1823-26 and later (O'Connor, p. 181) in John Hutchcroft's stud in Bourbon Co., Ky. Bertrand lives in the warm pages of Irving (iv, 40 ff.; vii, 175 ff.) and in a pleasant memoir by his breeder (ATR, iv, 225).

- 1805 ch. f. (Alston's, later Singleton's, ATR, i, 573) by \*Bedford.

*\*Mambrina not a Matriarch:*

Although she is credited with no less than six filly foals, several of which were in turn producers also, the stock of \*Mambrina in tail female did not have the fortune to find its way to Tennessee and Kentucky; with the consequence that what seemed to be a promising racing family has not persisted on the American turf.



Va. 1787

SWEETBRIAR-MARE, **13**, (*D. of Cumberland's*) *Hyde's*, later *Spotswood's*, ch. m. 1785, by Ld. Grosvenor's Sweetbriar, son of Syphon: Dido (dam also of \*Coeur de Lion, GSB, i, 250; Pick, ii, 257) by O'Kelly's Eclipse.

ASB, i, 130, derived from ATR, vi, 315, s. v. Merlin, conforms to GSB, i, 250, where the mare is entered among Dido's produce but without note that she was 'sent to Virginia'.

There is no evidence that this m. was ever trained for the turf in England.

1787? aet. 2, sent to Virginia, with \*Mambrina, consigned to B. Hyde & by him immediately sold to Alexander Spotswood.

If the \*Sweetbrier-mare was trained and raced in Virginia no record has survived.

*Identified produce:*

1790? f. (dam of Fitzhugh's Merlin, ATR, vi, 315; ASB, ii, 440) by \*Shark.



Va. 1790?

SNAP-MARE, called *Empress*, 4, (*D. of Cumberland's*), importer not identified, br. or b. m. 1772, by Snap: Xantippe's dam (GSB, i, 37) by Blank: Hollow Back's dam (GSB, i, 90) by Chedworth Foxhunter.

ASB, i, 84, s. v. *Empress*, entered a breeding which conforms to that of the anonymous Snap f. credited by GSB (i, 37) to Xantippe's dam; but did not identify her by the foaling date there recorded.

As GSB has no 'Empress by Snap', nor any entry of produce of the Duke of Cumberland's Snap mare of 1772, Bruce's source must have been an American pedigree which apparently showed a cross on the D. of Cumberland's Snap-mare of 1772 by \*Darlington. But Bruce did not otherwise identify that pedigree: he entered no 'Darlington-mare' of that breeding in his roster of American mares (see ASB, i, 331). The only clue to an identification is, therefore, that the date of the American floruit of the imported mare is indicated by the facts that Darlington was imported 1792 and covered in the Hoomes stud on the Rappahannock 1793-94 and at John C. Goode's in Mecklenburg Co., Va., 1795.

*Identified produce:*

1795? bl. f. [not identified], by \*Darlington.

Md. 1790

CHARLOTTE, 4, (*Ld. Eglinton's?*) *Hardy's, Harford's and later Ogle's*, b. m. [age not recorded, but query 1786?] by Snap [not identified but possibly Vauxhall-Snap, who was in the stud until 1786. See W. 1785, p. 316], son of Old Snap: *Ld. Eglinton's Lightfoot*, son of Old Cade [for the horse see Pick, i, 122: mare not in GSB]: *Ld. Eglinton's Attilia* [b. m. 1757, GSB, i, 49, but no list of produce] by *Regulus: Holme's Sister-to-Miss Partner* [Matchem's dam, GSB, i, 151, 49] by Crofts' Partner.

ASB, i, 76 and 127, a double entry (*s. v.* 'Charlotte' derived from the Y. Diomed ctf. of 1803 in ATR, v, 330, & 'Snap-mare' derived from the Chance-Medley ctf. of 1821 in ATR, iii, 371), needs simplification and identification of the origin, in the stud of Holme of Carlisle, of *Ld. Eglinton's* stock here in question.

Bruce's specification of the age of the mare as 'foaled about 1792' seems to have been a *deduction* from the date of the Hardy certificate, cited *infra*, and to be without the support of any evidence.

The surviving American source material is an adv. (*Maryland Gazette*, March 31, 1803, ATR, v, 330) of Seelman's Young Diomed (gr. c. 1797) which exhibited as part of a breeding certificate by Benjamin Ogle, Jr., the following testimony, viz:

*'I do hereby certify that the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of Old Snap: her dam by [Ld. Eglinton's] Lightfoot, a son of Old Cade: her grandam by Regulus: Old Cade: Old Partner.*

*'October 1, 1799.*

*Joseph Hardy'.*

Bruce read this as the certificate of the English breeder, but as no 'Joseph Hardy' appears among the subscribers to the Racing Calendars or on the English turf and the foaling date of Charlotte's son Y. Diomed proves her to have been in Maryland before 1797, it seems more likely that Hardy was the *importer*.

1790? sent to Maryland, consigned to Joseph Hardy.

#### *Identified produce:*

1797 gr. c. Ogle's (later Seelman's) Y. Diomed (ATR, v, 330; iii, 371) by Tayloe's Grey Diomed, son of \*Medley.

N. Y. 1790

NORTHUMBERLAND-MARE (*John Croke of Bristol*) *Alexander Thompson's*, br. m. 1785, by Shafto's Northumberland, son of Cade: Snap (mare not identified).

ASB, i, 113, needs amendment.

Bruce's entry was derived from the certificate formulated in 1813 (AF, ix, 296) for Terhune's Tippoo Sultan (b. c. 1801, by Terhune's Tippoo Saib, ASB, i, 257) and echoed the uncritical misinterpretation by that certificate of 1813 of the source record, by extending the imported mare's pedigree with the breeding of Shafto's Northumberland.

The source record, as equally available to Bruce as that he used, is an English certificate of 1790, published in 1831 (ATR, ii, 567) by Cadwallader Colden of N. Y. as one of the evidences for the breeding of the successful race mare Vandever's Ariel (gr. m. 1822, by American Eclipse, ASB, i, 194). The authenticity of the Colden text of this certificate was attested by John C. Vandever (1824) and Gerret Vandever (1830) of Flatbush, L. I., as a true copy of the original in their possession; and it is controlled by an extant contemporary advt. of Terhune's Tippoo Saib published in New Jersey in 1803 (March 28, *Trenton True American*: not known to ASB), viz:

*'The Brown mare, now five years old, sold to Col. [Alexander] Thompson, was got by Northumberland: her dam by Snap.*

*'Northumberland [br. c. 1754, GSB, i, 88; Pick, ii, 110] was got by Cade, son of the Godolphin Arabian. Northumberland's dam was the dam of Snap, she was own Sister to Slipby, by Ld. Portmore's Fox: grandam Gipsej by Bay Bolton: g. g. dam by the D. of Newcastle's Turk: out of a daughter of the Byerley Turk.*

*'Bristol [England], March 20, 1790.*

*John Croke'.*

As appears from the Calendars 1786-1790 ff., this John Croke of 'the Repository, Bristol' was a breeder, racer and dealer associated with Tattersall & Weatherby (see *e. g.* the advts. of his stud in Weatherby 1788, p. 355; 1789, p. 391). His certificate is therefore entitled to credence, even if it cannot be tested in GSB and the record is that Northumberland was last advertised in the stud for the season of 1778 (Weatherby 1777, p. 345) and would have been 30 years old in 1784 when the imported mare was got. In that last respect the Croke certificate takes colour from the facts that in 1777 and 1778 Northumberland stood in Gloucestershire in the vicinity of Bristol, and that Weatherby made no record (GSB, i, 396) of the date of his death.



If then, it may be accepted as proved that the imported mare was by Old Northumberland (and not, as the dates suggest, by one of his sons which bore his name. See Pick, ii, 110; the D. of Grafton's Y. Northumberland, b. c. 1773, GSB, i, 25; and the record, GSB, i, 295, that the D. of Devonshire's Hippona by Snap produced a f. 1796 'by Northumberland') the identification of the Snap mare which was the dam of the imported mare remains unproved.

1790, March, sold by John Croke of Bristol to Col. Alexander Thompson, U. S. A., and sent to New York, where she arrived 'in the fall' (N. J. adv. of Tippoo Saib, 1803).

*Identified produce:*

1795 b. c. Terhune's Tippoo Saib (ATR, ii, 567; ASB, i, 113) by \*Messenger.



Pa. 1791

NINA, 12, (*Ld. Lincoln's*) *Henry Norris'*, b. m. 1784, by Tattersall's Highflyer: Kentish Lady's dam (GSB, i, 190) by Snap.

ASB, i, 113, derived from the calendar of the N. J. adv. 1798 of Norris' \*Rodney, in ATR, vi, 426, conforms to GSB, where the mare is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam.

The American evidence for the identification is:

[1793, April 3, *Pennsylvania Gazette*]

'For Sale, Nina, 9 years old [i. e., foaled 1784], with foal [\*Rodney] by [Norris' imported] Paymaster.

'Nina is by Highflyer out of a Sister to Gnawpost.

'Westchester, Pa.

Henry Norris'.

1791 purchased in England by Henry Norris from William Cauty of Pall Mall, London, and sent to Pennsylvania in the ship *Planter* with \*Paymaster and \*Ruth (*q. v.*); being 'landed on York River, Va., in July 1791' (Pa. adv. 1792 and Gen. Forman in ATR, iii, 147).

*Identified produce:*

1790 b. c. Norris' \*Rodney (got in England and imp. with his dam), by Cauty's, later Norris', \*Paymaster.

1792 b. f. Smock's Paymaster-mare (dam of Forman's Glider, ATR, v, 220), by Norris' \*Paymaster.



Pa. 1791

RUTH, 2, (*Broadhurst's*) *Henry Norris*, ch. m. 1786, by Mambrino, son of Engineer: Ruth (GSB, i, 176) by O'Kelly's Eclipse.

ASB, i, 124, derived from the Pa. advt. 1792, quoted *infra*, conforms to GSB, where the mare is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam.

The American evidence for the identification is:

A transcript of the certificate the mare brought with her to America, which bears on its face the warranty of its good faith; for the identification of the taproot of Little Bowes' breeding as Place's 'Coffin mare', marks it out as one of the 'old pedigrees' which Pick (i, 223) followed and which GSB (i, 7, s. v. Coppin-mare) adjudged to be historically inaccurate and corrected (GSB, i, 42) to trace the breeding to the Burton Barb mare, viz:

[1792, May 9, *Pennsylvania Gazette*; not known to ASB]

'For Sale, Ruth, 5 years old [i. e., foaled 1786] by Mambrino: dam by Eclipse: Blank: Oroonoko: Regulus: 'her [fifth] dam [Little Bowes, cf. GSB, i, 42, and Pick, i, 223] was the dam of Mab, Phoenix, Sprite, Sir James Lowther's Sophia, Trifle, etc., by a full brother to Mixbury [i. e., Ld. Chedbury's Monkey]': Hutton's Barb that was brought over by Marshall: Byerley Turk: Selaby Turk: out of a mare of Mr. Place's known to have been a great favourite of Oliver Cromwell and hid in his cellar by his groom at his death [*sic.*].

'Westchester, Pa.

Henry Norris'.

1791 purchased in England by Henry Norris from William Cauty of Pall Mall, London, and sent to Pennsylvania in the ship *Planter* with \*Paymaster and \*Nina (*q. v.*), being 'landed on York River, Va., in July 1791' (Pa. adv. 1792 and Gen. Forman in ATR, iii, 147).

*Identified produce:*

1790 ch. c. Norris' \*King William (got in England and imp. with his dam), by Cauty's, later Norris', \*Paymaster.

1793? b. c. Independence, by Norris' \*Paymaster.

## Pa. 1791?

POT80's-MARE, called *Radish*, 3, (Ld. Grosvenor's), importer not identified, b. m. 1787, by Pot80's, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: Rarity (GSB, i, 348; Pick, ii, 354) by Matchem.

Not in ASB.

The American evidence, which Bruce ignored, is as follows:

1. A. J. Davie (ATR, xii, 168) reported that at Liverpool in 1839 Richard Johnson, the continuator of Pick, told him that Radish was 'bred by Ld. Grosvenor and sent to the United States'.

2. Edgar (ATR, xii, 230) reported that he found in his copy of GSB of 1793 (p. 202) the following MS. annotation, viz:

'Radish was sold to Pennsylvania and I understand died without having any produce in America (signed) ACH, near Bath'.

1790 on the turf as Ld. Grosvenor's Radish, a failure (W. pp. 50, 138, 146, 150; not in Pick).

1791, aet. 4, sold at Tattersall's and sent to America.

*Identified produce:*

None.



## N. Y. 1792

COTTAGER-MARE, *Henry Cruger's*, m. [neither coat nor age recorded, but foaled say 1788], by Compton's Cottager, son of Matchem: Trentham, son of the Gower Sweepstakes: Henricus, son of Black-and-all-Black: Regulus.

ASB, i, 79, needs amendment, both in the pedigree and the attribution of importation into Virginia.

The extant evidence for this Cottager-mare is secondary, but credible. It consists of reports of two statements by H. N. Cruger of New York, son of the importer and owner of her daughter by Coles' (later Bishop's) Hambletonian; which may be accepted as historical, because they come from independent trustworthy sources and control one another, viz:

[1833, Edgar, p. 340; from a certificate furnished by the owner while Edgar was in New York seeing his book through the press; whence ASB, ii, 95]

'[Livingston's] *Miss Fisher*, b. m. 1828 [*sic.*, but it appears from the N. Y. Racing Calendar for 1833 that the date should read 1829], bred

by Mr. Henry Cruger. Got by John Richards, son of Sir Archy: Coles' Hamiltonian [i. e., the b. c. 1804, by \*Messenger, bred by Gen. Nathaniel Coles of L. I., on the turf 1807-10 s. v. Coles' Hamiltonian, owned from 1810-1819 by Townsend Cock of L. I., and known after 1819 as Bishop's Hambletonian]: *imported mare by Cottager: Trent-ham: Henricus: Regulus.*

'New York, 1833.

Van Brugh Livingston'.

[1834, B. O. Tayloe's report of his stud at 'Windsor', Virginia, in ATR, vi, 157, No. 5; whence ASB, i, 245]

'[Kemble's, later B. O. Tayloe's] *Black Sal*, bl. m. 1828, bred by H. N. Cruger [and, as appears from ATR, v, 492, sometime owned by Gouverneur Kemble, 1786-1875, of Cold Spring, Putnam Co., N. Y., who sold her, 'at six years old', to B. O. Tayloe].

'By American Eclipse: dam by the famed Hamiltonian (*sic.*), one of the best sons of \*Messenger: *out of Mr. Cruger's imported mare by Cottager: Trentham: Henricus: Regulus.*

'Mr. [H. N.] Cruger has recently corrected the error of the pedigree as published [by Gouverneur Kemble in ATR, v, 492; where *the dam* was described as imported and by Hutchinson's Hambletonian, son of King Fergus, q. v. Pick, iv, 448, and there was intruded between Cottager & Trentham a cross by 'Telemachus, son of Herod'] and has certified to the purity of Black Sal's blood.

'Washington, D. C., November 1834.

B. O. Tayloe'.

Bruce must have noted both these testimonies as well as the Kemble ctf., which H. N. Cruger subsequently discredited; for the ASB entry is a blend of them all: it avoids Mr. Kemble's misidentification of the Hambletonian-mare, but it retains his 'Telemachus' cross although, inconsistently, it did not carry that cross forward into the ASB entries of Black Sal & Miss Fisher. Lacking control in the English books, this acceptance of a 'Telemachus' cross in the breeding of the imported mare might have been sound criticism on the argument from dates if the record admitted of such criticism; but in view of B. O. Tayloe's statement that he had a specific contradiction by H. N. Cruger of the Kemble pedigree, and the fact that that correction conforms to the pedigree which Van Brugh Livingston had previously certified to Edgar, it would seem that Bruce was injudicious in his acceptance of that 'Telemachus' cross, despite his qualification of it by comment that it 'cannot be found in the English stud book, though doubtless correct'.

There is, indeed, no record of the imported mare of any kind in any of the English books; and as the pedigree assigned to her is an example of what has been called 'back stairs breeding' (all the crosses

being by 'gentlemen's sons' but none of the mares identified), it seems probable that she was bred for the field and not for the turf and would today be classed a 'cocktail'.

The interest of the mare is therefore in her importer. Henry Cruger (1739-1827) was born in New York, educated at King's (later Columbia) College, went to Bristol in England to make a career in the counting house of a merchant kinsman, prospered in an American trade, was Mayor of Bristol (as his grandfather and uncle had been of New York) and colleague of Edmund Burke as M. P. for that constituency, returned to New York in 1792 and there lived out the remainder of a long life.

The assigned date (1792) of importation is a deduction from the facts (a) that Cottager began to cover in 1786 (Pick, iii, 251) and his few get recorded in the English books (*e. g.* Walker's Farmer, br. c. 1788, GSB, i, 112) belong to the period of Mr. Cruger's return to New York, when he might have been expected to bring the mare with him; and (b) that Bishop's Hambletonian began to cover in Townsend Cock's stud on Long Island in 1810 (Wallace, *The Horse of America*, p. 232), when the imported mare might have been (say) 22 years old.

*Identified produce:*

1811? f. [dam of Kemble's, later Ogle Tayloe's, Black Sal & of Livingston's Miss Fisher] by Hambletonian, son of \*Messenger.



N. Y. 1792

HEATON'S-MARE [not identified]

Not in ASB except (i, 506, ii, 145) as a taproot, *s. v.* Hardenia.

The extant evidence that Robert Heaton of Westchester, N. Y., imported in 1792 a 'bred' mare with \*Sourcrout has survived only in the pedigree of a mare got in New York and foaled in Georgia, viz:

[1837, ATR, viii, 573]

'[*Leverick's*] *Hardenia*, ch. m., five years old [i. e., foaled 1832] by American Eclipse: [Van Ranst's, later McWhorter's, see ATR, viii, 240] Nell by Duroc: [Van Ranst's Stargazer, ASB, ii, 328, by] Coles' Hopperboy, bro. to Miller's Damsel [and son of \*Messenger: Van Ranst's Mayflower, ASB, ii, 69, by] Course's Wildair, son of \*Mes-

senger: \*Sourcrou: '[fifth] dam imported from England along with Sourcrou by Mr. Robert Heaton, Westchester Co., New York'.

'Augusta, Georgia.

James Leverich'.

*Identified produce:*

1794? f. [g. dam of Van Ranst's Mayflower], by \*Sourcrou.



Md. 1794

DORIMANT-MARE, **15**, (*Pickering's*) Dr. W. Thornton's, b. m. 1788, by Dorimant, son of Otho: Muse (Blacklock's dam, GSB, i, 331; Pick, iii, 413) by Herod.

ASB, i, 81, derived from 'Advocate' (AF, viii, 175) & Edgar, both s. v. \*Driver, which they entered as foaled 1794, conforms as to breeding to GSB, i, 331, where the mare is entered anonymously as 'sent to America'.

Although Gen. T. M. Forman published (AF, xi, 38) a calendar of Dr. Thornton's introductory advt. of 1798, the best American evidence for the mare is a later advt. which recorded the foaling date of her colt imported *in utero* and so fixed the date of her importation, viz:

[1802, June 24, *The Universal Gazette*, Washington]

'*The imported horse Driver*, b. c., seven years old on the 28th of April last [i. e., foaled 1795] was gotten by Ld. Egremont's famous running horse Driver which now stands so high in England . . . his dam by Dorimant, a good runner: his granddam the famous running [sic.] mare Muse, gotten by old King Herod: Shepherd's Crab: Cade: out of the Little Hartley mare . . .

'The dam of Driver was purchased by my relation Isaac Pickering, Esq., of Fox Lease, Hampshire (England) who sent her to the Earl of Egremont's [stud] by one of his own grooms . . .

'City of Washington, March 10, 1798.

William Thornton'.

Bruce entered the Dorimant-mare of 1788 as imported but because he could not find any c. in GSB to fit the calls of Dr. Thornton's identification of \*Driver he allowed himself to become a victim of the long arm of coincidence. He turned up the GSB entry (ii, 50) of the produce of Bruhl's Dorimant-mare which was an elder sister to the mare here in question, and finding that Bruhl's mare was credited with a 'b. c. 1806

by Driver', entered that c. as Thornton's \*Driver. Thus Bruce 'imported' the Dorimant-mare of 1788 and her 'nephew' of 1806.

*Identified produce:*

1795 b. c. Thornton's \*Driver (imported *in utero* and foaled in America), by Ld. Egremont's Driver, son of Trentham.



Va. 1794

FLIRTILLA, 9, (O'Kelly's) *Tayloe's*, ch. m. 1793, by Vertumnus, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: Ld. Clermont's, later O'Kelly's Flirtilla (GSB, i, 269; Pick, iv, 71) by Conductor, son of Matchem.

Not in ASB.

The American evidence, which Bruce neglected although Judge Duvall (ATR, ii, 509) had put him on notice of it, is the entry in the Tayloe stud book, No. 15, checked by Randolph's list of the Tayloe stud, No. 29.

These entries check with the English record.

If GSB (i, 269) recorded no produce of O'Kelly's Flirtilla from 1792-1798, the lists of the O'Kelly stud adv. in the Racing Calendars for those intervening years show that there was such produce; e. g., the mare here in question, O'Kelly's Flirtilla, is entered in 1792 (W. p. 392, No. 30) as 'covered by Vertumnus' and in 1793 (*ibid.*, p. 386, No. 27) as 'covered by Volunteer, *produce of 1793 sold*'.

1794, November, sent to Virginia as a yearling with \*Madcap, consigned to John Tayloe III of Mount Airy in Richmond Co., Va.

1797 'was a distinguished racer [in Virginia], won three races' (*Tayloe stud book*).

1798 died in Virginia (*Tayloe stud book*).

*Identified produce:*

None.

## Va. 1794

MADCAP 36, (*O'Kelly's*) *Tayloe's* b. m. 1793, by Anvil, son of Herod: D. of Bolton's, later *O'Kelly's*, Madcap (GSB, i, 308, & to be distinguished from Ld. Bolingbroke's Madcap by Snap), by *O'Kelly's* Eclipse.

ASB, i, 103, derived from Judge Duvall, ATR, ii, 509, conforms to GSB (i, 308), where the imported mare is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam.

1794, November, sent to Virginia, a yearling, with \*Flirtilla, consigned to John Tayloe III (see *O'Kelly* stud lists in Weatherby 1792, p. 393, No. 39; 1793, p. 387, No. 37).

1795-96 'trained but not successfully' (*Tayloe stud book* & cf. ATR, i, 323).

1797 'sold to Joseph Lewis' of Loudoun Co., Va. (*Tayloe stud book*, but not mentioned in Lewis' stud book, ATR, i, 366).

*Identified produce:*

1799 b. f. Wormeley's Bedlamite (ATR, ii, 22; iv, 159; no entry of produce in ASB) by \*Cormorant.



## N. Y. 1795

POT80's-MARE (*Ld. Grosvenor's*) *Constable's*, ch. m. 1792, by Pot80's, son of *O'Kelly's* Eclipse: dam not convincingly identified.

ASB, i, 119, derived from Edgar (in ATR, iii, 370; xii, 230), extends the breeding through Ld. Grosvenor's Snapdragon (GSB, i, 192), thus making the imported mare a member of the No. 3 Family; but as Edgar's identification of the dam as Snapdragon's Gimcrack foal of 1778 remains unproved, the ASB entry needs amendment.

The arguments for and against Edgar's identification of the third dam of American Eclipse may be stated as follows:

*Edgar, pro.*

[1832, January 21, Edgar in ATR, ii, 370]

'The authority I had for sending the remote pedigree of the American Eclipse for publication was, that *it was furnished me lately* [sic.]



by a gentleman in England, who put himself to uncommon pains to procure it. He resides near to Bath, in that country. All the authority requisite I have at this time in my possession. The Pot8os-mare was got by Pot8os: her dam (foaled in 1778) by Gimcrack, out of Snap Dragon (sister to Angelica) by Snap. See English Stud Book'.

[1841 Edgar in ATR, xii, 230]

'In the year 1834 [sic.] my friends in England sent me out three editions of the *General Stud Book* . . ., viz: 1793, 1803, 1808 [which books proved to be copiously annotated] with manifold notes, additions, emendations and corrections' . . .

'In that of the edition of 1793 . . . I find written in a note, at pages 236 and 237 [i. e., against the entry of the produce of Ld. Grosvenor's Snapdragon by Snap, wherein was included '1778 b. f. by Gimcrack, Lord Grosvenor', the following]:

'This Gimcrack mare had a chestnut filly bred by Ld. Grosvenor by Pot8os and foaled in 1792 which was sold at Tattersall's in 1795 and transferred to William Constable, Esqr. of New York in 1795. From this mare descended the celebrated racehorse Van Rantz's [sic.] American Eclipse in America. (Signed) A. C. H., near Bath.'

*Cadwallader Colden, contra.*

[1801 in ATR, xii, 232]

'Received of General [Nathaniel] Coles [of Long Island] three hundred dollars for a chestnut mare with a foal by her side.

'The mare was imported by me from England in 1795. She was got by Pot8os: her dam by Gimcrack, names so well established in the Racing Calendar that it is unnecessary to trace the pedigree further back. She was bred by Lord Grosvenor, well known on the turf there, and was in training. Since her arrival in America she has been bred from, was only used one winter under the saddle, and has been particularly attended to every season. The mare is now ten years old and if put to good horses will probably produce excellent stock, as the purity of her blood as a racer is undeniable.

The colt was got by Young Baronet bred by me, his sire Baronet imported in 1796, and the horse is so well known in this State, that I need not describe him further.

'New York, May 20, 1801.

Wm. Constable,  
by his Attorney James Constable'.

[1832 Cadwallader Colden in ATR, iii, 532, & cf. his limited extension of the pedigree of American Eclipse in ATR, i, 269; ii, 6]

'I was intimately acquainted with the late William Constable of New York and was much with him about the year 1795 and several

years after that date when he brought over from England the horse Baronet and the filly, then three years old, afterwards known as the Pot8os-mare and grandam of [American] Eclipse.

'This filly was a chestnut with a white stripe down her face. Mr. Constable repeatedly told me that he bought her at Tattersall's, that she was bred by Lord Grosvenor and got by Pot8os, her dam by Gimcrack: but I do not recollect his relating her pedigree further back on the side of the dam . . . '

[1867 Wallace in *The Horse of America*, p. 447]

'Mr. Cadwallader R. Colden . . . did everything that could be done to straighten out and extend this pedigree [of Constable's Pot8os-mare] but he utterly failed. He thought it probable that the mare was thoroughbred, but he believed the Gimcrack cross was a fiction. *Some eighteen or twenty years ago* [1879], *when in London, Mr. Tattersall suggested to me that if Lord Grosvenor bred a filly by Pot8os in 1792 that was thoroughbred, there could hardly be a doubt that she was entered in some of the stakes for three-year-olds. Then and there we searched the old records, but nothing could be found to support the supposed pedigree*'.

On analysis of these statements it will be noted that Edgar's own testimonies are self contradictory in respect to dates (although that may be no more than an example of Edgar's congenital inaccuracy as to dates) and that his source remains anonymous, while on the other hand Cadwallader Colden's philosophic doubt is borne out by the silence (a) of the only contemporary [1801] document, which has come to light under Mr. Constable's own hand; (b) of the records at Tattersall's where, according to Edgar's authority, the imported mare was purchased by Mr. Constable; and (c) finally, of the Racing Calendars.

*Identified produce:*

1797? f. by \*Baronet.

1801 c. [sold with his dam to Gen. Coles], by Y. Baronet, son of \*Baronet.

1802 gr. f. Coles' Miller's Damsel (dam of American Eclipse) by \*Messenger.

1804 c. Coles' Bright Phoebus, by \*Messenger.

1805 ch. f. Coles' Romp, by \*Messenger.

See (in ATR, iv, 319) J. C. Stevens (afterwards skipper of 'America' when she brought from England the 'American cup') on the curious in-breeding of a grandson of this Romp, his Niagara (b. c. 1831, by American Eclipse, ASB, ii, 248).

1806? gr. c. Coles' Hopperboy, by \*Messenger.

N. Y. 1796

PRINCESS (*Sir J. Pennington's Rhinelander's*, m. [neither coat nor age recorded], by Weasel, son of Herod: Matchem [mare not identified].

Not in ASB.

The evidence for this mare is a S. C. adv. September 1800 of an auction sale, to be held at Charleston, of two of the Rhinelander importations 'from Hull in the ship *Niagara* in 1796', viz: \*Royal Slave and

'Likewise the full blooded mare Princess, who was got by Weasel: her dam by Matchem and bred by Sir Joseph Pennington.

'Princess can be seen with her mare foal which is generally supposed to be got by Champion, that celebrated horse now in New York'.

It does not appear who was the South Carolina purchaser.

*Identified produce:*

1800 f. [got in N. Y. and sent to S. C. with her dam] by \*Champion, son of \*Diomed.

1803? b. c. [got in S. C.], by \*Marplot.

The only evidence for this Marplot c. is Edgar's entry (p. 57):

'*Sir Walter*, got by Marplot: his dam was the imported Citizen's dam.

This was entered by Bruce (ASB, i, 50) with the just observation that the dam of \*Citizen (Hutchinson's Princess, ch. m. 1774, by Turk: Fairy Queen by Y. Cade, GSB, i, 266, 160) 'had no foal by Marplot'. Thus it appears that Edgar's entry was intended to represent Jordan's Sir Walter *alias* Apollo, one of the Yorkshire cocktails imported by the Rhinelanders in 1796 and subsequently (1808) adv. in North and South Carolina under variant pedigrees, one of which described him as out of the dam of \*Citizen. It is probable, therefore, that Edgar had the N. C. adv. of Sir Walter and (from one of his S. C. correspondents) a note of a colt by Marplot (who covered in S. C. 1794-1806) out of \*Princess and combined these testimonies in his entry of \*Sir Walter.

N. Y. 1796

CODWISE'S-MARE [not identified].

Not in ASB except (i, 432, 764) as a taproot.

The evidence is a single pedigree recorded in ATR (viii, 239), viz:

*'This is to certify that the bay horse Henry-Archy, that I have this day sold to E. A. Darcy, was bred by the late Abiel Brush, of the city of New York, was eight years old last spring, was got by Henry (the celebrated competitor of American Eclipse): his dam was got by American Eclipse: his grandam was got by Mr. Van Derveer's Hamlet: his g. grandam by imp. Messenger: out of Capt. Codwise's imp. mare, who was imp. by the Captain, about the time that Baronet and the Pot8os-mare were imp. by Mr. Constable.*

*'New York, July 11, 1836. (Signed) Jesse W. Seaman, Ex't'r of the estate of the late Abiel Brush'.*

*Identified produce:*

1798? f. [Van der Veer's] by \*Messenger.



Conn. 1797

**HARLOT, 28**, (*breeder not identified*) *B. Tallmadge's*, m. [neither coat nor age recorded], by Phenomenon, son of Herod: Snap [mare not in GSB]: Ld. A. Bertie's Harlot (GSB, i, 171) by Blank.

ASB, i, 92, a double entry based on Irving (p. 171) and Edgar (p. 151), needs consolidation.

The evidence before Bruce was:

(a) *The Hampton stud book* (Irving, p. 171) which enters two mares, sisters, by \*Drone, 1800 and 1801, the description of the elder being:

*'Drone-mare, foaled 1800, bred by Col. Tallmadge, got by the imported horse Drone (son of Herod): her dam Harlot imported by Col. Tallmadge was got by a full bred son of Herod: out of a Snap mare: she was out of Ld. Bertie's Harlot'.*

(b) *Edgar* (p. 151, from notes of a statement made to him in 1833 by C. R. Colden; for analysis of which see *infra*).

*'Childers, a brown horse the property of Mr. James Pendergrast in the state of New York.*

'Got by Koulikhan (son of Bajazet called also Tanner): *imported mare Harlot got by Phenomenon: Blank.*

'New York, 1810'.

Bruce duly identified the Blank-mare of the Edgar entry as the same Ld. A. Bertie's Harlot noted in the Hampton stud book; but as Edgar had dropped out the Snap cross and Bruce did not himself recognise the 'Col. Tallmadge' of the Hampton stud book as Benjamin Tallmadge (1754-1835) of Litchfield, Conn., an officer of the Continental army, later a Member of Congress and the importer of \*Drone (the proof is that he described the Harlot of the Hampton pedigree as 'imported into S. Carolina'), Bruce failed to identify as one and the same the 'Phenomenon' of the Edgar entry and the anonymous 'full bred son of Herod' of the Hampton stud book.

If the critic may now consolidate Bruce's double entry and may supply the place and the date of the importation of \*Harlot from the evidence for \*Drone, he remains without a control in the English books of the American testimonies for the pedigree. There is no Harlot by Phenomenon in either GSB or the Racing Calendar, the only Harlot of the period (b. m. 1783, by Tattersall's Highflyer, Pick, iv, 12) being distinguished from the imported mare by a pedigree extended as 'dam Maid-of-Ely's dam by Herod: Y. Cade'.

1797 purchased in England by Charles Butler and sent to Connecticut (with \*Drone, et al.) consigned to Benjamin Tallmadge.

*Identified produce:*

1800 f. [Wade Hampton's] by \*Drone.

1801 f. [Wade Hampton's] by \*Drone.

1803? br. c. Pendergrast's Childers by [*a Son of*] Abraham Hunt's Koulikhan (he by Wilson Hunt's Bajazet out of Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet).

Bruce's entry (ASB, i, 92) of this c. was based on Edgar (*supra*), but did not relate the several elements of the statement made to Edgar by C. R. Colden in New York in 1833 and so left the breeding in confusion.

Mr. Colden's statement concerning Pendergrast's Childers was in explanation of the breeding of his Andromache (b. m. 1811, *q. v.* Edgar, p. 87; ASB, ii, 92; i, 175) and Proserpine (br. m. 1811, *q. v.* Edgar, p. 411; ASB, i, 684; ii, 221). From the testimonies for those mares it appears that in 1810 Pendergrast's Childers covered at Pittstown in Rensselaer County, N. Y., where Mr. Colden maintained his stud; and that Mr. Colden then sent two of his best mares to him. But because

Mr. Coiden did not tell, or Edgar failed to record, the age of this Childers, and Edgar otherwise mangled his notes; and because Battell (who collected evidence for most of the early nineteenth century horses in the Hudson River valley as well as in New England) had no record of Pendergrast's Childers, it is necessary to resort to deduction to interpret Edgar, viz:

(a) Edgar's entry identifies the sire of Pendergrast's Childers as 'Koulikhan by Bajazet, also called Tanner'. That Koulikhan (ASB, ii, 117) is attested in extant N. J. advts. 1781-83 by Abraham Hunt of Trenton, N. J., to be a gr. c. 1777 by Wilson Hunt's Bajazet *alias* Y. Tanner, a son of \*Tanner: out of Hiltzheimer's Molly Pacolet (*q. v. s. v.* \*Miss Colvill, Va. 1750). The advt. of 1783 was an offer of Hunt's Koulikhan for sale and it appears that he was then sent to the North; for if no New England advt. of him has come to light, Battell had such advts. during the seventeen nineties of several horses identified as his sons and grandsons. It is improbable, however, that Hunt's Koulikhan was himself still covering as late as 1810, as Edgar recorded, for he would then have been aet. 33. Alternatively, Battell (ii, ccxxiv) entered a Mass. advt. of 1797 of a Koulikhan described as a 'dark bay horse by *Koulikhan, son of Bajazet*' (dam not identified), and as having covered since 1793 in New York, Vermont and Mass. along the boundaries of those states. The stud floruit of this *son* of Hunt's Koulikhan may thus well have extended into Connecticut and to 1802 (when he would have been, say, aet. 13) and so have qualified him to have then and there got a horse (Pendergrast's Childers) which was in the stud in 1810. This deduction takes colour from the evidence of the Hampton stud book that Edgar likewise dropped a cross in recording the pedigree of the imported dam of Pendergrast's Childers;

(b) the proven dates of importation of \*Harlot (1797) and of the foaling (1800 & 1801) of her two Drone-fillies suggest that the 'Koulikhan' mating of \*Harlot must have followed her two matings with \*Drone; and thus lays a foundation for deduction of the foaling date (1803) here tentatively assigned to Pendergrast's Childers. On this hypothesis that horse would have been aet. 7 when C. R. Colden sent his mares to him.



#### Va. 1798

JANETTE, 3, (*Tattersall's*) *Hoomes'*, b. f. 1791, by Mercury, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: Mother Bunch's dam (GSB, i, 287; Pick, iv, 421), by Tattersall's Highflyer.

ASB, i, 95, derived from Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 99, No. 1), conforms to GSB (i, 287), where the mare is entered by name but without note that she was sent to Virginia.

1794-96 on the turf, a winner, in the colours of Mr. Harris and Ld. Oxford (Pick, iv, 420).

1798, aet. 7, sent to Virginia (with \*Diomed, et al.), consigned to John Hoomes of the Bowling Green.

*Identified produce:*

1799 ch. f. J. Hoomes jr.'s, Diomeda (ATR, i, 118, No. 13; not in ASB), by \*Diomed.

1800 barren.

1801 ch. c. Flood's Mercury, by \*Spread Eagle.

1802 b. f. J. Hoomes, jr.'s, Miss Middleton (No. 42, Hoomes stud book; ASB, ii, 102), by \*Cormorant.

1803 b. c. R. Hoomes' Farmer John (ATR, i, 118, No. 15), by \*Stirling.

The last record of \*Janette is that she died 1803, after foaling (Hoomes stud book).



Va. 1798

FAVOURITE, 9, (*W. Fenwick's*) *Hoomes'*, b. m. 1790, by Volunteer, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: Toby's-dam (GSB, i, 320) by Matchem.

ASB, i, 88, derived from Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 99, No. 2), conforms to GSB (i, 320), where the mare is entered anonymously, attributed to 'Mr. Holt'; but without notation that she was 'sent to Virginia'.

No evidence has come to light for the life history of the mare before exportation, either on the turf or in the stud.

1798, aet. 8, sent to Virginia (with \*Diomed, et al.), consigned to John Hoomes of the Bowling Green.

The Hoomes stud book notes 'imported 1796 (*sic.*)'; but the entry of the mare as No. 2 (i. e., following Janette No. 1, which is described as 'imported 1798') suggests that the 1796 was a misprint for 1798. The emendation thus proposed is supported by the facts that there is no Virginia evidence for \*Favourite prior to her foal of 1799 and no suggestion in the Tayloe stud papers that Col. Hoomes imported a mare before 1798.

*Identified produce* (Hoomes stud book):

1799 b. c. Morton's (of Ky.) Volunteer, by \*Bedford.

1802 b. f. (died a foal), by \*Cormorant.

1803 b. c. W. Digges' Matchem (ATR, i, 119, No. 16), by \*Dion.

## Va. 1798

HACKABOUT, **17**, (*Tattersall's*) *Hoomes'*, b. m. 1794, by P. of Wales' Escape, son of Tattersall's Highflyer: Sister-to-Tandem (GSB, i, 362) by Syphon, son of Squirt.

ASB, i, 92, derived from Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 99, No. 3), conforms to GSB (i, 363), where the mare is entered by name and noted as 'sent to Virginia'.

1796 on the turf at Newmarket as a two year old in the colours of Richard Moore, Mr. Casborne, Mr. Wilson, when she won a single match.

1798 sent to Virginia (with \*Diomed, et al.), consigned to John Hoomes of the Bowling Green.

*Identified produce:*

1800 b. f. Armistead Hoomes' Maid-of-all-Work (No. 35, Hoomes stud book; ASB, ii, 9), by \*Stirling.

1802 b. f. Richard Hoomes' Miss Eagle (no entry of produce in ASB), by \*Spread Eagle.

1803 ch. f. Fairy Queen (died a foal), by \*Bedford.

1804 ch. f. John H. Cocke's Cowslip (ATR, i, 118, No. 4; no entry of produce in ASB), by \*Bedford.

1805 b. f. (W. Digges', ATR, i, 118, No. 8), by \*Stirling.

The last record of the mare is that she was sold to Col. John Daingerfield 1806.



## Va. 1798

GASTERIA, **13**, (*Broadhurst's*) *Hoomes'*, b. m. 1796, by Balloon, son of Tattersall's Highflyer: dam of Churchill's Gas (GSB, i, 315; W. 1795, pp. 22, 129) by Marske: Cremona (GSB, i, 70) by Regulus, son of the Godolphin Arabian.

ASB, i, 90, derived from the Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 99, No. 4) conforms to GSB (i, 315), where the mare is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam and noted as 'sent to America'.

1798, aet. 2, sent to Virginia (with \*Diomed, et al.), consigned to John Hoomes of the Bowling Green.

*Identified produce:*

1801 b. f. Ballard's Cremona, by \*Spread Eagle.



1803 b. f. Miss Marske (grandam of Butler's Virginia, *q. v.* ATR, i, 471; no entry of produce in ASB, ii, 100), by \*Bedford.

1804 b. f. Rosa Mundi, by \*Bedford.

1805 ch. f. (Willis Daingerfield's, ATR, i, 118, No. 10; no entry of produce in ASB), by \*Stirling.

The last record of the mare is that she was sold to A. Sheppard of Culpeper 1806.



Md. 1798

PRECIPITATE-MARE, called JANET, **26**, (*Smith-Barry's*) *R. Parkinson's*, later *N. Loughborough's*, b. m. 1795, by \*Precipitate, son of Mercury (before he left England): \*Hoity-Toity (GSB, i, 275, 295, before she left England) by Tattersall's Highflyer.

ASB, i, 119, derived from Edgar, p. 490, *s. v.* Loughborough's Telegraph, is a cumulative misinterpretation and needs amendment.

The extant evidence for this mare comes from Maryland and is as follows:

[1810, March 30, *National Intelligencer* of Washington; not known to ASB & *cf.* other cts. by C. S. Ridgely to same effect, but with less detail, in ATR, i, 472; vi, 314]

'Telegraph, b. c., 8 years old [i. e., foaled 1802], was got by Col. Hoomes' imported horse Spread Eagle: *his dam was the imported mare Janet by Precipitate* (since imported into America by Mr. Lightfoot of Virginia): his grandam by the noted English horse Highflyer, which was never beaten: Goldfinder: Squirrel . . .

'He never appeared on the turf, having been bred and owned until the 10th of this month [March 1810] by a gentleman [Nathan Loughborough] who never would permit him while his property to be engaged in the sports of the field. Nor has he ever before stood as a [public] covering horse. The few mares which have been covered by him have produced excellent colts. Gen. [Charles] Ridgely [of Hampton] has put his best mares to him.

'Montgomery Co., Md.

Charles Sterrett Ridgely'.

[1828, Gen. T. M. Forman of Md. in AF, xi, 29]

'Telegraph, bred by Mr. Loughborough, was got by the imported horse Spread Eagle: his dam was an imported mare, *brought to this country by Parkinson*, and gotten by Precipitate out of a thoroughbred mare'.

That Edgar had both these testimonies appears from his *Telegraph* entry, viz:

[1833 *Edgar*, p. 490]

'*Telegraph*, bred by Mr. Loughborough, got by \**Spread Eagle*: *Parkinson's* imported mare got by *Precipitate*: *Highflyer*: *Goldfinder*: *Squirrel*.

'*Va.* [*sic.*] 1828'.

Except for the identification of Mr. Loughborough as of Virginia, so far as *Edgar* went he fairly reflected the American evidence; but, unhappily, he did not go far enough to warn Bruce against two additional capital misinterpretations, viz:

(a) Testing the pedigree as printed by *Edgar*, Bruce turned up in GSB (i, 275) the *Goldfinder* mare whose dam was *Lady Bolingbroke* by *Squirrel* and found that she was credited with three fillies (1788, 1790, 1792) by *Tattersall's Highflyer*. Pursuing the stud book record of the eldest of these fillies Bruce next found (GSB, ii, 89) a list of the produce of that 'Highflyer-mare' including '1802 b. f. by *Precipitate*, Mr. Watt's'. On this nexus Bruce (like Paolo and Francesca) read no more that day but proceeded to formulate his own entry of *Telegraph's* dam, identifying her as Watt's *Precipitate-mare* of 1802.

If *Edgar* had recorded *Telegraph's* foaling date (1802) Bruce must have seen the impossibility of an identification of that colt's dam with a mare foaled in the same year; and might have been encouraged to try GSB again. Had he done so, Bruce would have found that the youngest of the *Goldfinder* mare's *Highflyer* fillies (*Tattersall's Mary*, b. f. 1792, GSB, i, 318) was not credited with any mating with *Precipitate*; but that the second (*Tattersall's Hoity-Toity*, b. f. 1790, GSB, i, 295) was, like her elder sister of 1788, credited with a *Precipitate-filly*, and of a date (1795) which fits into the American record. On this further research Bruce might then have proposed (as we do here) an identification of *Hoity Toity* as the dam of the imported mare.

(b) Reporting his stud to ATR in 1835 (vi, 314) Thomas Love of Baltimore Co., Md., listed his *Anne Arundel* (br. b. m. 1828, by *Randolph's Mark Anthony*, son of *Sir Archy*: dam by *Loughborough's Telegraph*) and her daughter *Charcilla* (b. f. 1833, by *Sussex*, son of *Sir Charles*), and incidentally exhibited a certificate of *Telegraph's* breeding. This testimony led Bruce into several inconsistencies. In ASB, i, 181, he entered *Anne Arundel*, correctly extended her breeding, and duly credited her with her daughter *Charcilla*; but on another day, when formulating the entry (i, 119) of the \**Precipitate-*

mare he seems to have remembered that there was precedent for 'Telegraph' as a mare's name (Randolph of Roanoke's Telegraph, ch. f. 1797, by Syme's Wildair) and, because Edgar had not recorded the sex of Loughborough's Telegraph, Bruce deduced that Loughborough's Telegraph was a mare, and so entered him twice (ASB, i, 119; ii, 353). The second of these entries described Telegraph as the dam of Love's Charcilla, which was the more remarkable because that entry is surrounded in ASB (ii, 353) by entries of three Maryland-bred 'Telegraph-mares' described by Bruce himself as 'by Telegraph, son of \*Spread Eagle'.

There is no evidence in the Calendars that Mr. J. Smith-Barry's Precipitate-filly of 1795 (here tentatively identified as the imported mare) was ever on the turf or in the stud in England. Other than her entry, by GSB, among the produce of her dam (where, it must be noted, she was not qualified as 'sent to America', though that omission is not without precedent), the record is American.

It remains to identify the importer and to fix the date of importation.

Gen. Forman said that the imported mare was 'brought to this country by Parkinson'. The form of this statement (without any 'Mr.') suggests that the importer was that Richard Parkinson a 'character' on the Maryland turf in Gen. Forman's time and a known dealer in horses, who kept a tavern on the Philadelphia road near Baltimore much frequented by stage-coach travellers. This suggestion is enforced and a date supplied by a Md. advt. of 1799 which announced the stand at Parkinson's tavern of a Yorkshire cocktail called 'Cardinal Puff', then recently imported by Parkinson.

It may, therefore, be deduced that the \*Precipitate-mare came to Maryland with Parkinson's \*Cardinal Puff; i. e., in 1798, and was thereafter acquired by Nathan Loughborough of Georgetown, D. C., in time to be sent to the Hoomes stud in Virginia (and there mated with \*Spread Eagle) in the spring of 1801. Thus the record would be:

1798, aet. 3, 'brought to this country [Maryland] by Parkinson' [of Parkinson's tavern near Baltimore] and by him sold to Nathan Loughborough of Georgetown, D. C.

*Identified produce:*

1802 b. c. Loughborough's Telegraph, by Hoomes' \*Spread Eagle.

## N. Y. 1798

ROSINA, **19**, (*H. Peirse of Yorkshire*) *Rhinelanders's?*, b. m. 1781, by Amaranthus, son of Old England (and he by the Godolphin Arabian): Tuberose (GSB, i, 369) by Herod.

ASB, i, 123, seems to be derived from Pick (iii, 398) and GSB (i, 350), both of which record exportation, the latter noting specifically that, after ten years in the stud in England, Rosina was 'sent to America on August 28, 1798'; i. e., after weaning her foal by Drone (Wentworth's Myrtle, b. c. 1798), which was on the turf in England in 1801 (W., p. 331).

Bruce did not credit Rosina with any American produce, showing that he did not know any American pedigree which rehearsed the breeding; and no American evidence in that respect has since come to light elsewhere.

*Identified produce:*

None.



## N. Y. 1798

MAID-OF-THE-OAKS, **3**, (*Ld. Grosvenor's*) *Rhinelanders's*, ch. f. 1780, by Herod: Rarity (GSB, i, 348) by Matchem.

Not in ASB.

The evidence that this mare was 'sent to America' is the note in Pick (iv, 378) & GSB (i, 311) that after producing, 1785-1797, eleven foals in Ld. Grosvenor's stud she 'died on the passage to America'. That she did not die until after she had been landed in N. Y. and had there produced a twelfth foal (unknown to both Pick & GSB) by \*Diomed, got before either had left England, is the deduction to be made from the following advt., viz:

[1805, *Brookfield Advertiser*, Worcester Co., Mass.; Battell, ii, ccxxvii; not known to ASB]

'*Celebrated Arabian horse Phoenix* at Stephen Lee's livery stable, Portland [in Worcester County, Mass.].

'He is an elegantly formed horse possessing both beauty & strength, full 15 hands, beautiful chestnut with a few white spots; bought of Joseph [*sic.*] Rylander, New York, when four years old, for \$1700.

'[He was] got by native Arabian horse Diomed: dam Maid of Oaks by King Herod: grandam Sister to Juno [which Juno, GSB, i, 300, was]

dam of Dragon & Y. Eclipse, by Spectator: great grandam by Regulus: Bartlett's Childers: Honeywood's Arabian Courser.

'1805.

John Downer'.

It will be noted that among other inartificialities the pedigree here stated substitutes the dam of \*Diomed (GSB, i, 190) for the dam of Maid-of-the-Oaks (GSB, i, 348, 310) but that in other respects the breeding of Maid-of-the-Oaks is correctly extended. That substitution was useful, however, for it serves as a clue to the identification of the 'native Arabian horse Diomed' which was the sire of the colt advertised.

1783 on the turf in Ld. Grosvenor's colours, when she won the Oaks Stakes and a Sweepstakes at York (Pick, iv, 378).

1784-97 in Ld. Grosvenor's stud, when she produced 11 foals (including \*Druid, q. v. Va. 1798).

1797, aet. 17, produced a filly foal to \*Buzzard (before he left England); was bred to \*Diomed (before he left England); and thereafter sent to America (with \*Phoenomenon), consigned to Messrs. F. & P. Rhineland of New York.

*Produce in America:*

1798 ch. c. Rhineland's \*Phoenix (imported *in utero*) by \*Diomed.

As there is no further record of this mare it is probable that she died in New York soon after foaling and thus gave rise to the English statement that she had 'died on her passage to America'.



Pa. 1798

HOPE, 2, (*O'Kelly's*) *James Tate's*, b. m. 1794, by Volunteer, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: Watch (GSB, i, 188, 373) by Herod.

ASB, i, 93, derived from Judge Duvall (ATR, ii, 509) and Kentucky pedigrees, needs amendment and specification.

The American source material is the following pedigree:

[1830 E. Warfield of Ky. in ATR, i, 365]

'*Arakookress*, ch. m. 1807, was got by Arakooker, imported by Dr. Tate of Philadelphia: her dam Y. Hope by [Tate's imported] Diomed

[son of Phenomenon. See ATR, vii, 571]: *Old Hope, imported by Dr. Tate, and was got by Volunteer of England*'.

From later Kentucky pedigrees of this stock, derived from Dr. Warfield, Bruce extended the pedigree as 'by Volunteer: Herod: Snap' and noted that \*Hope 'cannot be found in Weatherby; nothing is known concerning her pedigree'. This was unnecessary pessimism. If Bruce had taken up the clue of the indication of the O'Kelly stud, which was afforded by the name of the sire, he might have turned to the advts. of that stud in the Racing Calendars for 1788 ff., and so have identified the dam of Hope as the D. of Cumberland's Watch (b. m. 1778, by Herod: Snap).

Watch was one of several mares whose later history in the O'Kelly stud was neglected by GSB. That register did not credit her with any produce after 1790; but the O'Kelly advts. show that she continued to teem until 1794, being bred five times to Volunteer. Specifically as to \*Hope the record is that in 1795 (W. 1794, p. 367, No. 64) and 1796 (W. 1795, p. 338, No. 73) the O'Kelly stud offered for sale, at first as a yearling and then as a two year old, a Bay filly 1794 by Volunteer out of Watch; whose subsequent life history may be stated as follows:

1798 sent to Pennsylvania (with \*Arrakooker), consigned to Dr. James Tate of Philadelphia.

*Identified produce:*

1799 ch. 'f. Y. Hope (dam of Warfield's Arakookress) by Tate's \*Diomed, son of Phenomenon.



Va. 1799

ALEXANDRIA (*Kidd's*) *Hoomes'*, m. [coat not recorded] 1796, by Alexander, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: dam not certainly identified.

ASB, i, 64, conforms to an uninformative entry in the Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 99, No. 5) and notes that the \*Alexandria therein described 'cannot be found in Weatherby'; which is true both of GSB and the Racing Calendar.

The text of the certificate which \*Alexandria brought to Virginia has not survived; and the entry in the Hoomes stud book (& cf. ATR, vi, 313) extends the breeding of the mare only as

'dam by Woodpecker: Phlegon: out of Ld. Egremont's Highflyer mare'.

If this does not nick with anything in GSB, it serves at least to suggest that \*Alexandria was of the same branch of the No. 3 Family as \*Janette and \*Manfred, both of which may be traced into Ld. Egremont's stud; and as 'Ld. Egremont's Highflyer mare' which was \*Janette's dam (GSB, i, 287) is not credited with a f. by Phlegon (son of Matchem), it may be that the grandam of \*Alexandria was the other one of Miranda's Highflyer's fillies (i. e., that of 1782), which is credited by GSB (i, 127) to Ld. Egremont; whose produce, if any, is not listed in GSB. This, however, is mere conjecture.

The other clue afforded by the Hoomes stud book, that \*Alexandria was 'bred by Mr. Kidd [of Essex]', does not help, for while Mr. Kidd appears among the subscribers to the Racing Calendar, he is not credited with any filly on the turf in 1798-99 which could have been the imported mare.

And so \*Alexandria remains historically unidentified.

1799, aet. 3, sent to Virginia (with \*Manfred, et al.), consigned to John Hoomes of the Bowling Green.

If \*Alexandria was trained and raced in Virginia, the evidence has not survived. The earliest extant American record of her is in the stud.

*Identified produce:*

1801 b. f. Carter Berkeley's Rosalba (ATR, i, 118, No. 2; ASB, ii, 250), by \*Spread Eagle.

1803 ch. f. [died a foal], by \*Stirling.

1804 b. f. J. Hoomes, jr.'s, Meg of Wapping (ASB, ii, 74 & see *infra*), by \*Bedford.

1805 ch. f. J. Hoomes, jr.'s, Poll of Plymouth (No. 4, Hoomes stud book; ASB, ii, 202), by \*Archduke.

1807 ch. c. Marroccosack, by \*Buzzard.

1808 b. c. Quietus, by \*Speculator.

1809 b. f. [Dr. S. Sutton's], by \*Archduke.

*\*Alexandria a proved Matriarch:*

\*Alexandria's daughter Meg-of-Wapping (b. f. 1804, by \*Bedford) is recorded in the Hoomes stud book only as a foal; but from subsequent pedigrees it appears that she passed from the Hoomes stud to that of W. H. Roane of King William Co., Va., and was bred by him to his Independence, son of Tayloe's Quicksilver, to produce the 'Independence-mare', of which Bruce has no separate entry although

he notes her as the dam of W. R. Johnson's Annette, ch. f. 1826, by Sir Charles (ASB, i, 184), & Wynn's Mary Randolph, gr. m. 1829, by Gohanna (ASB, ii, 57).

The contemporary evidence (ATR, iv, 198, 454) for this Mary Randolph is chiefly of her turf career in Virginia, but her breeding, tracing her to \*Alexandria, was attested in January 1835 (ATR, vi, 313) by her then owner, James B. Kendall of Petersburg, Va. During the ensuing spring Mr. Kendall bred Mary Randolph to \*Tranby (immediately on his arrival in America) and the resulting foal was Lady Canton (gr. m. 1836, ASB, i, 601) which was eventually sent to Ohio, and from whom descended the winners in respect to which Gerry (p. 378) enrolled \*Alexandria as a Matriarch.



#### Va. 1799

**TRUMPETTA, 20**, (*Powell of Suffolk*) *Hoomes'*, later (*in S. C.*) *W. Washington's*, and eventually (*in Pa.*) *Bela Badger's*, br. m. 1797, by Trumpator, son of Conductor (and he by Matchem): Sister-to-Lambinos (GSB, i, 292; dam also of \*Blossom, q. v. ASB, i, 7), by Tattersall's Highflyer: Lambinos' dam (GSB, i, 256; & dam also of Strange's \*Bay-Colt *alias* Hamilton, ASB, i, 6) by O'Kelly's Eclipse: Vauxhall-Snap's dam (GSB, i, 46, where Lambinos' dam, foaled 1775, is not entered because of the traditional confusion discussed below) by Old Cade.

ASB, i, 134, derived from Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 100, No. 7), conforms to GSB (i, 292), where the mare is entered anonymously as 'sent to Virginia', thus distinguishing her from Ld. Clermont's Trumpetta (b. m. 1789, by Trumpator: Peggy by Herod, GSB, i, 339; ii, 214) which had a long stud career in England 1797-1812.

The pedigree of \*Trumpetta entered by GSB has, however, been disproved in so far as it described the grandam of Lambinos (and so the third dam of \*Trumpetta) as 'Vauxhall's dam by *Young Cade*'; for it appears that that description was based on a tradition broadcast in ctf's. by Ld. Grosvenor, two others of which also found their way to America, viz: with Strange's \*Bay Colt *alias* Hamilton (b. c. 1793, by Tattersall's Highflyer, GSB, i, 257; ASB, i, 6) sent to Virginia in 1797 (see below) and Waln's, later Lloyd's, \*Blossom (gr. c. 1793, by Bourdeaux, ASB, i, 7; not in GSB), sent to Pennsylvania in 1799 (see the Pa. adv. 1800 in ATR, iii, 6).



If this does not nick with anything in GSB, it serves at least to suggest that \*Alexandria was of the same branch of the No. 3 Family as \*Janette and \*Manfred, both of which may be traced into Ld. Egremont's stud; and as 'Ld. Egremont's Highflyer mare' which was \*Janette's dam (GSB, i, 287) is not credited with a f. by Phlegon (son of Matchem), it may be that the grandam of \*Alexandria was the other one of Miranda's Highflyer's fillies (i. e., that of 1782), which is credited by GSB (i, 127) to Ld. Egremont; whose produce, if any, is not listed in GSB. This, however, is mere conjecture.

The other clue afforded by the Hoomes stud book, that \*Alexandria was 'bred by Mr. Kidd [of Essex]', does not help, for while Mr. Kidd appears among the subscribers to the Racing Calendar, he is not credited with any filly on the turf in 1798-99 which could have been the imported mare.

And so \*Alexandria remains historically unidentified.

1799, aet. 3, sent to Virginia (with \*Manfred, et al.), consigned to John Hoomes of the Bowling Green.

If \*Alexandria was trained and raced in Virginia, the evidence has not survived. The earliest extant American record of her is in the stud.

*Identified produce:*

1801 b. f. Carter Berkeley's Rosalba (ATR, i, 118, No. 2; ASB, ii, 250), by \*Spread Eagle.

1803 ch. f. [died a foal], by \*Stirling.

1804 b. f. J. Hoomes, jr.'s, Meg of Wapping (ASB, ii, 74 & see *infra*), by \*Bedford.

1805 ch. f. J. Hoomes, jr.'s, Poll of Plymouth (No. 4, Hoomes stud book; ASB, ii, 202), by \*Archduke.

1807 ch. c. Marroccosack, by \*Buzzard.

1808 b. c. Quietus, by \*Speculator.

1809 b. f. [Dr. S. Sutton's], by \*Archduke.

*\*Alexandria a prozed Matriarch:*

\*Alexandria's daughter Meg-of-Wapping (b. f. 1804, by \*Bedford) is recorded in the Hoomes stud book only as a foal; but from subsequent pedigrees it appears that she passed from the Hoomes stud to that of W. H. Roane of King William Co., Va., and was bred by him to his Independence, son of Tayloe's Quicksilver, to produce the 'Independence-mare', of which Bruce has no separate entry although

he notes her as the dam of W. R. Johnson's Annette, ch. f. 1826, by Sir Charles (ASB, i, 184), & Wynn's Mary Randolph, gr. m. 1829, by Gohanna (ASB, ii, 57).

The contemporary evidence (ATR, iv, 198, 454) for this Mary Randolph is chiefly of her turf career in Virginia, but her breeding, tracing her to \*Alexandria, was attested in January 1835 (ATR, vi, 313) by her then owner, James B. Kendall of Petersburg, Va. During the ensuing spring Mr. Kendall bred Mary Randolph to \*Tranby (immediately on his arrival in America) and the resulting foal was Lady Canton (gr. m. 1836, ASB, i, 601) which was eventually sent to Ohio, and from whom descended the winners in respect to which Gerry (p. 378) enrolled \*Alexandria as a Matriarch.



#### Va. 1799

TRUMPETTA, **20**, (*Powell of Suffolk*) *Hoomes', later (in S. C.) W. Washington's, and eventually (in Pa.) Bela Badger's*, br. m. 1797, by Trumpator, son of Conductor (and he by Matchem): Sister-to-Lambinos (GSB, i, 292; dam also of \*Blossom, q. v. ASB, i, 7), by Tattersall's Highflyer: Lambinos' dam (GSB, i, 256; & dam also of Strange's \*Bay-Colt *alias* Hamilton, ASB, i, 6) by O'Kelly's Eclipse: Vauxhall-Snap's dam (GSB, i, 46, where Lambinos' dam, foaled 1775, is not entered because of the traditional confusion discussed below) by Old Cade.

ASB, i, 134, derived from Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 100, No. 7), conforms to GSB (i, 292), where the mare is entered anonymously as 'sent to Virginia', thus distinguishing her from Ld. Clermont's Trumpetta (b. m. 1789, by Trumpator: Peggy by Herod, GSB, i, 339; ii, 214) which had a long stud career in England 1797-1812.

The pedigree of \*Trumpetta entered by GSB has, however, been improved in so far as it described the grandam of Lambinos (and so the third dam of \*Trumpetta) as 'Vauxhall's dam by *Young Cade*'; for it appears that that description was based on a tradition broadcast in cts. by Ld. Grosvenor, two others of which also found their way to America, viz: with Strange's \*Bay Colt *alias* Hamilton (b. c. 1793, by Tattersall's Highflyer, GSB, i, 257; ASB, i, 6) sent to Virginia in 1797 (see below) and Waln's, later Lloyd's, \*Blossom (gr. c. 1793, by Bourdeaux, ASB, i, 7; not in GSB), sent to Pennsylvania in 1799 (see the Pa. adv. 1800 in ATR, iii, 6).

The inconsistency of these ctf's. by Ld. Grosvenor became apparent to the editor of GSB when he was engaged on the revision of 1891; he then noted (GSB 1891, i, 256) that 'no such horse as Vauxhall can be found in the stud book; and if it is meant for Vauxhall-Snap it was by *Old Cade*', but he did not feel justified in changing the traditional record to give effect to that interpretation, and in the *Table of Errata* (GSB 1891, i, p. lvi) suggested another explanation. There is, however, American evidence which justifies the original criticism and so calls for modification of GSB accordingly.

The introductory Virginia advt. of the \*Bay-Colt *alias* Hamilton exhibited not only a ctf. by Ld. Grosvenor in accordance with the tradition but an illuminating gloss upon it, viz:

[1797, December 5, *VG & Petersburg Intelligencer*; whence AF, ix, 255; Edgar, p. 21; ASB, i, 6]

'This is to certify that the Bay Colt [sold to Mr. William Barksdale] was got by Highflyer: dam by Eclipse: from Young Cade, which was the dam of Vauxhall.

'31 January, 1797.

Grosvenor.

[to which is added what may have been in the MS. of Ld. Grosvenor's stud groom]

'N. B. The Cade-mare, the dam of Vauxhall, *was also the dam of Dulcinea, Mumbriño, Cervantes and Sancho, all first runners*'.

As three of the 'first runners' so named are shown by GSB (i, 46) to have been out of the dam of Vauxhall-Snap, it thus appears that the omission by GSB of Lambinos' dam from the list of the produce of Vauxhall-Snap's dam, was, like the credit of Cervantes (GSB, i, 130) to another Cade-mare, a consequence of casual confusion by Ld. Grosvenor of his own stud records.

The pedigree attributed by Bruce to \*Trumpetta (and also to \*Blossom) may therefore be amended (as here extended in the caption) to conform to the pedigree which Bruce himself elsewhere (then following Edgar) attributed to the \*Bay-Colt *alias* Hamilton.

There is no evidence for \*Trumpetta on the turf either in England or America.

1799, aet. 2, sent to Virginia (with \*Manfred, et al.), consigned to John Hoomes of the Bowling Green.

\*Trumpetta was trained as a four year old, and won at Petersburg, Va., in the Hoomes colours (1801, *teste* Randolph of Roanoke, ATR, iv, 497; no other record survives); was then sold to Gen. W. Washington, who took her to S. C., where she raced and won again in 1802 (Irving, iv, 21). Like her

contemporary, Hoomes' Fairy *alias* Washington's Ariadne, she was then sold back to John Hoomes, in whose Virginia stud she was next recorded.

*Identified produce:*

[*In the Hoomes stud in Virginia.*]

- 1804 br. c. Dr. W. Hoomes' Trumpator (ATR, i, 118, No. 6), by \*Dragon.
- 1805 br. f. Dr. W. Hoomes', by \*Archduke.
- 1806 b. f. [J. Hoomes, jr.'s (Hoomes stud book, ATR, ii, 100, Nos. 7 & 43 & see *infra*) by \*Dare Devil.
- 1807 br. c. [J. Hoomes, jr.'s] by \*Buzzard.

The last record of \*Trumpetta in the Hoomes stud book is that in 1806 she was sold to Dr. W. Hoomes, who had already bought two of her foals at the dispersal sale (ATR, i, 118); but with reservation to J. Hoomes, jr. of the Buzzard foal of 1807 she was then carrying. That she was purchased from Dr. W. Hoomes by Bela Badger of Bristol, Pa., and subsequently produced at least three other foals in Mr. Badger's stud appears from his ctf. (ATR, vi, 47) of the breeding of his successful racer Trumpator (b. c. 1823, by Sir Solomon), viz:

[*In the stud of Bela Badger, Bristol, Pa.*]

- 1810? bl. f. Badger's Trumpetta [dam of Badger's Trumpator 1823, ATR, vi, 47; whence ASB, i, 521] by Badger's Hickory, son of Bland's \*Whip.
- 1811? f. Davison's Trumpetta [dam of Davison's colts 1825-28, ATR, i, 363; whence ASB, ii, 313] by Badger's Sir Solomon, son of \*Tickle Toby.

This mare was casually omitted from the list of the produce of \*Trumpetta in ASB, i, 134.

- 1812? f. [dam of Hart's Black Streak, b. f. 1831 by \*Valentine, ATR, vi, 371; whence ASB, ii, 34] by Badger's Marshall-Duroc, son of Mosby's Duroc.

Bruce credited to \*Trumpetta, in the Badger stud also, undated fillies by \*Messenger & by Hunt's Defiance, but gave neither a separate entry among the brood mares; nor have they been otherwise identified.

*\*Trumpetta not a proved Matriarch:*

Following ASB, Gerry (p. 145 ff.) credits this \*Trumpetta with 12 winners on the American turf 1875-1930, all Kentucky-bred descendants of Robert Alexander's Speculator-mare (ch. m. 1805, by

\*Speculator; out of an [unidentified] Dare Devil mare 'brought from Virginia [to Kentucky] by Stephen Bullock, Esq.', ASB, ii, 323). Bruce's identification (first recorded in ASB, i, 330) of Bullock's Dare-Devil mare with \*Trumpetta's Dare Devil foal of 1806 contradicts itself by the assigned dates. On the other hand there is no evidence that \*Trumpetta's Dare Devil filly ever left Virginia, or ever produced a daughter by \*Speculator.



Va. 1799

LADY BULL, 9, (*Brereton's*) *Hoomes'*, b. m. 1796, by John Bull, son of Fortitude (and he by Herod): Moses'-dam (GSB, i, 345) by Pumpkin, son of Matchem.

ASB, i, 98, derived from Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 100, No. 12), conforms to GSB (i, 345), where the mare is entered anonymously credited to 'Mr. Hoomes' and noted as 'ran in Virginia'.

1799, aet. 3, sent to Virginia (with \*Manfred, et al.), consigned to John Hoomes of the Bowling Green.

1800-01 trained and raced in Virginia without success (ATR, ii, 23, where Ogle Tayloe called her 'Lady Jack Bull').

*Identified produce* (Hoomes stud book):

1803 b. c. (died a foal), by \*Stirling.



Va. 1799

VOLANTE (*Kingsland's*) *Hoomes'*, ch. m. [age not recorded], by Volunteer, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: dam not convincingly identified.

ASB, i, 136, derived from the Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 99, No. 6), alters the source to extend the breeding with that of Lava, b. m. 1776, by Sulphur, son of Speculator (GSB, i, 37, 114).

The historical record of the provenience of this mare is most unsatisfactory. There is no 'Volante' in Weatherby (either GSB or Racing Calendar); the text of the breeder's certificate she brought to America has not survived; and she is entered in the Hoomes stud book by what at best represents a misinterpreted pedigree, viz:

'by Volunteer: out of Lava by Sulphur: her grandam Maria [q. v. GSB, i, 122] by Blank: Snip: Lath, etc.'

If this was no more than a misidentification of the Blank-mare which was Lava's dam, then Bruce was justified in his emendation of his source, even if GSB does not credit Lava with a filly by Volunteer; but it does not reconcile the Virginia record with the GSB record that Lava's produce ended in 1790 with the last of her seven foals got by Dorimant in Ld. Ossory's stud.

If Lava survived until 1796, as the Hoomes stud book says, and was then mated with Volunteer to produce \*Volante in 1797, she would have produced a foal in her twenty-first year. That deduction is not in itself prohibitive of the Virginia pedigree, but when to it is added the confusion in the extension it contributes doubt of the authority of the Hoomes record.

The other clue to the identification of \*Volante provided by the Hoomes stud book is the statement that she was 'bred by Mr. Kingsland'; i. e., W. L. Kingsland of Hampshire, who appears in the Racing Calendars 1796-99 as introducing a few colts and fillies on the turf at Newmarket. It may be that the confusion of \*Volante's historical record began with him; for in the Calendar for 1799 (W., p. 295) Mr. Kingsland is entered as certifying that a filly he started that year was

*'Trull, ch. f. 1797, by Precipitate [sic.]: out of Recruit's dam'.*

Now the only 'Recruit's dam' which fits this date was O'Kelly's Gossamer, 13 (GSB, i, 275) by Herod, whose foal of 1788 'by Volunteer or Eclipse' was Lowther's Recruit, a winner 1791-92 (Pick, iv, 160); and when we turn up the record of Gossamer in the O'Kelly stud, the curious fact appears (W. 1797, p. 320, No. 12; p. 323, No. 39; 1798, p. 292, No. 28) that her foal of 1797 was a ch. f. by Volunteer (as was Volante) and not by Precipitate (as certified by Mr. Kingsland).

These records may be mere coincidence, but they have the appearance of an identification of Volante 'bred by Mr. Kingsland' with the Trull which Mr. Kingsland started in 1799. The dates fit that hypothesis; for the failure of Trull on the occasion of her two starts in the spring of 1799 and her disappearance thereafter suggest that she might have been then discarded and sold for export.

Whatever may be the value of the suggestion of identification of \*Volante with Trull, it may with assurance be deduced from the confused record of both that \*Volante brought to Virginia a certificate of breeding and identification signed by one who is convicted of inaccuracy in such documents and that that certificate suffered in the process of local Virginia cobbling.

\*Speculator; out of an [unidentified] Dare Devil mare 'brought from Virginia [to Kentucky] by Stephen Bullock, Esq.', ASB, ii, 323). Bruce's identification (first recorded in ASB, i, 330) of Bullock's Dare-Devil mare with \*Trumpetta's Dare Devil foal of 1806 contradicts itself by the assigned dates. On the other hand there is no evidence that \*Trumpetta's Dare Devil filly ever left Virginia, or ever produced a daughter by \*Speculator.



Va. 1799

LADY BULL, 9, (*Brereton's*) *Hoomes'*, b. m. 1796, by John Bull, son of Fortitude (and he by Herod): Moses'-dam (GSB, i, 345) by Pumpkin, son of Matchem.

ASB, i, 98, derived from Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 100, No. 12), conforms to GSB (i, 345), where the mare is entered anonymously credited to 'Mr. Hoomes' and noted as 'ran in Virginia'.

1799, aet. 3, sent to Virginia (with \*Manfred, et al.), consigned to John Hoomes of the Bowling Green.

1800-01 trained and raced in Virginia without success (ATR, ii, 23, where Ogle Tayloe called her 'Lady Jack Bull').

*Identified produce* (Hoomes stud book):

1803 b. c. (died a foal), by \*Stirling.



Va. 1799

VOLANTE (*Kingsland's*) *Hoomes'*, ch. m. [age not recorded], by Volunteer, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: dam not convincingly identified.

ASB, i, 136, derived from the Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 99, No. 6), alters the source to extend the breeding with that of Lava, b. m. 1776, by Sulphur, son of Speculator (GSB, i, 37, 114).

The historical record of the provenience of this mare is most unsatisfactory. There is no 'Volante' in Weatherby (either GSB or Racing Calendar); the text of the breeder's certificate she brought to America has not survived; and she is entered in the Hoomes stud book by what at best represents a misinterpreted pedigree, viz:

'by Volunteer: out of Lava by Sulphur: her grandam Maria [q. v. GSB, i, 122] by Blank: Snip: Lath, etc.'

If this was no more than a misidentification of the Blank-mare which was Lava's dam, then Bruce was justified in his emendation of his source, even if GSB does not credit Lava with a filly by Volunteer; but it does not reconcile the Virginia record with the GSB record that Lava's produce ended in 1790 with the last of her seven foals got by Dorimant in Ld. Ossory's stud.

If Lava survived until 1796, as the Hoomes stud book says, and was then mated with Volunteer to produce \*Volante in 1797, she would have produced a foal in her twenty-first year. That deduction is not in itself prohibitive of the Virginia pedigree, but when to it is added the confusion in the extension it contributes doubt of the authority of the Hoomes record.

The other clue to the identification of \*Volante provided by the Hoomes stud book is the statement that she was 'bred by Mr. Kingsland'; i. e., W. L. Kingsland of Hampshire, who appears in the Racing Calendars 1796-99 as introducing a few colts and fillies on the turf at Newmarket. It may be that the confusion of \*Volante's historical record began with him; for in the Calendar for 1799 (W., p. 295) Mr. Kingsland is entered as certifying that a filly he started that year was

*'Trull, ch. f. 1797, by Precipitate [sic.]: out of Recruit's dam'.*

Now the only 'Recruit's dam' which fits this date was O'Kelly's Gossamer, 13 (GSB, i, 275) by Herod, whose foal of 1788 'by Volunteer or Eclipse' was Lowther's Recruit, a winner 1791-92 (Pick, iv, 160); and when we turn up the record of Gossamer in the O'Kelly stud, the curious fact appears (W. 1797, p. 320, No. 12; p. 323, No. 39; 1798, p. 292, No. 28) that her foal of 1797 was a ch. f. by Volunteer (as was Volante) and not by Precipitate (as certified by Mr. Kingsland).

These records may be mere coincidence, but they have the appearance of an identification of Volante 'bred by Mr. Kingsland' with the Trull which Mr. Kingsland started in 1799. The dates fit that hypothesis; for the failure of Trull on the occasion of her two starts in the spring of 1799 and her disappearance thereafter suggest that she might have been then discarded and sold for export.

Whatever may be the value of the suggestion of identification of \*Volante with Trull, it may with assurance be deduced from the confused record of both that \*Volante brought to Virginia a certificate of breeding and identification signed by one who is convicted of inaccuracy in such documents and that that certificate suffered in the process of local Virginia cobbling.



1799, aet. 2, 'sent to Virginia' (with \*Manfred, et al.)  
consigned to John Hoomes of the Bowling Green.

1800 trained and raced, unsuccessfully, in Virginia.

*Identified produce:*

1802 b. c. by \*Cormorant.

The last record of this mare is that she was sold to James B. Thornton 1806.



Va. 1799?

DIOMEDA (*Hoomes'*), m., by \*Diomed (before he left England).

This imported mare is to be distinguished from an American-bred mare of the same name, *Hoomes'*, later Wade Hampton's, *Diomeda*, ch. f. 1799, by \*Diomed: \*Janette.

JAVELINA (*Hoomes'*), m., by Javelin, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse.

MISS WINDMILL (*Hoomes'*), b. m. 1785, by Tattersall's High-flyer: Guildford's dam (GSB, i, 179) by the Sedley Arabian.

This mare, doubtless first used as a hunter, was a winner in England 1792, aet. 7 (Pick, iv. 84); which accounts for her entry by name in GSB, but there is no record of her in the stud in England.

MISFORTUNE (*Hoomes'*), m., by Pantaloon, son of Matchem.

ASB (i, 80, 95, 110, 109) enters these four mares without identification; following the summary entries in the *Hoomes* stud book (ATR, ii, 100, Nos. 8, 9, 10 and 11); which are uninformative even as to dates of importation, vouchsafing only that the mares named were all 'imported by Col. Hoomes' and all died without produce. Some of them doubtless died at sea. The date of importation, here tentatively assigned (1799) is a deduction from the fact that the entries in the *Hoomes* stud book are between two entries (*Trumpetta*, No. 7; and *Lady Bull*, No. 12) to both of which the importation date of 1799 is specifically assigned.

*Identified produce:*

None.

## Va. 1799

PEGGY, 10, (*Ld. Clermont's, later Broadhurst's*) *Tayloe's*, b. m. 1788, by Trumpator, son of Conductor (and he by Matchem): Peggy (sister to Postmaster, GSB, i, 188, 339) by Herod.

ASB, i, 115, derived from the Tayloe stud book, No. 41, conforms as to breeding, if not as to produce, to GSB, i, 339; where it is noted that the imported mare's Pegasus filly of 1800 was 'foaled in Virginia, Mr. Tayloe'.

1790-1794 on the turf, a winner (Pick, iii, 272; W. 1793-94; & ATR, ii, 461; iv, 557).

1796-99 in the Broadhurst stud at Plaistow in Essex (*cf.* adv. of dispersal sale, W. 1799, p. 323).

1799, aet. 11, sent to Virginia (with \*Castianira, et al.), consigned to John Tayloe III (Pick, iii, 272).

*Identified produce:*

(a) *in the Broadhurst stud in England* (GSB, i, 339):

1797, ch. f. (died a foal), by Pegasus, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse.

1798 ch. f. (Broadhurst's), by Aurelius, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse.

1799 b. f. Thornton, by Pegasus, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse.

(b) *in the Mount Airy stud in Va.* (Randolph's list & B. O. Tayloe in ATR, ii, 21):

1800 b. f. Tayloe's \*Britannia (*imp. in utero*), by Pegasus, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse.

While individually undistinguished, this m. had the fortune to project the turf reputation of the Mount Airy stud into a third human generation. In his stud book (No. 48) John Tayloe III described \*Britannia as 'very fleet but invariably bolted'. According to Randolph's *Register* (No. 92) she was first bred in 1806 to Tayloe's Topgallant (son of \*Diomed) to produce an unsuccessful f. (Frederica, not known to ASB) and then, in Col. Tayloe's reaction against the 'weedy' thoroughbred (see his statement of 1823 in Chapter Two), was mated three times (ATR, ii, 305; ASB, i, 71) with the Arabian horse Selim (ASB, i, 147) which Captain James Barrow (1769-1851) U. S. N. imported in 1803 from the Medi-

terranean and sold to Col. Tayloe in 1807. One of the produce of that cross (Roxalana, gr. m. 1809, by \*Selim, ASB, ii, 260) was the dam of Miss Chance (b. m. 1815, by \*Chance, ASB, ii, 91); and she, passing with the Mount Airy estate to Col. Tayloe's younger son, W. H. Tayloe, was by him mated with Lewis' Clifton (ATR, i, 366; iii, 488; ASB, i, 538) to produce that Tychicus (ch. c. 1828) which during 1831-33 brilliantly revived the traditional distinction of the Tayloe colours on the turf (see the memoir and portrait in ATR, vi, 209).

1801 b. c. Tayloe's, later Alston's Clermont, by \*Spread Eagle.

This c. raced in Col. Tayloe's colours, with varying success, 1803-04, in Va. & Md. (ATR, i, 326, 278, 589), and was then 'sold to Col. Alston of S. C.' (Tayloe stud book, No. 54). No subsequent record of him in S. C. has come to light.

1802 ch. f. Tayloe's Phantasmagoria (died a foal), by \*Mufti.

(c) *in the Alston stud in S. C.* (ATR, i, 573):

1803 ch. f. W. Alston's, later Wade Hampton's, Y. Peggy (q. v. ATR, ii, 461 and *infra*), by \*Bedford.

1805 ch. f. (J. Alston's), by Alston's Gallatin, son of \*Bedford.

The last record of the mare is that she died in foal to \*Dragon in the autumn of 1805 (*Alston stud book*).

*\*Peggy a proved Matriarch:*

The elder of \*Peggy's Carolina daughters (ch. m. 1803, by \*Bedford), bred in the Alston stud, was transferred thence to the stud of Wade Hampton II, and there produced (ATR, ii, 461) a Trumpetta (ch. f. 1816 by Hephestion, son of \*Diomed) which was the dam of a third Peggy (ch. m. 1821, by Gallatin, ATR, ii, 461) which in turn was sent to Kentucky and was there included in the stud of E. Warfield of Lexington (ATR, ii, 307). From this Peggy III (entered s. v. Little Peggy, ASB, i, 661) descended the six winners in respect to which Gerry (p. 312) enrolled \*Peggy as a Matriarch.



Va. 1799

CASTIANIRA, **13**, (*A. Popham*) *Tayloe's*, br. m. 1796, by Rockingham, son of Tattersall's Highflyer: Tabitha (GSB, i, 364) by Trentham, son of Turner's Sweepstakes.

ASB, i, 74, derived from Tayloe stud book (AF, vi, 50, No. 27) and ATR, i, 367, conforms to GSB (i, 364), where the mare is entered anonymously, among the produce of her dam, as 'sent to Vir-

ginia'; with an appended note: 'This mare was the dam by Old Diomed of a celebrated American horse Sir Archie'.

The source record for \*Castianira is the breeder's certificate she brought with her to Virginia, which was supplied to Skinner (ATR, i, 367) by Ogle Tayloe from among his father's papers, viz:

*'I hereby certify that the br. f. I have this day sold to John Tayloe, Esq., was bred by me, that she was got by Rockingham: out of Tabitha, own sister to Miss Kingsland, who was got by Trcntham: out of the dam of Pegasus; that she was no more than two years old last grass, and has no white except a little on the near heel behind.*

*'Esher, March 7th, 1799.*

*Alexander Popham.*

*'Witness to the hand writing of Alexander Popham, Esq., a master in chancery, and late Member of Parliament for Taunton, in Somersetshire.*

*James Weatherby, Printer of the Racing Calendar'.*

1799, spring, sent to Virginia in the ship *Tyre* (with \*Peggy, et al.), consigned to John Tayloe III of Mount Airy and delivered at Norfolk, Va., at a cost of £105 (ATR, iii, 9).

1800 'trained [in Va.] but not successfully: beat Mr. Hoskins' Celerity at Richmond [in May 1800. See ATR, iii, 13]'.

1801 'put to breeding, in partnership [after April 1803, ATR, i, 367] with Capt. Archie Randolph of Cumberland [County, Va.]', *Tayloe Stud Book*.

*Identified produce:*

(*Tayloe stud book and Randolph's list*; whence ATR, i, 283, 368; vi, 385).

1802 bl. f. [Tayloe's] by \*Mufti.

1805 b. c. Tayloe's & Randolph's Robert Burns, later Sir Archy, by \*Diomed.

The specific testimony of Col. Tayloe (in a letter to 'Advocate' 1826, AF, viii, 176) was that this colt was 'foaled on the south side of James River [i. e., at A. Randolph's plantation, 'Ben Lomond' in Cumberland Co., Va.], the joint property of Mr. Randolph and myself'. This is not only an informed and authoritative but *the only contemporary* record evidence of Sir Archy's birthplace, and must be accepted as the historical negative of persistent traditional claims of that honour for other places. See the discussion of this and other Archy myths in RS, p. 168.

Sir Archy was sold as a two year old to Ralph Wormeley and Miles Selden; and as a three year old to William R. Johnson, who raced him successfully in Virginia & N. C. 1808-09; after which he was sold again (for \$5,000.) to W. R. Davie of N. C., who retired him to the stud. His stands were: 1810 at A. J. Davie's, Halifax Co., N. C.; 1811 at W. R. Johnson's, Chesterfield Co., Va.; 1812-1815 again at Davie's in N. C.; 1816 at Edmund Irby's in Nottoway Co., Va.; 1817 again at Davie's in N. C., when he passed, in foreclosure of a debt, to William Amiss of Northampton Co., N. C.; 1818-1833 continuously in the Amiss stud. He died in his twenty-eighth year, June 7, 1833, and was buried on the Amiss plantation, 'Moorefield', in Northampton Co., N. C., where his grave is still identified.

1806 b. f. Tayloe's Miss Monroe, *alias* Highland Mary (ASB, i, 521), by \*Diomed.

1807 ch. c. Taylor's, later Singleton's, Hephestion by \*Buz-zard.

A. Randolph reported to John Tayloe III, May 15, 1807 (ATR, iii, 11): 'On the 8th of May our mare [\*Castianira] dropped a Buzzard-colt [Hephestion]. He is really worth a Jew's eye, with the exact colour and marks of his sire; the prettiest thing I ever saw, though not large'. He was sold at two years old to John Taylor of Columbia, S. C., and there-after (1811-1812) raced successfully in Carolina (ATR, i, 259; vi, 170; Irving, iv, 28, 29, and, with interesting detail, in a stud advt. of 1812), until broken down by bad handling. After covering in the studs of William Taylor, Lexington, S. C., & of R. Singleton, High Hills of Santee, S. C., he was sent to Kentucky and made a final appearance in the Stallion List for 1830 (ATR, i, 357) standing near Lexington, aet. 23.

1808 br. f. A. J. Davie's Castania (ASB, i, 283) by \*Archduke.

1809 br. f. Tayloe's Virgo (ATR, i, 367; ASB, ii, 398, & *cf.* Stockton's Powancey, ASB, ii, 214), by \*Y. Sir Peter Teazle.

1810 b. f. Thornton's Noli-me-tangere (ATR, i, 367; ASB, ii, 153), by Tayloe's Topgallant, son of \*Diomed.

*\*Castianira not a Matriarch:*

The fame of Sir Archy has persuaded some American horsemen to exalt the quality of his dam beyond the justification of the available historical records. It was doubtless enough for any mare to have produced Sir Archy, but it may be noted that although \*Castianira produced also no less than five filly foals, which were widely distributed and were mated with good horses, her blood is shown by ASB to have persisted in tail female beyond the third generation only in respect to

the descendants of her daughter, A. J. Davie's Castania; and that that surviving line, never distinguished, was eventually lost to the turf. The last member of the family of \*Castianira recorded in ASB (ii, 408) was A. B. Conger's (Waldberg stud, Rockland Co., N. Y.) Whim, b. f. 1867, by the trotting stallion Ben Abdallah.



Va. 1799

ANVILINA, 1, (*O'Kelly's*) *Tayloe's*, b. m. 1796, by Anvil, son of Herod: Augusta (GSB, i, 229), by O'Kelly's Eclipse.

ASB, i, 66, derived from Tayloe stud book and Randolph's list, conforms as to breeding to GSB (i, 229), but erroneously enters the foaling date as 1799.

The mare is entered by GSB anonymously among the produce of her dam, without note that she was 'sent to Virginia'. In W. 1796 (p. 355, No. 59) she is identified as the last foal produced by Augusta in the O'Kelly stud, and according to the Tayloe stud book was 'presented' to Col. Tayloe by P. O'Kelly.

1799 sent to Virginia (with \*Castianira, et al.), consigned to John Tayloe III of 'Mount Airy'; who having tried her adjudged her not worth training and at once 'farmed' her at John Baird's 'Greencroft', Prince George Co., Va.

*Identified produce:*

1800 b. c. (died a foal at Baird's, *Randolph's* list), by \*Gabriel.

1801 b. c. Baird's Rolla, by \*Gabriel.

1802 b. c. Baird's Benyowski, by Hoskins' Americus.

\*Anvilina was sold 1802 to W. Alston and sent to S. C. (Tayloe & Alston stud books).

1803 ch. f. Singleton's Lottery, by \*Bedford (*Alston stud book*, ATR, i, 583).

For notices of this m. on the turf & in the stud see Irving, iv, 26 ff.; vii, 173. She was the dam of Singleton's, later in Ky. McDuffie's, Kosciusko, ch. c. 1815, by Sir Archy, *q. v.* Ky. advt. 1827 in O'Connor, p. 186; ATR, ii, 591; ASB, i, 668.

1805 ch. f. Richardson's Charlotte, by Alston's Gallatin, son of \*Bedford.

\*Anvilina was sold 1805 to J. B. Richardson of S. C. (ATR, ii, 308).

- 1806 b. c. Richardson's Rosicrucian, by \*Dragon.  
 1809 ch. f. Richardson's Miss Fortune, by \*Star.  
 1811 Richardson's Miss Jane, by Potomac, son of \*Diomed.  
 1812 Richardson's Eclipse, by Singleton's Virginus, son of \*Diomed.  
 1812 died in J. B. Richardson's stud.



Va. 1799

PETWORTH, **3**, (*Ld. Egremont*) *Tayloc's*, ch. m. 1796, by \*Dragon (before he left England): Everlasting (GSB, i, 264) by O'Kelly's Eclipse.

ASB, i, 116, derived from the Tayloe stud book, conforms to GSB (i, 265), where the mare is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam, as 'sent to America'.

No evidence for the turf in England.

1799, aet. 3, sent to Virginia (with \*Castianira, et al.), consigned to John Tayloe III of Mount Airy.

1800 'run unsuccessfully [in Virginia] and exchanged [by J. Tayloe with Hay Battaile] for Expectation [later Gallatin]' (*Tayloe stud book*, No. 28).

*Identified produce:*

1803 f. [Battaile's] by \*Archduke.



S. C. 1799

KITTY BULL, **1**, (*Ld. Grosvenor's*) *IV. Hampton's*, later *Alston's*, ch. m. 1796, by John Bull, son of Fortitude (and he by Herod): Isabella (GSB, i, 297) by O'Kelly's Eclipse.

ASB, i, 97, derived from the Alston stud book (ATR, i, 573) conforms to GSB (i, 297), where Isabella's foal of 1796 is entered anonymously and noted as 'sent to America'.

Lacking the certificate which \*Kitty Bull brought with her to America, or even an entry for her among the Ferguson notes (Irving, vii, 169) from the stud book of Wade Hampton I, the American

source for the identification of this mare and for a distinction of her from Hoomes' \*Lady Bull is the following entry in the Alston stud book, viz:

'Kitty Bull, purchased from Gen. Hampton, got by John Bull: out of Ld. Grosvenor's Isabella by Eclipse'.

This entry identifies \*Kitty Bull with 'Col. Hampton's Lady (*sic.*) Bull, 4 years old' which won the Jockey Club Purse at Charleston in February 1801 (Irving, iv, 20) and thus makes possible a consecutive reconstruction of her life history.

If this mare was trained as a 2 or 3 year old in Ld. Grosvenor's racing stable, the fact does not appear from the Racing Calendar that she ever started in England; in which respect she is definitely distinguished by GSB from her elder sister, Ld. Grosvenor's Lady Bull (ch. f. 1795), which after a successful turf career 1798-1800 is recorded in the stud in England (GSB, i, 302).

1799, autumn, sent to South Carolina, consigned to Wade Hampton I (?).

1801, February, on the turf in S. Carolina as 'Col. Hampton's Lady (*sic.*) Bull, 4 years old' (Irving, iv, 20), after which she was sold to W. Alston and 'put to breeding' in his stud.

#### *Identified produce:*

1802 b. c. (Alston's, later Hampton's) by \*Stirling.

\*Stirling made a late season in 1801 in the stud of Gen. John McPherson in S. C.

The *Alston stud book* says the c. was 'exchanged with Gen. Hampton'; and Irving (vii, 169) notes him in the racing stable of Wade Hampton I, but does not record him on the turf.



Mass. 1799

JAVELIN-MARE, 3, (*D. of Cumberland's*) *Lyman's?*, b. m. 1786 or 87, by Javelin, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: Nosegay (GSB, i, 126, 334), by Snap.

Not in ASB.

The evidence is an adv. in the *Farmers Weekly Museum*, Walpole, N. H., March 11, 1799 (not known to ASB), offering for sale two English mares recently imported and then in Boston; the one here in question being described as:

'A full blooded Bay mare, bred by the Duke of Cumberland, by Javelin and out of Nosegay by Snap . . .



'This mare is covered and proves in foal by Toby [afterwards sent to Virginia consigned to John Tayloe III and died at sea] who is by [Tattersall's] Highflyer' . . .

This checks with GSB (i, 334), where Nosegay is credited with two filly foals by Javelin 1786 & 1787, both bred by the D. of Cumberland.

*Identified produce:*

1800 c. or f. [imported *in utero*] by Toby, son of Tattersall's Highflyer.

There is no further American record of this stock.



Mass. 1799

VOLUNTEER-MARE, **41**, (*O'Kelly's*) *Lyman's?*, br. m. 1789, by Volunteer, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: Sister to Dancer (GSB, i, 284) by Herod: Marotte (GSB, i, 215, 314) by Matchem.

Not in ASB.

The evidence is an adv. in the *Farmers Weekly Museum*, Walpole, N. H., March 11, 1799 (not known to ASB), offering for sale two English mares recently imported and then in Boston; the one here in question being described as:

'A full blooded Brown mare by Volunteer, dam [*sic.*] Marotte: her dam by Traveller . . .

'The above Brown mare is covered by Toby, for whose pedigree and performance see the account of the Bay mare by Javelin [*supra*].

'This Brown mare was bred by the Duke of Bedford'.

This description needs interpretation. Marotte (b. m. 1766, by Matchem) is not credited by GSB (i, 314) with any foal by Volunteer, nor with having ever been in the stud of the D. of Bedford. The roster of her produce did include, however, a b. f. 1779 by Herod, credited to Sir John Moore; i. e., the Sister-to-Dancer (GSB, i, 284), which was later in the O'Kelly stud (W. 1788, p. 352, No. 17; 1789, p. 388, No. 22; 1791, p. 398, No. 21) where she was mated several times with Volunteer and produced among others a 'br. f. 1789' by Volunteer, which GSB credits to the D. of Bedford because that Duke started her at Newmarket once only, as a three year old, in 1792 (W. p. 14).

This record suggests that the mare sent to Massachusetts in 1799 was the *Volunteer* mare of 1789 out of Sister-to-Dancer; and that the pedigree published in the New Hampshire adv. suffered the not unprecedented casualty of a dropped generation.

*Identified produce:*

?1800 c. or f. [imported *in utero*] by Toby, son of Tattersall's Highflyer.

No further American record of this stock has come to light.



Md. 1800

MISS BENNINGTON, **15**, (*Bullock's*) *Dr. W. Thornton's*, ch. m. 1797, by the P. of Wales' Escape, son of Tattersall's Highflyer: Bennington's dam (GSB, i, 340) by Ld. Percy's Arabian called Ali Bey.

ASB, i, 107, was derived from Edgar's entry (p. 199) of Dr. Thornton's Eclipse-Herod, which entry was adequate for the breeding but reticent as to other detail. If Bruce had pushed his enquiry to Edgar's source (AF, xi, 30) he might have been led also to GSB (i, 340) where the imported mare is entered, anonymously, among the produce of her dam, and a record is made of her coat, age and breeder, none of which facts was known to Bruce.

1799, aet. 2, trained at Newmarket by Mr. Bullock, who tried her 'against his celebrated running horse Bennington [br. c. 1791] out of the same dam but gotten by Rockingham, and she beat him with ease' (Dr. W. Thornton in AF, xi, 30).

It does not appear from the Calendars that the imported mare ever started in a race.

1800, aet. 3, sent to Maryland, consigned to Dr. William Thornton of Washington.

1800-01 trained by John Hoomes in Virginia, but not a success.

*Identified produce:*

1804 c. Thornton's Eclipse-Herod, by Thornton's \*Driver.

1805? f. [not identified], by Hoomes' \*Escape, *alias* Horns.

Mass. 1800

TWO 'ARABIAN' MARES, called *Latonia* and *Cappadocia*, sent by James Swan from Hamburg to Boston.

Not in ASB.

In 1835 (ATR, vii, 67) James Smock of Fredericksburg, Va., recorded the history of the imported Arabian horse *Dey of Algiers* [wh. c. 1794] which had died in his possession in 1807; and then quoted the following extract 'from the original papers which accompanied that horse to this country and which were sent to me [Smock] with him by General [John] Mason [of Georgetown, D. C.] viz:

'In 1798 the Emperor of Arabia (*sic.*), having received some signal service from the late Grand Baliff Fromm of Prussia, tendered to him the choice of any of his stud. The Baliff procured the assistance of one Frederick Lipentine, the grand Arab selector (as he was called), who chose for him from the Emperor's stud, consisting of several hundred genuine and superior Arabian horses, the noble Dey [of Algiers] and two mares, one called *Latonia* and the other *Cappadocia*.

'They were taken to Lithuania in Poland, from which place they were taken to Prussia. After the decease of the Baliff, at the sale of his stud at Fehrbellin in the year 1799, the Dey, then five years old, together with the two mares, were purchased by Lieutenant General Frederick Baron von Diemar; by whom they were afterwards sold to Colonel [James] Swan [1754-1831, an original member of the 'Boston tea party'] of Massachusetts, then [sojourning at Hamburg] in Europe; and by him were shipped from Hamburg to Boston to General [Henry] Jackson [1747-1809] of that city.'

It will be noted that this statement fails categorically to indicate the place of origin of this stock. As none of the several extant advts. of \*Dey of Algiers supplies that lack, and as no 'Emperor of Arabia' can be identified in 1798, while the imported horse was called by the title of one of the potentates then known as the 'Barbary Powers', the weight of the evidence is that this stock was derived immediately from North Africa and not direct from Arabia. Technically they must therefore be classed as 'natural barbs'.

The horse \*Dey of Algiers was advertised for the season of 1801 to stand at Charlestown, Mass., (Battell, ii, ccxxv) before he was sent to General John Mason of Georgetown, D. C., to live out his life in Maryland and Virginia (see the full record among the imported horses); and the evidence is that during that season of 1801 he got, on one of the Arab mares imported with him, a colt whose scant historical record

supplies the only American testimony which has come to light for either of those mares, viz:

[1806, May 31, *Columbian Centinel*, Boston; whence Battell, ii, ccxxx]

*Young Dey of Algiers* is a full blooded Arabian colt, nearly 15 hands, dapple gray, 4 years old [i. e. foaled 1802].

His sire was the noted Dey of Algiers, imported by Col. James Swan in the year 1800; his dam the *gray* Arab mare imported at the same time with the horse.

'Brush-Hill' [Milton, Mass.], May 27, 1806. Eliphas Packard.

*Identified produce* (of one of the two mares, i. e., the *gray*):  
1802, gr. c., *Young Dey of Algiers* by \**Dey of Algiers*.



Va. 1802

RULER-MARE (*J. Randolph Grymes'*) *Tayloe's*, b. m. [age not recorded], by Ruler, son of Y. Marske: Turk, son of *Regulus* [mare not in GSB]: Snake.

ASB, i, 123, derived from Tayloe stud papers (ATR, ii, 306), justly noted 'She cannot be identified in Weatherby's English Stud Book'.

Bruce neglected, however, the identification of the breeder and importer and the importation date which he had himself recorded (TF&F, ii, 199), i. e., in Randolph's list of the Tayloe stud; where as No. 76 this Ruler mare is entered with the note:

'She was bred by Major J. Randolph Grymes and imported 1802'.

From this it appears that the Ruler mare, bred in Yorkshire, was brought to Virginia by John Randolph Grymes (1746-1820, a tory refugee from Virginia, who lived in England during the war and returned to Virginia in 1802) and that thereafter she found her way into the Tayloe stud.

*Identified produce:*

1808 b. c. (gelded) *Othman* (a carriage horse, ATR, ii, 304) by Tayloe's \**Selim* (arabian).

Va. 1803

MOLL-IN-THE-WAD, **2**, (*Sir F. Standish*) *Hoomes'*, b. m. 1797, by Sir Peter, son of Tattersall's Highflyer: Standish's Yellow mare (dam also of \*Gouty, GSB, i, 376) by Tandem, son of Syphon.

ASB, i, 110, derived from Tayloe stud papers (ATR, i, 118), conforms as to breeding to GSB (i, 376), where the mare is entered by name and noted as 'sent to Virginia'.

Bruce did not, however, note the entry in Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 102, No. 33), and so credited the importation to 'Col. John Tayloe or Col. John Hoomes.

1803, aet. 6 (ATR, i, 118), sent to Virginia (with \*Archduke), consigned to John Hoomes of the Bowling Green.

1806, October, sold at the Hoomes' dispersal sale to Carter Berkeley, described as covered by \*Archduke (ATR, i, 118, No. 1).

*Identified produce:*

None.



Va. 1803

KEREN HAPPUCH, **18**, (*Sir F. Poole's*) *Lightfoot's*, b. m. 1789, by Satellite, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: Maria (GSB, i, 312) by Herod.

Not in ASB.

The evidence for the importation of this mare consists of three corroborative testimonies, from England and Virginia respectively, viz:

[1803, September 15, W. Lightfoot, jr., to John Tayloe III, in ATR, iii, 266]

'I was at Lewes, the seat of Sir Ferd. Poole. I purchased of him his favourite mare Keren Happuch. She is sister [*sic.*, read uterine sister] to Waxy, *and in foal to Waxy*'.

[1806, January 3, Petersburg Intelligencer; not known to ASB]

Entries for a Produce Stakes for 4 years old to be run at New Market [Petersburg, Va.] in the autumn of 1809:

'Richard Bland: imported mare [Keren Happuch] covered by \*Wonder'.

[1807, September 22, *Fredericksburg Virginia Herald*; not known to ASB]

Entries for a Produce Stakes for 3 years old, to be run at Broad Rock [Richmond, Virginia], September 28, 1807:

'Miles Selden, sen.: produce of Keren Happuch by Waxy'.

If these records are scant, they suffice to prove that Keren Happuch was sent to Virginia, survived the voyage and there produced in 1804 a Waxy foal (which was entered before foaling in a Produce Stakes to be run in 1807 and in that year was in training by Miles Selden of 'Tree Hill' in Henrico Co., Virginia) and in 1805 was bred again, to Bland's \*Wonder.

The other records for this stock indicate that Keren Happuch passed, with her Waxy foal, from the Lightfoot stud into that of Richard Bland of 'Jordans' (the importer of \*Whip and \*Wonder) where, presumably, she died.

This record did not reach the collectors of material for ASB: it was not discussed in AF or ATR either from Virginia or Tennessee, whither the stock eventually migrated. The earliest record of the stock made in a stud book was with respect to a colt for which no primary evidence by way of contemporary advt. has survived, viz:

[1830, Cottom, p. 358] '*Satellite* by Citizen: dam an imported mare by Waxey, imported by Colonel Bland of Prince George'.

This summary entry has the appearance of having been derived from a racing summary which has not come to light; but before 1826 Theo. Feild had a more explicit record of the colt in question, if still only in general terms. The evidence is that he knew the dam of Bland's \*Waxy-mare to have been by Old Satellite and a uterine 'Sister to Waxy', and that before he died in 1826 he undertook to extend the pedigree explicitly, viz:

[1833, Edgar, p. 447] '*Satellite* by \*Citizen: Bland's imported mare by Waxy: *Jemima* by *Satellite*: *Maria* by *Herod* . . . [attest] Theo. Feild'.

From this it will appear that Theo. Feild did not know either that Keren Happuch had been in Virginia or that she was the dam of Bland's \*Waxy-mare and that his selection of *Jemima* (b. m. 1786, an elder sister to Keren Happuch, GSB, i, 312) to fill that call was purely literary, i. e. derived not from evidence but from constructive guess; the justification being that GSB (i, 299) had noted that *Jemima* produced an anonymous 'b. f. 1803, by Waxy' which GSB did

not otherwise account for and which conveniently fitted into the Virginia tradition.

Despite the respected name of Theo. Feild, his Satellite pedigree was, however, accepted as authority for the breeding of 'Bland's \*Waxy-mare' only after amendment in detail.

The history of this amendment is obscure. After the death of Richard Bland in 1806 his \*Waxy-mare was sold and sent to Tennessee, where eventually (c. 1821) she was bred to Jackson's Pacolet (son of \*Citizen) to produce the mare Pigeon; which mare had passed before 1830 into the stud of James Jackson of 'Forks of Cypress' (Florence) Alabama and was there described in 1837 as follows:

[1837, *Old Spirit*, vii, 62; whence ASB, ii, 194] 'Pigeon, bred by Benjamin McCulloch, Esqr., of Rutherford Co., Tennessee in 1815(?), was got by Pacolet: her dam (imported, bred by Sir F. Pool in 1801) by Waxey: her [grand] dam *Mother Shipton by Anvil*: Jemima by Satellite: out of Maria by Herod, the dam of Waxy: Lisette by Snap: out of Miss Windsor by the Godolphin Arabian'.

It will be noted that this pedigree amended that of Theo. Feild by introducing another generation between Jemima and the \*Waxy-mare, viz: Jemima's daughter Mother Shipton (b. m. 1794, by Anvil, GSB, i, 299; ii, 143) and by identifying the \*Waxy-mare as Mother Shipton's first foal ('1801, f. by Waxy') which GSB entered anonymously.

In view of the fact, now proved, that the \*Waxy-mare was produce of \*Keren Happuch, imported *in utero* and foaled in Virginia 1804, it is incredible that this Pigeon pedigree could have originated in the Bland stud and have been taken thence to Tennessee. Considering the date of its publication (1837) it is much more likely to have been an amendment of Edgar's entry and to have originated, like T. Feild's hypothesis, in painful study of GSB.

But whatever its origin, Mr. Jackson's Pigeon pedigree prevailed and was eventually crystallized in ASB (i, 137) where the identification is given colour by naming the \*Waxy-mare 'Miss Shipton'.

On the evidence here assembled it is now possible to correct the pedigrees of the many descendants of Bland's \*Waxy-mare by re-establishing the record of her dam, viz:

1792-97 Keren Happuch on the turf, a winner, in Sir F. Poole's colours (Pick, iv, 353).

1798-03 in Sir F. Poole's stud. If she had any produce during this period GSB did not list it.

1803, September, aet. 14, purchased by W. Lightfoot from Sir F. Poole (ATR, iii, 266) 'in foal to Waxy' and sent to Virginia (with \*Jack Andrews and \*Hambleton).

*Identified produce:*

1804 f. [coat not recorded] R. Bland's \*Waxy-mare by Waxy, son of Pot8o's (and he by O'Kelly's Eclipse).

See next below.

1806 c. or f. [R. Bland's] by \*Wonder.

The sole extant evidence for this foal is the record, cited above, of the entries for the Produce Stakes for 4 years old to be run at New Market, Petersburg, Va., in the autumn of 1809.

*\*Keren Happuch a proved Matriarch:*

The blood of \*Keren Happuch has persisted in America. Gerry (p. 162, s. v. 'Miss Shipton') credits her American-born daughter by Waxy with seven winners on the American turf among the descendants of Jackson's Pigeon.

—◆—

Va. 1803

WAXY-MARE, 18, (Sir F. Poole's) Lightfoot's, later R. Bland's, Miles Selden's and B. McCulloch's, m. [coat not recorded]

1804, by Waxy, son of Pot8o's (and he by O'Kelly Eclipse):

\*Keren Happuch by Satellite, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse.

ASB, i, 137, s. v. 'Waxy-mare (Miss Shipton)', derived from James Jackson's report of his stud in 1837 (*Old Spirit*, vii, 62) s. v. Pigeon by Jackson's Pacolet, needs amendment.

The evidence for this mare is discussed *supra* s. v. \*Keren Happuch. So far as the extant records go her life history was as follows:

1803 sent to Virginia *in utero* of her dam, consigned to William Lightfoot and entered in a Produce Stakes for 3 years old to be run in 1807.

1804 foaled in Virginia and after W. Lightfoot's death in the summer of 1804 transferred with her dam to Richard Bland of 'Jordans' on James River, Va., the importer of \*Whip and \*Wonder.



1806 on R. Bland's death transferred to Miles Selden of Tree Hill (Richmond), Va.

1807, aet. 3, trained for Produce Stakes at Broad Rock, Va. (no record of result).

1808-1811 apparently in Virginia but no record of ownership or produce except Y. Satellite. Miles Selden died 1811.

1812?, aet. 8, sent to Tennessee.

*Identified produce:*

1809? (*in Virginia*) c. (Selden's?) Y. Satellite by \*Citizen.

1822? (*in Tenn.*) f. (McCulloch's, later James Jackson's) Pigeon by A. Jackson's Pacolet, son of \*Citizen.



Va. 1803

VICTORIA, **7?**, (*R. Goodisson's*) *Tayloe's*, b. m. 1801, by \*Buzzard (while he stood at Newmarket, before he left England): Brown Stout's dam (GSB, i, 324) by Metaphysician, son of Snap: Nancy Dawson (GSB, i, 324) by Cygnet, son of the Godolphin Arabian.

ASB, i, 136, derived from Randolph's list of the Tayloe stud (TF&F, ii, 199, No. 77), needs amendment.

Following Randolph, Bruce entered \*Victoria as a 'b. f. foaled about 1800', by Buzzard: Metaphysician: Nancy Dawson; identified that taproot as the Nancy Dawson (ch. m. 1790, by Dampier, son of Spectator: Luna by Herod) which is entered by GSB (i, 307) among the produce of her dam without credit of any produce; and extended the breeding of \*Victoria accordingly. As Nancy Dawson by Dampier was the only mare of that name in GSB in Randolph's and Bruce's times this interpretation was venial; but when the edition of GSB of 1891 (i, 324) entered for the first time a Metaphysician-mare, out of another Nancy Dawson (by Cygnet), and credited her with an anonymous b. f. 1801 by Buzzard, it became apparent that Randolph's pedigree was the product of the lamp and not a calendar of a certificate the mare brought with her to Virginia.

If it may now be deduced that the imported mare was the b. f. 1801 by Buzzard which is entered anonymously by GSB (i, 324), all that

may be said of her is that she was owned and probably trained by Richard Goodisson of Newmarket (who started, 1801-1804, several Buzzard colts and fillies; see e. g., Admiral's dam by Bourdeaux, GSB, i, 233). There is no evidence in the Calendars that she was ever on the turf.

1803, September, aet. 2, purchased at Newmarket by W. Lightfoot, jr., for account of John Tayloe III (ATR, iii, 266) and sent to Virginia (with \*Jack Andrews, \*Keren Happuch, et al.).

1807 died in the Tayloe stud (Randolph's list says without produce; not in Tayloe stud book).

*Identified produce:*

None.



Va. 1803

DUCHESS, **23**, (*D. of Grafton*) *Randolph of Roanoke*, br. m.

1801, by Grouse, son of Tattersall's Highflyer: Magnet, son of Tattersall's Highflyer (mare not in GSB): Sister-to-Johnny (GSB, i, 29; produce not listed) by Matchem.

ASB, i, 81, derived from Randolph of Roanoke's stud book (AF, vi, 20; ATR, v, 488, 573), cannot be tested in GSB.

The text of the certificate the mare brought with her to Virginia has not survived, but there is unimpeachable evidence for its substance in Randolph's own entry (No. 1) in all the versions in his stud book (see *The Roanoke Stud*, pp. 180, 221). Unhappily, however, that testimony may not be controlled; for there is no evidence that this filly was ever trained in England; which will explain why she missed entry in both the Calendars and GSB.

It is no more than a deduction from the date of importation, which Randolph himself recorded, that she was purchased for Randolph's account by William Barksdale. Nor is there any evidence for \*Duchess during the first ten years (1803-1813) of her life in Virginia. If she was then trained and raced she left no record of success.

1803, autumn, aet. 2, sent to Virginia (with \*Lady Bunbury), consigned to John Randolph of Roanoke.

not otherwise account for and which conveniently fitted into the Virginia tradition.

Despite the respected name of Theo. Feild, his Satellite pedigree was, however, accepted as authority for the breeding of 'Bland's \*Waxy-mare' only after amendment in detail.

The history of this amendment is obscure. After the death of Richard Bland in 1806 his \*Waxy-mare was sold and sent to Tennessee, where eventually (c. 1821) she was bred to Jackson's Pacolet (son of \*Citizen) to produce the mare Pigeon; which mare had passed before 1830 into the stud of James Jackson of 'Forks of Cypress' (Florence) Alabama and was there described in 1837 as follows:

[1837, *Old Spirit*, vii, 62; whence ASB, ii, 194] '*Pigeon*, bred by Benjamin McCulloch, Esqr., of Rutherford Co., Tennessee in 1815(?), was got by Pacolet: her dam (imported, bred by Sir F. Pool in 1801) by Waxey: her [grand] dam *Mother Shipton* by *Anvil*: Jemima by Satellite: out of Maria by Herod, the dam of Waxy: Lisette by Snap: out of Miss Windsor by the Godolphin Arabian'.

It will be noted that this pedigree amended that of Theo. Feild by introducing another generation between Jemima and the \*Waxy-mare, viz: Jemima's daughter Mother Shipton (b. m. 1794, by Anvil, GSB, i, 299; ii, 143) and by identifying the \*Waxy-mare as Mother Shipton's first foal ('1801, f. by Waxy') which GSB entered anonymously.

In view of the fact, now proved, that the \*Waxy-mare was produce of \*Keren Happuch, imported *in utero* and foaled in Virginia 1804, it is incredible that this Pigeon pedigree could have originated in the Bland stud and have been taken thence to Tennessee. Considering the date of its publication (1837) it is much more likely to have been an amendment of Edgar's entry and to have originated, like T. Feild's hypothesis, in painful study of GSB.

But whatever its origin, Mr. Jackson's Pigeon pedigree prevailed and was eventually crystallized in ASB (i, 137) where the identification is given colour by naming the \*Waxy-mare 'Miss Shipton'.

On the evidence here assembled it is now possible to correct the pedigrees of the many descendants of Bland's \*Waxy-mare by re-establishing the record of her dam, viz:

1792-97 Keren Happuch on the turf, a winner, in Sir F. Poole's colours (Pick, iv, 353).

1798-03 in Sir F. Poole's stud. If she had any produce during this period GSB did not list it.

1803, September, aet. 14, purchased by W. Lightfoot from Sir F. Poole (ATR, iii, 266) 'in foal to Waxy' and sent to Virginia (with \*Jack Andrews and \*Hambleton).

*Identified produce:*

1804 f. [coat not recorded] *R. Bland's* \*Waxy-mare by Waxy, son of Pot8o's (and he by O'Kelly's Eclipse).

See next below.

1806 c. or f. [*R. Bland's*] by \*Wonder.

The sole extant evidence for this foal is the record, cited above, of the entries for the Produce Stakes for 4 years old to be run at New Market, Petersburg, Va., in the autumn of 1809.

*\*Keren Happuch a proved Matriarch:*

The blood of \*Keren Happuch has persisted in America. Gerry (p. 162, *s. v.* 'Miss Shipton') credits her American-born daughter by Waxy with seven winners on the American turf among the descendants of Jackson's Pigeon.



Va. 1803

WAXY-MARE, 18, (*Sir F. Poole's*) *Lightfoot's*, later *R. Bland's*, *Miles Selden's* and *B. McCulloch's*, m. [coat not recorded] 1804, by Waxy, son of Pot8o's (and he by O'Kelly's Eclipse): \*Keren Happuch by Satellite, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse.

ASB, i, 137, *s. v.* 'Waxy-mare (Miss Shipton)', derived from James Jackson's report of his stud in 1837 (*Old Spirit*, vii, 62) *s. v.* Pigeon by Jackson's Pacolet, needs amendment.

The evidence for this mare is discussed *supra s. v.* \*Keren Happuch. So far as the extant records go her life history was as follows:

1803 sent to Virginia *in utero* of her dam, consigned to William Lightfoot and entered in a Produce Stakes for 3 years old to be run in 1807.

1804 foaled in Virginia and after W. Lightfoot's death in the summer of 1804 transferred with her dam to Richard Bland of 'Jordans' on James River, Va., the importer of \*Whip and \*Wonder.

1806 on R. Bland's death transferred to Miles Selden of Tree Hill (Richmond), Va.

1807, aet. 3, trained for Produce Stakes at Broad Rock, Va. (no record of result).

1808-1811 apparently in Virginia but no record of ownership or produce except Y. Satellite. Miles Selden died 1811.

1812?, aet. 8, sent to Tennessee.

*Identified produce:*

1809? (*in Virginia*) c. (Selden's?) Y. Satellite by \*Citizen.

1822? (*in Tenn.*) f. (McCulloch's, later James Jackson's) Pigeon by A. Jackson's Pacolet, son of \*Citizen.



Va. 1803

VICTORIA, **77**, (*R. Goodisson's*) *Tayloe's*, b. m. 1801, by \*Buzzard (while he stood at Newmarket, before he left England): Brown Stout's dam (GSB, i, 324) by Metaphysician, son of Snap: Nancy Dawson (GSB, i, 324) by Cygnet, son of the Godolphin Arabian.

ASB, i, 136, derived from Randolph's list of the Tayloe stud (TF&F, ii, 199, No. 77), needs amendment.

Following Randolph, Bruce entered \*Victoria as a 'b. f. foaled about 1800', by Buzzard: Metaphysician: Nancy Dawson; identified that taproot as the Nancy Dawson (ch. m. 1790, by Damper, son of Spectator: Luna by Herod) which is entered by GSB (i, 307) among the produce of her dam without credit of any produce; and extended the breeding of \*Victoria accordingly. As Nancy Dawson by Damper was the only mare of that name in GSB in Randolph's and Bruce's times this interpretation was venial; but when the edition of GSB of 1891 (i, 324) entered for the first time a Metaphysician-mare, out of another Nancy Dawson (by Cygnet), and credited her with an anonymous b. f. 1801 by Buzzard, it became apparent that Randolph's pedigree was the product of the lamp and not a calendar of a certificate the mare brought with her to Virginia.

If it may now be deduced that the imported mare was the b. f. 1801 by Buzzard which is entered anonymously by GSB (i, 324), all that

may be said of her is that she was owned and probably trained by Richard Goodisson of Newmarket (who started, 1801-1804, several Buzzard colts and fillies; see e. g., Admiral's dam by Bourdeaux, GSB, i, 233). There is no evidence in the Calendars that she was ever on the turf.

1803, September, aet. 2, purchased at Newmarket by W. Lightfoot, jr., for account of John Tayloe III (ATR, iii, 266) and sent to Virginia (with \*Jack Andrews, \*Keren Happuch, et al.).

1807 died in the Tayloe stud (Randolph's list says without produce; not in Tayloe stud book).

*Identified produce:*

None.



Va. 1803

DUCHESS, **23**, (*D. of Grafton*) *Randolph of Roanoke*, br. m.

1801, by Grouse, son of Tattersall's Highflyer: Magnet, son of Tattersall's Highflyer (mare not in GSB): Sister-to-Johnny (GSB, i, 29; produce not listed) by Matchem.

ASB, i, 81, derived from Randolph of Roanoke's stud book (AF, vi, 20; ATR, v, 488, 573), cannot be tested in GSB.

The text of the certificate the mare brought with her to Virginia has not survived, but there is unimpeachable evidence for its substance in Randolph's own entry (No. 1) in all the versions in his stud book (see *The Roanoke Stud*, pp. 180, 221). Unhappily, however, that testimony may not be controlled; for there is no evidence that this filly was ever trained in England; which will explain why she missed entry in both the Calendars and GSB.

It is no more than a deduction from the date of importation, which Randolph himself recorded, that she was purchased for Randolph's account by William Barksdale. Nor is there any evidence for \*Duchess during the first ten years (1803-1813) of her life in Virginia. If she was then trained and raced she left no record of success.

1803, autumn, aet. 2, sent to Virginia (with \*Lady Bunbury), consigned to John Randolph of Roanoke.

*Identified produce (Randolph 'Printed Book', Nos. 11, 57, 20, 27) :*

- 1814 ch. f. Callender Irvine's Grand Dutchess (ASB, i, 491) by Randolph's Gracchus, son of \*Diomed.
- 1815 br. c. Randolph's Ravenswood (RS, p. 188) by \*Sir Harry.
- 1817 b. f. Randolph's Archduchess (ASB, i, 191) by Sir Archy.
- 1819 b. f. G. H. Burwell's Blemish (ASB, i, 247) by Gracchus.



Va. 1803

LADY BUNBURY, 8, (*Sir Charles Bunbury*) *Randolph of Roanoke*, b. m. 1802, by Trumpator, son of Conductor (and he by Matchem) : Theopha (GSB, i, 366) by Tattersall's High-flyer.

ASB, i, 98, derived from Randolph's 'Printed Book' (No. 2), conforms to GSB (i, 366), where the mare is entered anonymously as 'sent to Virginia, Mr. Randolph'.

1803, aet. 1, sent to Virginia (with \*Duchess), consigned to John Randolph of Roanoke.

As in the case of \*Duchess, evidence for the life history of this mare in Virginia, 1803-1813, is lacking.

*Identified produce (Randolph's 'Printed Book', Nos. 56, 17, 21, 34, 39, 76) :*

- 1814 ch. c. Randolph's, later Loughborough's, Rob Roy (RS, p. 36) by Gracchus, son of \*Diomed.
- 1816 b. f. [G. H. Burwell's], by Gracchus, son of \*Diomed.
- 1817 b. c. Randolph's Roanoke (RS, pp. 36, 190) by Sir Archy.
- 1820 b. f. Randolph's Amy Robsart by Gracchus.
- 1821 b. f. Randolph's Angelica by Sir Archy.
- 1825 ch. f. Randolph's Last Chance by Sir Archy.

Md. 1804?

LADY GREY, **5**, (*Ld. Egremont*), importer not identified, gr. m. 1803, by Gohanna, son of Mercury and bro. to \*Precipitate: Grey Skim (GSB, ii, 193) by Woodpecker, son of Herod.

ASB, i, 99, derived from Judge Duvall's list (ATR, ii, 509), conforms to GSB (ii, 193) where this mare is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam, but without note that she was 'sent to America'.

Judge Duvall's entry was brief, viz:

'*Lady Grey*, foaled 1803, got by Gohanna'.

Unhappily, the American source for this was not indicated; nor has it otherwise come to light. In consequence it is not known, certainly by whom, into what state, nor even when this mare was imported; it is no more than a conjecture, based on the fact that Judge Duvall was the source, that the mare was imported into Maryland.

*Identified produce:*

None.



S. C. 1804

PSYCHE, **7**, (*Ld. Derby*) *John McPherson's*, later *R. Singleton's*, gr. m. 1802, by Sir Peter, son of Tattersall's High-flyer: Bab (GSB, i, 230) by Bourdeaux, son of Herod.

ASB, i, 121, derived from McPherson stud book (ATR, i, 574, No. 6; Irving, iv, 7), conforms to GSB, i, 230, where the mare is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam as 'ran in N. America. Gen. McPherson'.

1803 purchased by Gen. McPherson in England.

1804, March, aet. 2, sent to South Carolina (with \*Star, et al.).

1806-07 on the turf in S. Carolina as 'Gen. McPherson's Psyche', a winner (Irving, iv, 25).

The following comments on the turf form of this mare are significant:

In 1836 A. J. Davie (ATR, vii, 255) said: 'The late General McPherson of South Carolina, himself a keen sportsman and gentleman



of large fortune, went to England to select some horses for the turf. He brought over two [*sic.*] fillies and one colt, all of the best stock. These horses had all been trained in England, and the General entertained the most sanguine expectations of success. Only one proved a winner, Psyche. She was a fine high bred mare, with great strength and good action; and though a first rate two mile nag, had not the length in her, and could not go four miles: yet she had the speed of all her competitors. And here, I must repeat, she was in the best possible hands. General McPherson's horses were as well managed as those of any gentleman in the South'.

In 1857 Dr. Irving (iv, 25) said: 'Psyche had great strength and good action with much speed; yet not having length in her stride could not be depended upon to go four miles. Three miles was her forte'.

After she was retired from the turf (1807) \*Psyche was apparently put to breeding in the McPherson stud, but if she then had produce the record is not certain. Bruce had, indeed, a Kentucky pedigree showing that she was then and there mated with McPherson's Blue Beard (son of \*Stirling), but it may be noted that the McPherson stud book makes no such claim. Her roster begins then only after she was sold to Richard Singleton of S. C.; in whose stud she lived out a long and productive life.

As no coherent record of the Singleton stud was published, Bruce pieced out a list of Psyche's produce from the pedigrees of her descendants, which had been published in ATR; and in doing so seems to have included without criticism some pedigrees which are more than doubtful (e. g., Maria in ATR, i, 215). There are extant, however, several certificates for \*Psyche in the stud from under Col. Singleton's own hand, and to these may be added Irving's remark (iv, 25), based on the Carolina Racing Calendar, that she was the 'dam of Blank, Mark Time, Lamballe and Greybeard'. On these clues, which correct several misinterpretations of dates, etc., by Bruce (e. g., he entered Mark Time as a mare), the following roster may be stated with confidence, viz:

*Identified produce:*

- 1809? gr. c. Massey's Buzzard (*q. v.* in Delaware, ATR, i, 420) by Singleton's Son-of-\*Buzzard.
- 1811? f. Singleton's Ruth (*q. v.* ATR, ii, 355, *s. v.* Taylor's Miss Medway) by Singleton's Big Ben, son of \*Bedford.
- 1813 b. f. Singleton's Blank (*q. v.* on the turf, Irving, iv, 32-34; in the stud, ASB, i, 246 & *infra*) by Sir Archy.

- 1820 gr. c. (gelded) Singleton's (later Bacon's) Mark Time (*q. v.* Irving, iv, 37-38) by Gallatin, son of \*Bedford.
- 1825 ch. f. Singleton's Lamballe (*q. v.* ATR, i, 560) by Kosciusko, son of Sir Archy.
- 1826? gr. c. Coles' Greybeard (*q. v.* in Virginia, ATR, ii, 518; v, 593; vi, 366) by Kosciusko, son of Sir Archy.

*\*Psyche a proved Matriarch:*

\*Psyche's daughter Blank by Sir Archy had a successful career on the Carolina turf and was then retired to the Singleton stud, where she produced Juliet (b. m. 1822, by Kosciusko, ASB, i, 571) which, also a winner, was eventually sent to Tennessee and there became the original foundation mare of the noted stud of W. G. Harding (ATR, x, 483; Anderson, p. 121). Gerry (p. 363) identified several Kentucky-bred winners descended from Harding's Juliet and in that respect enrolled \*Psyche as a Matriarch.



S. C. 1804

CINDERELLA, 4, (*Edward Harris*) Gen. John McPherson, br. m. 1801, by Sir Peter, son of Tattersall's Highflyer: Vivaldi's-dam (GSB, i, 323) by Mercury, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse.

ASB, i, 77, derived from the McPherson stud book (ATR, i, 574, No. 3; Irving, iv, 7), conforms to GSB, i, 323, where the mare is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam as 'sent to S. Carolina'.

1803, act. 3, trained in England to keep an engagement for 'a sweepstakes at Brighton' when she was purchased by Gen. McPherson from the breeder.

1804 sent to S. Carolina with \*Star, et al (ATR, ii, 574).

1805, February, started, at Charleston, for the Jockey Club Purse, which was won by Alston's Nancy Air, b. m. 1799, by \*Bedford. No other turf record.

*Identified produce:*

None.

S. C. 1804

HIPPONA, **3**, (*Ld. Derby*) *Gen. John McPherson*, b. m. 1802, by Sir Peter, son of Tattersall's Highflyer: Sir Guy's dam (GSB, i, 375) by Woodpecker, son of Herod.

ASB, i, 93 (and i, 77, the second entry *s. v.* Cinderella), derived from McPherson stud book (ATR, i, 574, No. 5, & Irving, iv, 7), conforms to GSB (i, 375), where the mare is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam as 'sent to South Carolina. *Gen. McPherson*'.

Bruce's entry of this mare a second time *s. v.* Cinderella was no more than a casual confusion of her with \*Cinderella, for which he had already made a competent entry. The duplication should, of course, be deleted from ASB.

1803 engaged for the Oaks Stakes of 1805 in the name of *Ld. Egremont* when *Gen. McPherson* purchased her for export.

1804 sent to South Carolina (with \*Star, et al.)

There is no evidence that this mare ever raced in America.

*Identified produce:*

None.



S. C. 1804

ISABELLA, **9**, (*Ld. Clermont*) *Gen. John McPherson's*, br. m. 1802, by Trumpator, son of Conductor (and he by Matchem): Demirep, sister to Noble (GSB, i, 249) by Tattersall's Highflyer.

ASB, i, 95, derived from McPherson stud book (ATR, i, 574, No. 7; Irving, iv, 7), conforms to GSB (i, 249), where the mare is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam as 'sent to South Carolina'.

1803, autumn, purchased by *Gen. McPherson* in England.

1804, March, sent to South Carolina with \*Star, et al. (ATR, i, 574, No. 7).

*Ld. Clermont's* certificate, which this mare brought to America, recited her as sister to Repeater and prophesied success for her also

on the turf. These hopes were disappointed. There is no evidence that she ever started in Charleston and the McPherson stud book dismisses her with the comment 'called Isabella and sold to O'Brien Smith, Esq.'

*Identified produce:*

None.

—♦—

Va. 1805

ARABIAN MARE, called *Diana*, *Eaton's*, later *Tayloe's*.

Not in ASB.

Although this m. left no produce in America, she is interesting as the only authenticated native Arabian mare known to have been in America before 1830 and also because of the romantic adventure which led to her importation.

William Eaton (1764-1811), born at Woodstock, Conn., served in the ranks of the Continental army throughout the Revolution, thereafter graduated at Dartmouth College (1790), secured a commission as Captain in the U. S. Army (1792), and after duty in various parts of the U. S. was sent (1799) to the Mediterranean as Consul at Tunis. In 1801, in order to prey on American commerce, the Bashaw of Tripoli declared war on the U. S. and Eaton went home to secure support for an ingenious plan to checkmate him. Returning to the Mediterranean in September 1804 with a commission as 'U. S. Naval Agent to the Barbary States', Eaton sought out a previous Bashaw of Tripoli, who had been ousted from his throne and was then living in exile in Egypt, and, persuading him to an attempt to recover his heritage, organized at Alexandria a motley army of 500 Arabs, Greeks and Americans and led them 600 miles across the Libyan desert to attack the usurper who was at war with the U. S. The expedition reached and, with the aid of two U. S. gunboats, captured (April 1805) the important Tripolitan seaport fortress of Derne (see Whittier's poem of that name) and was about to move on the capital when (July 1805), to Eaton's chagrin, the U. S. government concluded with the reigning Bashaw what Eaton deemed a premature treaty of peace, and so abandoned the exile.

Eaton returned to America in November 1805, bringing with him to Washington an Arabian mare and two horses which he had acquired during his Mediterranean adventure. They arrived at the time when John Tayloe III of 'Mount Airy' in Va. was in the midst of an experiment with oriental stock in the hope of finding another Lindsey's Arabian (see Swan's \*Dey of Algiers, 1800; Barron's \*Selim, 1803; & Jefferson's \*Black Sultan, 1806) and Gen. Eaton offered his importations to Col. Tayloe in the following letter, viz:

[1805, December 24, ATR, iv, 120]

'I have left at Mr. Stell's in Washington City, three horses, two Turkish saddles and bridles, and one English saddle and two bridles, all of which he is to deliver to your order.

'The mare is [of] the first blood of Arabia; was presented about seven years ago to a relation of the Emperor of Morocco, by the chief Mufti at Mecca, where the young prince was on a pilgrimage. She was brought to Tripoli, and given to the Bashaw of that Regency in expression of gratitude for attentions paid him [*the young prince*] in sickness at Tripoli. She was given by the Bashaw to a French Ambassador; by the latter sent to Tunis; where she came into my hands about five years ago [1800]. I believe her about [*blank*] years old. If you will take her, let her produce and divide with me the profits, it would be agreeable to me. If, on proving her, you should choose to purchase, we will arrange the price on my return to the seat of government.

'The grey horse is an Arabian, four years old; came from the neighbourhood of Mecca, was broke in the Mameluke camp, rode by the Kerchief of Demerah, who was a bey in that army, but who came over and took command of the Turkish troops in the province of Jefara about eighteen months ago; and by him [was] presented to me. I wish he may have the benefit of your stables and groom, but not to stand unless you wish to make an experiment among your own horses. The march through the desert, and a long voyage at sea, have very much reduced him; a year's good keeping I trust will restore him.

'[*Here followed a similar description of the Dun horse, which was illegible when the letter came into Skinner's hands in 1832.*] I wish him [*the Dun*] also to have the benefit of your groom, and if occasion offer he may be used at a stand.

'The mare is called *Diana*; the grey horse *Ishmael* [see the confused attribution of this horse to Thomas Eaton of North Carolina in Edgar, p. 69; ASB, i, 145]; and the Dun *Taurus*.

'I have the honour to be, with great respect and esteem, sir, your obliged and obedient servant,

William Eaton.

'To John Tayloe, Esq.'

When this document came into Skinner's hands and was published by him in 1832 he was informed, probably by B. O. Tayloe, that the Eaton mare and the two horses were sent by John Tayloe III to his stud at Mount Airy in Virginia; that the mare

'*was most beautiful and Col. Tayloe thought highly of her: unfortunately she died suddenly not long after her arrival at Mount Airy,*

*without produce.* Of the horses he did not think favourably and they were returned to General Eaton'.

Sent to Massachusetts, the two horses were established on Gen. Eaton's estate at Brimfield; and there they covered 'many years', justifying Col. Tayloe's estimate of them by leaving 'no marked improvement in the horses of Massachusetts' (R. L. Allen in *American Agriculturist*, May 1843; whence Battell, i, 695).

*Identified produce:*

None.



Va. 1805?

SYMMETRY, **17**, (*Ld. Clermont*) *George Jefferson of Richmond*, ch. m. 1799, by Trumpator (son of Conductor out of a Squirrel mare): Young Doxy (GSB, i, 252; ii, 50) by Imperator (son of Conductor out of a Herod mare).

ASB, i, 130, was derived from the pedigree formulated by Edgar (ATR, v, 219) for Mark Alexander's stud book (1830, ATR, i, 622), but corrects a casual blunder in that testimony by conforming to the breeding rehearsed in GSB (ii, 50).

The identification of \*Symmetry with the anonymous ch. f. 1799 by Trumpator, which GSB credits to Young Doxy, is probable but not certain. There has not survived any breeder's certificate brought by \*Symmetry to Virginia; nor any statement in her behalf by the importer George Jefferson of Richmond. The source on which Edgar drew was, however, credible, a MS. note by Theo. Feild, based on a conversation with George Jefferson of Richmond before he died in 1817 (ATR, v, 219); which, if secondary evidence, must have been accepted without question had not Samuel Jefferson (who described himself as having been 'manager for George Jefferson, deceased') crabbled it in 1833.

Samuel Jefferson's testimony was, however, doubtful. He began (ATR, v, 54) by identifying \*Symmetry with Sir C. Bunbury's mare of that name (ch. f. 1782 by Alexis, GSB, i, 276); but, when the error in that claim was demonstrated, recanted (ATR, v, 105) and accepted the *breeding* recorded in the Alexander stud book; stipulating, however, that the imported mare could not have been Y. Doxy's foal of 1799 because 'she was imported in the year 1805 *then a two year old* [i. e., foaled 1803]'.

Although Mr. Alexander himself accepted (ATR, v, 219) this statement by way of compromise in order to quiet the doubt Samuel Jefferson had cast upon the breeding of his stock, the historian is unable to do so for two substantial considerations: (1) because GSB (ii, 50) does not credit to Y. Doxy any foal of 1803, and (2) because the evidence is that \*Symmetry was bred in Virginia successively to \*Buzzard and \*Bedford.

This last consideration seems conclusive against Samuel Jefferson's statement that \*Symmetry was two years old in 1805 for the only stands of \*Buzzard in Virginia were 1805 and 1806, and it is not credible that \*Symmetry should have been put to the horse as a two year old and improbable (though not unprecedented) that she was bred as a three year old. It seems probable, therefore, that Samuel Jefferson's memory played him false either as to the age of the mare when imported or as to the importation date, and that \*Symmetry was in fact, as Theo. Feild noted, Y. Doxy's foal of 1799.

Accepting then the identification recorded by Theo. Feild, Edgar and Bruce, the life history of \*Symmetry may be summarized as follows:

1801-02 on the turf as 'Ld. Clermont's ch. f. by Trum-pator out of Y. Doxy'.

She started thrice in two year old stakes, without success; her final appearance being in the Craven Stakes at Newmarket in April 1802.

1805? sent to Virginia consigned to Messrs. Gibson & Jefferson, merchants of Richmond, and subsequently in the stud of the junior partner, George Jefferson, a cousin to the President (ATR, v, 54, 105, 219).

*Identified produce* (ATR, v, 54):

1807? ch. f. [G. Jefferson's, later Mark Alexander's. See ATR, i, 622; v, 54], by \*Buzzard.

1810? ch. c. G. Jefferson's Walk-in-the-Water, by \*Bedford.

This c., got in \*Bedford's last season, is attested by the record (ATR, i, 620; Edgar, p. 525) of his race, in W. R. Johnson's colours, at Warrenton, N. C., fall races in November 1815, when he beat Harrison's Director (by Sir Archy) and died of the effort. He is therefore to be distinguished from his contemporary, that remarkable racer, a consistent winner from three years to *eighteen*, Weaver's (later Wynn's, By-num's, & eventually, in Tennessee, Green Berry Williams')

Walk-in-the-Water (ch. g. 1813, by Sir Archy: out of a half-bred Dongolah-mare); not entered in ASB, but see A. J. Davie in ATR, iii, 270, 591; B. O. Tayloe in ATR, iv, 50; & Balie Peyton's *Reminiscences* in Anderson, p. 253.

1811? ch. f. [dam of Stone's Pandora, q. v. ATR, vi, 47; ASB, ii, 173], by Ball's Florizel, son of \*Diomed.

1812? ch. f. H. Cotten's Morocco Queen [dam of Donelson's Bellissima by \*Strap, q. v. ATR, v, 106], by \*Sir Harry.

Bruce (ASB, ii, 122) confused Donelson's Bellissima with Tayloe's Bellissima (b. m. 1798, by Melzar, q. v. in Tayloe stud book, AF, vi, 50, No. 38) and in consequence entered her as foaled 1798, a date contradicted in respect to this stock by the importation dates of \*Sir Harry (1804), \*Symmetry (1805) & \*Strap (1806).

1813? ch. f. [John G. Jefferson's], by Sir Archy.



N. Y. 1806

HOITY-TOITY, **26**, (*Tattersall's*) *Rhinelanders's?*, b. m. 1790, by Tattersall's Highflyer: Mary's dam (GSB, i, 275) by Goldfinder, son of Snap.

Not in ASB.

The English evidence (GSB, i, 295) is that after producing (1795-1806) six foals in England (of which \*Janet by Precipitate was the first), Hoity-Toity, aet. 16, was

'in 1806 covered by Trumpator and sent to North America'.

No corresponding evidence for Hoity-Toity has been turned up in any American pedigree, wherefore it does not certainly appear to what part of 'North America' she was sent, who was the importer, whether her Trumpator foal ever saw the light, or even whether the mare herself lived to cross the Atlantic. It is possible, however, that she was an importation of the Messrs. Rhinelanders of N. Y.

*Identified produce in America:*

None.



## Va. 1806

POMONA, **3**, (*Christopher Wilson*) *W. Haxall*, b. m. 1803, by Worthy (bro. to Waxy and half bro. to \*Keren Happuch), son of Pot8o's: Comedy (GSB, i, 296, but no list of produce) by \*Buzzard (before he left England).

ASB, i, 118, derived from *W. Haxall's* statements 1831 and 1833 (ATR, iii, 63, and viii, 330,) conforms as to breeding to GSB (i, 296).

1806, April (W., p. 6) on the turf at Newmarket as 'Mr. Wilson's b. f. by Worthy out of Comedy', winning a Produce Stakes 'for the produce of untried mares covered in 1802 by untried stallions' (W. 1805, p. 206).

1806, aet. 3, purchased at Newmarket 'immediately after her race' and sent to Virginia, consigned to *W. Haxall* of Petersburg (ATR, viii, 331).

*Identified produce:*

1809 b. c. *Haxall's*, later (1815, Edgar, p. 256) Wade's, Highflyer, by \*Sir Harry.

Mr. Haxall said (ATR, viii, 330) that this colt 'was run by me in the name of Highflyer and proved a horse of much speed and good bottom'.

1810? b. f. Barksdale's Y. Pomona (dam of American Pomona by Sir Alfred, ATR, viii, 330), by \*Sir Harry.

The last record of the mare is that she died 'soon after' Y. Pomona was foaled (ATR, viii, 331).



## Va. 1806

PROMISE, **12**, (*Goodisson's*) *W. Haxall*, b. m. 1803, by \*Buzzard (before he left England): Wizard's dam (GSB, ii, 165) by \*Precipitate (before he left England).

ASB, i, 120, derived from Mr. Haxall's statements 1823 (ATR, vii, 333) and 1831 (ATR, iii, 63), conforms to GSB (ii, 165), where \*Promise is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam as 'sent to America'.

No evidence for the turf.

1806, aet. 3, purchased at Newmarket from Mr. Goodisson by Mr. Haxall's brother, bred to Waxy and sent to Virginia, consigned to W. Haxall of Petersburg, Va.

*Identified produce:*

1807 b. f. Haxall's \*Mermaid (imported *in utero*) by Waxy, son of Pot8o's.

This mare (ASB, i, 120, 108) was the dam of (a) Haxall's (later Buford's) *Moses* (b. c. 1815, by \*Sir Harry) which was sent to Ky. (see Ky. advt. 1824 in O'Connor, p. 151 & ATR, vii, 333) and was there a cross in many good pedigrees; and (b) of Haxall's *Miss Waxy* (bl. m. 1820?, by Sir Archy), whose successful produce in Virginia is discussed in ATR, iii, 64; vii, 12.



D. C. 1806

AFRICAN BARB MARE (*from the stud of the Bey of Tunis*)  
J. W. Eppes' of Virginia.

ASB, i, 150, and the ensuing entries conform generally, but not in detail, to the evidence.

In the early spring of 1806 Melli Melli, an ambassador from the Bey of Tunis, reached Washington to negotiate a settlement of claims of his master arising out of American activities during the war with Tripoli. He brought with him an African barb horse and two mares and on behalf of his master presented them to Thomas Jefferson, then President of the United States. After the ambassador had departed these horses were sold for account of the United States, as will appear from the following contemporary documents:

[1806, April 24, *Universal Gazette*, Washington; not known to ASB]

'The superb barb *Black Sultan*, presented by the Bey of Tunis to the government of the United States and lately brought to this country by the Tunisian ambassador [Melli Melli] will stand the ensuing season at Petworth, the farm of John Tayloe [III], Esq., near Rock Creek Church and within two miles of the City of Washington . . .

'This Royal present being one of the most choice animals of the Regency of Tunis and full 16 hands high, a desire has prevailed that so valuable a race should be extended as much as possible and it has therefore been directed that he be placed at a low price [of \$20.] . . .

'Petworth, D. C., April 4, 1806.

Chester Bailey  
manager for John Tayloe, Esq.'

[1806, October 17, *National Intelligencer*, Washington; not known to ASB]

'For sale. On the second day of the Washington Races which are to commence on Tuesday the 28th inst. there will be offered for sale at auction the elegant Barbary horse and two mares which were brought from Tunis by his Excellency the Tunisian Ambassador and intended as a present to the Executive of the United States'.

[1806, December 15, *National Intelligencer*, Washington; not known to ASB]

'The horse Black Sultan and the two mares brought to the United States by the late Ambassador of Tunis will be disposed of at private sale.

'Both the mares are in foal to the horse and all three are in good condition.

'Application to be made to the subscriber at the office of the Secretary of State.

'Washington, December 15, 1806.

Daniel Brent'.

A diligent search has failed to turn up in the archives of the United States any report or other record of the sale or sales so advertised. What is known of the subsequent history of the stock is gleaned from breeding records, viz:

(a) From South Carolina newspapers it appears that Black Sultan was sent thither, and covered the season of 1807 at Elias Earle's in Greenville District and the season of 1808 at John Gallant's in York District, S. C. As this Elias Earle (1762-1823) was in Washington in December 1806 as a Member of Congress from South Carolina, it may be deduced that he was the purchaser of the horse at the government sale; but what is more significant is that the S. C. advts. prove that the horse was separated from the mares which came with him to America, after he had covered them both in Washington during the season of 1806.

(b) From a note by Bruce (ASB, i, 150), which does not disclose its source, it seems that one of the mares was sent to Louisiana (from which it may be deduced that she also was purchased by a Member of Congress) and that she there produced, from the cover by Black Sultan in 1806, a colt known as *Beau Laquaise*, of which nothing more is known.

As he did not know that Melli Melli brought to America two imported barb mares Bruce described this colt as 'full brother to [Eppes] Sultana' (*q. v. infra*), an attribution which is shown to have been im-

possible by the evidence that before Sultana was foaled the sire and dam of Sultana were separated, never again to meet.

(c) The records of the subsequent history of the second of the Melli Melli mares here immediately in question are, however, explicit if eventually confused in ASB. Following the evidence already cited that in December 1806 this mare was in foal to Black Sultan there are the following testimonies for her and her immediate descendants:

[1830, ATR, i, 419; & cf. A. J. Davie in iii, 277; whence ASB, i, 150; ii, 338; i, 601]

*'Lady Burton*, m. 1813, bred by John W. Eppes of Eppington, Chesterfield County, Virginia, got by the celebrated horse Sir Archy out of the full blooded mare *Sultana*; *she was out of the mare and got by the horse sent as a present by the Bey of Tunis, by his ambassador Melli Melli, to Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States.*

'Halifax Co., N. C.

H. G. Burton'.

Alex. Henderson,

[1833, ATR, iv, 546; whence *s. v.* Clarion, Edgar, p. 153; ASB, i, 719]

*'Report of blood stock of H. G. Burton, Halifax Co., N. C.*

*'Judy O'Flannigan*, ch. f. 1830, by Clarion: her dam by Carolinian, son of \*True Blue.

*'Clarion was by Gen. Chamberlain's Tiptop, son of Lightfoot's \*Oscar: his dam by \*Citizen: out of the mare sent by the Bey of Tunis to the American government.*

'Attest:

H. G. Burton'.

[1834, ATR, vi, 131, *s. v.* \*Chance]

'I well remember that in the fall of 1815 I purchased of the late John W. Eppes of Virginia (who had married my wife's sister) the mare *now called Lady Burton*, the dam of Coutre Snapper [b. g. 1817, by \*Chance, *q. v.* ATR, i, 433, & what Bailie Peyton said of him, ATR, vii, 285, *s. v.* Ellen Douglass].

'This name was given her after I parted with her [to Alexander Henderson of N. C., who eventually gave her in 1833 to Bailie Peyton of Tenn., in whose stud she was still producing in 1837, aet. 24. See ATR, vi, 263; vii, 285; viii, 527].

'Halifax, N. C., August 23, 1834.

H. G. Burton'.

From these testimonies it may be deduced that one of the two imported Barb-mares reported in December 1806 to be in foal to Black Sultan (viz, the one here in question) was then purchased by Mr. Jefferson's son-in-law, John Wales Eppes (1773-1823) who was in Washington at the time as a Member of Congress from Virginia, and was sent

to his seat in Chesterfield Co., Va.; that after she had produced (1807) her filly Sultana by Black Sultan Mr. Eppes bred her to \*Citizen (who stood in Chesterfield Co., Va., 1809) to produce another filly; and that that Citizen-mare & a daughter of Sultana (Lady Burton) eventually found their way into the stud of Mr. Eppes' brother-in-law (by his second marriage to a daughter of Willie Jones of N. C.), Hutchins Gordon Burton (1774-1836) of Halifax Co., N. C., sometime Governor of North Carolina.

*Identified produce:*

1807 f. Sultana (Lady Burton's dam) by \*Black Sultan.

1810? f. (dam of Burton's Clarion & grandam of Ragland's Sally Burton) by \*Citizen.

*Corrigenda in ASB:*

Bruce (ASB, i, 150; ii, 338) entered *two* mares by \*Citizen of this stock, one out of Eppes' \*Barb-mare *and the other out of her daughter Sultana*. The first of these entries is authenticated by Governor Burton's ctf. *s. v.* Clarion, quoted *supra*; but the second, originating in a late confusion in Tennessee & Kentucky of the pedigrees of Lady Burton (daughter of Sultana) and Sally Burton, a granddaughter of Burton's Citizen-mare, is discredited by the evidence.

The documents for the Sally Burton pedigree are as follows:

[1839, ATR, x, 113; & *cf.* ASB, ii, 270, where the mare is entered *s. v.* Sally Burton, identified by the produce listed with this Ragland ctf., but varying that record by describing her as 'b. m. 1822, owned by Col. George Elliott, Tennessee' & omitting the Sultana cross]

'Breeding stud of Major Samuel Ragland of Limestone Co., Alabama.

'No. 1. Brown-mare [Sally Burton], bred by the Hon. H. G. Burton of North Carolina, (*it is supposed*) in 1825.

'Got by Sir Archy: dam by [James', eventually Burton's] Junius [son of \*Buzzard, *q. v.* Edgar, p. 281; ASB, i, 777]: \*Citizen: Sultana [*sic.*], the produce of the Arabian horse and mare presented to President Jefferson by the Bey of Tunis through his minister Melle Melle.

'Athens, Limestone Co., Ala., March 1, 1839. Sam'l Ragland'.

[1860, January 12, *Old Spirit*, xxi, p. 609; whence ASB, i, 632]

'Stud of Capt. A. Buford [1820-1884] of 'Bosque Bonita', Woodford Co., near Versailles, Ky.

'No. 1. Lalla Rookh (the dam of Berry) was got by \*Glencoe: [her] dam, *own Sister to Othello* [i. e., the br. c. 1832 listed by S. Ragland

as the first produce of Sally Burton, ATR, x, 113] by \*Leviathan: grandam [Sally Burton] by Sir Archy: [*Junius cross omitted*]: \*Citizen: *Sultana* [*sic.*] by the Barb Horse: out of the Barb-mare sent as a present to President Jefferson by the Sultan of Turkey [*sic.*]. See *Edgar's Stud Book*.

'Bosque Bonita, January 12, 1860.

A. Buford'.

The consequences of these two contradictory ctf. have been curious.

In view of the historical fact that the last stud season of \*Citizen was in 1809, or before Eppes' Sultana was two years old, it is difficult to believe that Governor Burton could have been the authority for Major Ragland's ctf. that Sultana produced a f. by \*Citizen; and that doubt is fortified by Bruce's statement (ASB, ii, 270) that, when he formulated his entry for Sally Burton and omitted from it the Sultana cross to which the Ragland ctf. of 1839 had testified, his authority was not the Ragland ctf. but a later statement by George Elliott (1781-1861) of Sumner Co., Tenn., who appears in the records of the eighteen forties as racing several immediate descendants of that mare & was cited by Bruce (*e. g. s. v.* Black Sophia, ASB, i, 245) as his oral authority in respect to several disputed Tennessee pedigrees.

From this analysis several deductions may be made: (a) that there was only one \*Citizen-mare of this stock and that she was a uterine sister, not a daughter, of Eppes' Sultana; (b) that the Elliott revision of the Ragland ctf. was a recurrence to the original ctf. which Sally Burton brought to Alabama from the Burton stud and which identified her grandam with the dam of Clarion; (c) that in 1839 Major Ragland was influenced in formulating his ctf. by the Sultana cross in the breeding of Lady Burton, who had then recently died in Balie Peyton's stud; and (d) that the Buford ctf. of 1860 was a traditional recurrence to the Ragland ctf. of 1839 without the benefit of the Elliott revision.

It seems, therefore, a fair judgment on the whole involved case that Bruce's entry of a Citizen mare out of Sultana after he had accepted the Elliott revision of the Ragland ctf. was no more than a sacrifice of consistency to the Buford ctf. for Lalla Rookh, and so an illustration of Bruce's practice of deference to an important Kentucky breeder.

However it may be explained, Bruce's inconsistency in recording the breeding of the descendants of Sally Burton has poisoned many subsequent pedigrees. ASB needs amendment to correct that record.

*Eppes' \*Barb-mare a proved Matriarch:*

Gerry credits to Goldsby's *Quaker Girl* (b. m. 1834, by \*Leviathan: Ragland's Sally Burton by Sir Archy, ATR, x, 113; ASB, ii, 270, 225) six, and to Buford's *Lalla Rookh* (b. m., age not recorded, by \*Glencoe: Sister-to-Othello, by Leviathan: Ragland's Sally Burton by Sir Archy,

*Old Spirit*, xxi, 609; ASB, i, 632) one, winner on the American turf 1875-1930; but by reason of the inconsistent form in which Bruce extended the pedigrees of Sally Burton & Lalla Rookh Gerry distributed the credit of Sally Burton's descendants to two foundation mares, viz: 'A Citizen-mare' (p. 199) and 'Sultana' (p. 362), and, incidentally, failed to recognise the common American taproot of all this stock (and so the true Matriarch) as Eppes' \*Barb-mare.



N. C. 1807

OSCAR-MARE, called *Honeysuckle*, 3, (*T. Dockeray of Sutton*) *T. B. Hill's* (later *T. Norfleet's*), br. f. 1803, by \*Oscar, son of \*Saltram (before either left England): Melissa (GSB, ii, 183) by Trumpator, son of Conductor (and he by Matchem).

ASB, i, 115, derived from Edgar (p. 232, s. v. Gallina), conforms to GSB (ii, 183), where 'Harriet or Honeysuckle' is credited by name to Melissa, but it is not noted that she was 'sent to America'.

1805-07 on the turf at first as 'Mr. Burt's Harriet', and later as 'Mr. Dockeray's Honeysuckle, late Harriet'.

She started 11 times and though generally placed, won only one match and one Fifty.

1807 sent to Virginia, consigned to T. B. Hill of Halifax Co., N. C. (ATR, iii, 487), who had imported in 1804 \*Phoenix.

After producing her first foal in the stud of T. B. Hill, the mare passed into the possession of Thomas Norfleet of Bertie Co., N. C. (whom Bruce named the importer), for whom she produced her only other identified foal.

*Identified produce:*

1808 f. [dam of Wynn's, later in Ky., Kelly's, Lady of the Lake by Sir Archy, q. v. ASB, i, 620], by \*Phoenix.

1820 (*sic.*, Edgar) b. f. Gallena, *alias*, in Tenn., Madame Norfleet (q. v. ATR, iii, 487) by Sir Archy.

## N. C. 1809?

GAMENUT-MARE, called *Allegranto*, 9, (*T. Dockeray of Sutton*) *T. B. Hill*, ch. m. 1806?, by Gamenut, son of Walnut (and he by Tattersall's Highflyer): *Allegranti* (GSB, ii 9, grandam of Barbour's \*Phantomia, q. v. Va. 1829) by Pegasus, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: Orange Squeezer (GSB, ii, 150) by Tattersall's Highflyer.

ASB, i, 89, derived from A. J. Davie (in ATR, iii, 277), conforms as to breeding to GSB (ii, 150, s. v. Orange Squeezer), where *Allegranti*, the dam attributed by Mr. Davie to the imported mare, is entered among the produce of her dam.

The evidence for the imported mare herself is, however, in confusion. She is not identified on the turf in England nor is she entered by GSB. The recorded produce of *Allegranti*, first entered in the 1891 edition of GSB (ii, 9), is limited to the years 1807-1814 and does not include any foal by Gamenut. The source for her is, therefore, altogether American, viz:

[A. J. Davie in ATR, iii, 277; ii, 272]

'*Allegranto*, got by Gamenut, imported by T. B. Hill and sold to A. J. Davie. Dam of Tecumseh, by Archy . . .

'*Tecumseh* by Archy: his dam an imported Gamenut-mare out of *Allegranti* by Pegasus. See Stud Book [i. e., s. v. Orange Squeezer].

'*Tecumseh*, raised by A. J. Davie, was a horse of great speed: broke down after winning a few races. He was the sire of the famous race-horse [W. West's] Shawnee'.

If uncontrolled, this is respectable authority: it appears on its face to calendar the certificate the mare brought to America; the statement is made not only by one who was sometime the owner of the imported mare but was also the most responsible historical witness for all the Roanoke valley horses of the early years of the nineteenth century; and it takes colour from its attribution of the importation to T. B. Hill of Halifax Co., N. C., who is proven to have been an importer (see \*Phoenix and \*Oscar-mare).

Mr. Davie's testimony is, however, unhappily lacking in dates, and, as it happens, there is no extant record of his *Tecumseh* on the turf, which might testify certainly to the foaling date of that colt and so suggest the importation date of his dam.

We may, however, with some confidence deduce both those dates. The turf record (Irving, iv, 35) of *Tecumseh*'s son Shawnee shows that he was foaled in 1816 and as Sir Archy made his first season in the



stud at A. J. Davie's, Newhope, near Halifax, N. C., in 1810 (see *The Roanoke Stud*, p. 172), it follows that Tecumseh must have been foaled in 1811, and that his dam was probably imported 1809, when she was (say) three years old.

Thus we may give the imported mare a foaling date of 1806. Finally, as Gamenut stood in 1805 (W. 1804, p. 375) at T. Dockeray's at Sutton, and it was that T. Dockeray who supplied T. B. Hill with his \*Oscar-mare, it may be further deduced that the reputed dam of the imported mare (*Allegranti*, ch. f. 1797, by Pegasus, GSB, ii, 150) was in Mr. Dockeray's stud before she entered the stud of Ld. Jersey, where she produced the foals recorded by GSB (ii, 9).

*Identified produce:*

1811? ch. c. Davie's Tecumseh by Sir Archy.



Va. 1811

POT80'S-MARE (*Sister to Timidity*), 9, (*Golding's*) *Walter Bell's*, b. m. 1800, by Pot80's, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse: Timidity's dam (GSB, ii, 158, 165) by Pegasus, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse.

ASB, i, 119, derived from Edgar (p. 32 s. v. \*Englishman, and ATR, xii, 230, s. v. the several \*Pot80's-mares), conforms as to breeding to GSB (ii, 165), where the imported mare is entered to list her produce in England with a note that she was 'sent to America in the winter 1811-12, supposed in foal to Eagle'.

ASB needs amendment, however, as to the foaling date, which Bruce entered as 1802.

No evidence for the turf. The mare was acquired from Mr. Golding before 1810 by Walter Bell, who bred her in England and America.

1811, aet. 11, sent to Virginia by Walter Bell (with \*Eagle, \*Boaster and her own foal of 1810, \*Y. Frederick) in foal to \*Eagle.

*Identified produce:*

*In England* (GSB, ii, 165)

1810 ch. c. Bell's \*Y. Frederick by Selim, son of \*Buz-zard (before he left England).

This c., entered anonymously by GSB (ii, 165) without note that he was 'sent to America', is attested by and named in

extant stud advts. of stands in Frederick and Fauquier Cos., Va., 1817-18; thus discrediting the pedigree attributed to him by Bruce (ASB, i, 23) and entitling him to the entry among the produce of his dam (ASB, i, 119) which Bruce denied him.

1811 br. f. (Morgan's, not sent to America), by Hap-hazard, son of Sir Peter.

### *In America*

1812 b. c. Bell's \*Englishman (*imported in utero*), by \*Eagle.

The GSB entry (ii, 165) of Bell's Potato's-mare notes that she was 'supposed in foal to Eagle' when 'sent to America in the winter 1811-12'. No contemporary American evidence to identify that foal by name or career has come to light: the 'Englishman' entries of ASB (i, 119, 19) were derived from Edgar (p. 32) alone.

1813? b. f. Mary Robinson (ATR, i, 215; ASB, ii, 58), by Sir Archy.



### Va. 1815

POPINJAY-MARE, called *Mock Bird?*, 5, (Sir J. Shelley's) James Dunlop's, b. m. 1808, by Popinjay, son of \*Buzzard (before he left England): Bourbon's dam (GSB, i, 291; ii, 167) by \*Precipitate (before he left England).

ASB, i, 119, needs amendment. Bruce identified the dam as Mr. Wyndham's bay Precipitate-mare of 1797 (GSB, i, 167) whose foal of 1808 was Mr. Duncombe's Phantom (b. f. by Hambletonian); but the American source records (i. e., the adv. 1820, of the Dunlop dispersal sale and Randolph's 'Printed Book', No. 24), both identify her as Mr. Wyndham's grey Precipitate-mare of 1797, i. e., Bourbon's dam, which is credited by GSB (i, 167) with the imported mare described as '1808 b. f. by Popinjay, Sir J. Shelly'.

In October 1810 (W., pp. 200, 501) 'Sir J. Shelley's ch. f. by Popinjay, dam by Precipitate, 2 yrs. old' came in first in a Subscription at Newmarket but was disqualified; and thereafter during 1811-12 'Sir J. Shelley's (later Ld. Stawell's) *Mockbird*, ch. f. 1808, by Popinjay' was a frequent starter in two, three and four year old form and is credited (W., 1811, p. 418; 1812, p. 385) with five plates. No 'Mockbird' is entered in GSB; but although the filly which ran in that name nicks in every test with the Popinjay mare of GSB (ii, 167) *except in coat*, for that last consideration it remains impossible confidently to credit the \*Popinjay-mare with the turf record of *Mockbird*.

1815, aet. 7, sent to Virginia, consigned to James Dunlop of Petersburg, Va.

1820 included in the Dunlop dispersal sale (No. 2) described as 'a bay mare, 12 years old, got by Popinjay out of Bourbon's dam by Precipitate'. The purchaser is not identified.

*Identified produce:*

1819 b. f. Randolph's Paroquet (Dunlop sale No. 11; Randolph's 'Printed Book', No. 24) by \*Merryfield.

*The Popinjay-mare a proved Matriarch:*

Although he bred her to his best horse (Roanoke), Randolph did not especially esteem his Paroquet; certainly he made no boast of her. He must, then, have been astonished could he have foreseen that alone of his numerous stud, her breeding should have persisted on the American turf.

At the dispersal sale of the Roanoke stud in October, 1834, following Randolph's death (ATR, vi, 248) Parrott (b. m. 1825, by Roanoke: Paroquet by \*Merryfield: \*Popinjay mare, ATR, v, 490, No. 85; ASB, ii, 178) was sold to Samuel Ragland, taken by him to Huntsville, Alabama; and there bred to several of the English horses in the Boardman stud (\*Leviathan, \*Consol, etc., see ATR, x, 113). It was in respect to the winning descendants of Parrot's daughter by one of those matings (Mary Thomas, b. m. 1837, by \*Consol, ASB, ii, 178, 60) that Gerry (p. 201) enrolled the \*Popinjay-mare as a Matriarch.



Va. 1815

FAIR CHARLOTTE, **11**, (*Durand of Surrey*) James Dunlop, b. m. 1808, by Teddy the Grinder, son of Asparagus (and he by Pot8o's): Princess (GSB, i, 242; ii, 65) by \*Precipitate (before he left England).

ASB, i, 85, seems to have been derived direct from GSB (ii, 65), where this Fair Charlotte is entered to list her produce in England 1814-15 with the note that 'this mare was sent to Virginia in October 1815 [in foal to Ashton, son of Walnut]'.

There is no corresponding American evidence by way of pedigrees or otherwise; but the fact that GSB attributes the Ashton foal in her belly when she left England to 'Mr. Dunlop' indicates that that Fair Charlotte was:

1815, aet. 7, sent to Virginia, consigned to James Dunlop of Petersburg, Va.

That Fair Charlotte and her Ashton foal (if any) disappeared before 1820 appears from the fact that neither is listed in the Dunlop dispersal sale of that year.

*Identified produce in America:*

None.



Va. 1815

LADY G, **15**, (*Sir T. Gascoigne*) *Dunlop's*, later *Randolph of Roanoke*, ch. m. 1804, by Hambletonian, son of King Fergus (and he by O'Kelly's Eclipse): Golden Locks (GSB, i, 372; ii, 80, 82), by Delpini, son of Tattersall's Highflyer.

ASB, i, 99, derived from Randolph's 'Printed Book', No. 3, conforms to GSB (ii, 80 and 82), where the imported mare is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam and (to record her English produce) *s. v.* 'Hambletonian-mare, sister to Dowager', with the note 'was covered by Benedick [son of Remembrancer and he by Pipator] in 1815 and sent to Virginia'. Bruce erroneously entered the mare as 'imported' by Randolph.

No evidence for the turf.

1809-1815 in Ld. Foley's stud.

1815, aet. 11, sent to Virginia, consigned to James Dunlop of Petersburg, Va.

1820 included in Dunlop dispersal sale (No. 5) and then purchased by Randolph of Roanoke.

*Identified produce:*

*In England*

1810-1815 five foals in Ld. Foley's stud (including Magician, b. c. 1811, by Sorcerer, a successful racer).

*In Virginia*

1819 ch. f. [Dunlop sale, No. 12] by \*Merryfield.

1823 b. f. Randolph's Flora, *alias* Turn Out (*q. v.* 'Printed Book', No. 52) by Randolph's Roanoke, son of Sir Archy.

1824 b. c. Randolph's Gascoigne (*q. v. Roanoke Stud*, p. 201), by Randolph's Roanoke, son of Sir Archy.



Va. 1815

PHILADELPHIA, **3**, (*Charles Dundas*) *Dunlop's*, later *Randolph of Roanoke*, br. m. 1808, by Washington, son of Sir Peter: Miss Totteridge (GSB, i, 312; ii, 139), by Dungannon, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse.

ASB, i, 116, derived from Randolph's 'Printed Book', No. 4, conforms to GSB (ii, 139), where the imported mare is entered by name among the produce of her dam, but with no note that she was sent to Virginia.

1811 on the turf as 'Mr. Dundas's br. f. Philadelphia by Washington out of Miss Totteridge'.

She won in three year old form 100 gns. at Newmarket, a Fifty at Reading, and 40 gns. at Abingdon.

1815, aet. 7, sent to Virginia, consigned to James Dunlop of Petersburg, Va.

1820 included in Dunlop dispersal sale (No. 4) and there purchased by Randolph of Roanoke.

*Identified produce:*

1819 bl. c. Randolph's Black Warrior (Dunlop sale, No. 9; *Roanoke Stud*, p. 192), by \*Merryfield.

1823 b. f. Randolph's Miss Barton ('Printed Book', No. 53), by Roanoke, son of Sir Archy.

1825 b. c. Randolph's Simon Pure ('Printed Book', No. 73), by Sir Archy.



Va. 1815

STATIRA, **18**, (*J. Forth of Oxford St., London*) *Dunlop's*, later *Randolph of Roanoke*, ch. m. 1809, by Alexander the Great, son of Alexander (and he by O'Kelly's Eclipse): Sister-to-Lynceus (GSB, ii, 27) by \*Buzzard (before he left England).

ASB, i, 128, derived from Randolph's 'Printed Book', No. 5, conforms to GSB (ii, 27), where the imported mare is entered anony-

mously among the produce of her dam, but without note that she was sent to Virginia.

No evidence for the turf or stud in England.

1815, aet. 6, sent to Virginia, consigned to James Dunlop of Petersburg, Va.

1820 included in Dunlop dispersal sale (No. 6), when she was described as

*'A chesnut mare, foaled in 1809, got by Alexander the Great: dam by Buzzard: out of Rose by Sweetbrier, and is own sister to the celebrated horse Macedonian. This mare is nearly 16 hands high',*

and purchased by Randolph of Roanoke, in whose stud the mare ended her life.

*Identified produce:*

1818 ch. c. Gabriel (Dunlop sale, No. 7; the name from Edgar, p. 230) by \*Bluster.

1820 bl. f. Randolph's Jet (ATR, v, 489, No. 36; not in 'Printed Book'), by \*Bluster.

1824 b. c. Randolph's Clytus ('Printed Book', No. 64), *alias* Macedonian (ATR, i, 417; iii, 431), by Roanoke, son of Sir Archy.

The last record of the mare is in Randolph's 'Printed Book' where she is entered 'dead 1825'.



Va. 1815

CHANCE-MARE (*Sister to Grimalkin*), **12**, (*Thomas Duncombe of Yorkshire*) Dunlop's, later Merritt's, b. m. 1812, by \*Chance (before he left England): Jemima (GSB, ii, 102) by \*Phenomenon (before he left England).

ASB, i, 76, derived from the memoir of Sally Hope (in ATR, iii, 452, 487), and the Merritt ctf. of 1833 (in ATR, v, 217), conforms to GSB (ii, 102), where the imported mare is entered anonymously among the produce of her dam as 'sent to Virginia'.

1815, aet. 3, sent to Virginia, consigned to James Dunlop of Petersburg, Va.

1820 purchased at Dunlop dispersal sale by John T. Bowdoin of Surry and Brunswick Co., Va.

1828 sent to Tennessee after Mr. Bowdoin's death.

1832 purchased by Messrs. Merritt of Greenville Co., Va. (ATR, iii, 452).

*Identified produce* (ATR, iii, 452, corrected by adv. of Dunlop's sale 1820) :

1818 b. c. [Dunlop's sale, No. 8] by \*Bluster.

1819 b. f. Randolph's Merryfield (*q. v.* Dunlop's sale, No. 10, and Randolph's 'Printed Book', No. 25, where she is marked 'dead without produce'), by \*Merryfield.

1822 ch. f. Bowdoin's, later Merritt's, Sally Hope (a distinguished racer 1826-29, *q. v.* ATR, iii, 452) by Sir Archy.

1825 c. [Bowdoin's] by the Bussorah Arabian.

1828 ch. f. Merritt's Caledonia by Timoleon.

1829 br. c. by Carolinian, son of Sir Archy.

1831 b. f. by Arab, son of Sir Archy.

1832 ch. c. [Merritt's and Jackson's, ATR, v, 217] by \*Leviathan.

1833 b. c. Merritt's Croesus by Crusader, son of Sir Archy.

The last record of the mare is in 1834 when she was reported in foal to Crusader or Merlin, sons of Sir Archy.



#### N. Y. 1818

PLACENTIA, **17**, (*Gen. Grosvenor*) *Charles Henry Hall*, b. m.

1813, by Dick Andrews, son of Joe Andrews (and he by O'Kelly's Eclipse) : Azalia (GSB, ii, 14) by Beningbrough, son of King Fergus (and he by O'Kelly's Eclipse).

ASB, i, 117, derived from Edgar (p. 349 *s. v.* Mountaineer), conforms to GSB (ii, 14), where the imported mare is entered by name among the produce of her dam as 'sent abroad'.

1816 on the turf as 'Gen. Grosvenor's b. f. Placentia, by Dick Andrews out of Azalia'.

She started twice at Newmarket, in a match and the One Thousand Guineas, not placed.

1817 sent to Gibraltar.

1818, June, sent to New York on speculation and there purchased by Charles Henry Hall (*Hall MS. in O'Connor collection*).

*Identified produce:*

1819 ch. c. Hall's Mountaineer by Duroc, son of \*Diomed.

'From an accident she never produced another colt. Died in 1821 at Pomfret, Conn.' (*Hall MS.*).

Hall's Mountaineer (to be distinguished from Coles' Mountaineer, ch. c. 1822, by Tayloe's Peacemaker, ATR, i, 111; and from Lewis' Mountaineer, ch. c. 1825, by Contention, ATR, i, 366) covered in the Hall stud in Harlem until after 1824, when he got Hall's Hotspur, a successful racer (ATR, i, 60; Edgar, p. 259). His portrait, painted that year (1824) by A. Fisher, is now in the Ellis collection at Hot Springs, Va.



Va. 1823?

MERRYFIELD-MARE (*John Miller of Richmond*), m. [neither coat nor age recorded], by \*Merryfield (before he left England in 1815): dam not identified.

Not in ASB except (i, 95) *s. v.* \*Jane Wellington, where it is justly noted that 'she cannot be found in the English Stud Book'.

The only extant evidence for this mare, which was Bruce's source, is: [1832, ATR, iv, 101]

'*Jane Wellington*, b. m., formerly the property of John Miller, Esq., late of Richmond, Va.

'Got in Ireland in the county of Sligo by Sweet Robin, but foaled immediately after her dam's landing at Norfolk, Va.: her dam the imp. mare got by Merryfield in England.

'This mare [*Jane Wellington*] had a b. c. by Clay's Sir William in 1827; also another foal by him in 1828.

'The full pedigree on the dam's side is wanted.

'The imp. Merryfield-mare is owned at present [1832] in the vicinity of Philadelphia'.

There was no response in ATR to this call for the breeding, so that all that may be deduced from the evidence as to the imported mare is:



1823? sent to Virginia from Ireland, consigned to John Miller of Richmond.

*Identified produce:*

1823? b. f. Miller's \*Jane Wellington (imp. *in utero*) by Sweet Robin.

This Sweet Robin is not identified; necessarily he could not have been Ld. Grosvenor's b. c. 1779 by Sweetbrier (*q. v.* GSB, i, 41).



N. Y. 1824

**ALARM, 32**, (*Ld. Grosvenor's*) *Charles Henry Hall*, b. m. 1820, by Thunderbolt, son of Sorcerer (and he by Trumpator): Zadora (GSB, ii, 145; ii, 308) by Trafalgar, son of Sir Peter.

ASB, i, 64, derived from the certificate which the mare brought with her to America (ATR, viii, 146), conforms to GSB (iii, 308), where the imported mare is entered by name among the produce of her dam, but is not noted as sent to America.

1823-24 on the turf as 'Ld. Grosvenor's Alarm by Thunderbolt', winning a produce stakes at Knutsford.

1824, June, aet. 4, sent to New York, consigned to Charles Henry Hall of Harlem, being landed July 28, 1824, and bringing with her the following certificate (ATR, viii, 146):

*'ALARM, now four years old, was bred by Earl Grosvenor and got by Thunderbolt: dam Zadora: grandam Nike, etc.*

*'Manchester, June 12, 1829.*

*William Clark, trainer  
for Earl Grosvenor'.*

*Identified produce* (C. H. Hall in ATR, ii, 120; viii, 146; supplemented by ASB, i, 64, from G. Elliott's stud papers):

1825 bl. c. [imported *in utero* and died young], by Ld. Derby's Eastham, son of Sir Oliver.

1826 missed to Hall's Mountaineer, son of Duroc.

1827 bl. f. Zadora by American Eclipse.

1828 br. c. Ranger by \*Bussorah Arabian.

1829 bl. f., J. C. Stevens' Lightning (*alias* DiVernon) by American Eclipse.

1830 bl. f. Lamar's Alert (ATR, viii, 146) by Hall's Eclipse-Lightfoot, son of American Eclipse.

1830 October, \*Alarm was sold by C. H. Hall to S. Laird (ATR, ii, 120).

1831 b. f. Laird's, later J. C. Stevens' & eventually (in Tennessee) G. Elliott's, Clara Howard (originally Surprise) by \*Barefoot.

1834 f. by \*Autocrat.

1836 b. f. Lightning by Constellation, son of American Eclipse.

1837 b. f. Y. Alarm by \*Barefoot.

1838 b. f. Fanny Elssler by \*Barefoot.

*\*Alarm a proved Matriarch:*

After a successful turf career in New York, in the colours of S. Laird and J. C. Stevens, Clara Howard, daughter of \*Alarm by \*Barefoot, was sent to George Elliott's stud in Sumner Co., Tennessee (Anderson, p. 98), where she teemed from 1840-1858 (ASB, i, 300). One of her produce was Angeline (bl. m. 1853, by \*Albion, ASB, i, 176), among whose Kentucky-bred descendants Gerry (p. 192) identified the seven winners in respect to which he enrolled \*Alarm as a matriarch.



Va. 1829

PHANTOMIA, 9, (*Ld. Jersey?*) James Barbour, b. m. 1823, by Phantom, son of Walton: Walton, son of Sir Peter (GSB, ii, 9, but no list of the mare's producer: Allegranti (GSB, ii, 9, dam also of Hill's \*Gamenut-mare, q. v. N. C. 1809) by Pegasus, son of O'Kelly's Eclipse.

ASB, i, 116, derived from Governor Barbour's statements, ATR, i, 363; iv, 107, conforms as to breeding to GSB (ii, 9, s. v. Allegranti), where the dam of the imported mare is entered anonymously among Allegranti's produce.

The evidence for the identification is a certificate which was delivered to Gov. Barbour after he purchased the mare at Newmarket, July 1, 1829, and which he published twice (ATR, i, 363; v, 107), viz:

'This is to certify that the b. m. sold by me to Mr. Barbour was got by Phantom: dam by Walton: out of Allegranti by Pegasus: her dam Orange-squeezer by Highflyer: out of Miss Squeezer by Matchem.

'[She has] a ch. f. foal at her feet, by Truffle: and [is] covered again by Camel.

'[She is] six years old.

'Hyde Park Corner, London.

Rich. Tattersall.

'15 July, 1829'.

1829, aet. 6, sent to Virginia, consigned to James Barbour of 'Barboursville' in Orange Co., Va.

*Identified produce* (ATR, v, 107):

1829 ch. f. \*Anna Maria (imported with her dam) by Truffle, son of Sorcerer.

See next below.

1830 b. c. \*Camel (imported *in utero*) by Camel, son of Whalebone.

1831 b. f. H. Clay's Allegranti by \*Y. Truffle.

1832 c. Phantom (died young), by \*Y. Truffle.

1835 b. c. Phantom by Gohanna, son of Sir Archy.

\*Phantomia a proved Matriarch:

Governor Barbour had the good fortune to make a significant contribution to American foundation stock. The two daughters of \*Phantomia were both sent 'west', viz:

\*Anna Maria to the stud of Balie Peyton in Tennessee (Anderson, p. 118), where she produced (ASB, i, 66) the Leviathan-mare of 1842 (ASB, i, 649) which was the dam of Peyton's Fanny McAllister (ch. m. 1858, by O'Meara, ASB, i, 426).

(b) *Allegranti* to the stud of Henry Clay in Kentucky, where she produced (ASB, i, 65, 790) the mares Argente (b. m. 1838 by Bertrand, ASB, i, 192) and Zenobia (b. m. 1840, by \*Zingane, ASB, ii, 427).

From this stock descended the 22 Kentucky-bred winners 1875-1930 in respect to which Gerry (p. 117) entered \*Phantomia as a Matriarch.

Va. 1829

ANNA MARIA, 9, (*Ld. Jersey?*) James Barbour, ch. m. 1829, by Truffle, son of Sorcerer: \*Phantomia (q. v.) by Phantom, son of Walton.

ASB, i, 66, derived from Governor Barbour's statements (ATR, i, 363; iv, 107), is controlled only by the certificate (quoted *supra*) \*Phantomia brought with her from England, because that mare missed entry in GSB.

That certificate noted that \*Phantomia had July 15, 1829:

'a ch. f. foal at her feet by Truffle'.

It was this foal of 1829 which Governor Barbour called Anna Maria.

1829 foaled in England and sent to Virginia as a suckling with her dam.

1832-33 on the turf in Virginia.

A. J. Davie (ATR, vii, 256) recorded the following crab of the turf career of \*Anna Maria, viz:

'Governor Barbour, of Virginia, imported a filly by Truffle; her dam (I think) by Phantom. He and others told us this was some of the best English racing stock; yet her career on our turf, though decent, was nothing more. While young she won many races by her speed, and being judiciously placed at what may be termed outside courses which had been but recently established, and where, as a consequence, she had but inferior horses to contend with. Here, too, she was run off as soon as the spirit of racing produced competition. Her last campaign was an utter failure, even among the provincials'.

In the stud \*Anna Maria proved more successful. Gerry (p. 117) credits her granddaughter Balie Peyton's Fanny McAllister (ch. m. 1858 by O'Meara, son of \*Glencoe, ASB, i, 426) with two of the winners 1875-1930 which descend from \*Phantomia.

*Identified produce:*

1836 c. or f. [not identified] by \*Tranby.

1837 b. c. (gelded) Harry Hall, by \*Chateau Margaux.

1838 b. f. Caradori by Anvil, son of Monsieur Tonson.

1839 ch. c. by Rattler.

1840 ch. f. Palmetto, by \*Leviathan.

1842 ch. f. (Fanny McAllister's dam) by \*Leviathan.

N. Y. 1829

FILHO DA PUTA-MARE, 1, called *Nameless (Long Kingsman)* Charles Green of Staten Island, b. m. 1825, by Filho da Puta, son of Haphazard: Young Woodpecker-mare (Sister-to-Kingsman's Rosetta, GSB, i, 263; iii, 306) by Ld. Egremont's Young Woodpecker, son of Vernon's Woodpecker & he by Herod.

ASB, i, 111, derived from ATR, ii, 519, corrected viii, 288, conforms as to breeding to GSB (iii, 306), where the imported mare is entered anonymously as the last produce of her dam, but without note that she was 'sent to America'. The American evidence is Mr. Green's reports to Edgar (p. 202) in June 1833, *s. v.* Emilius & Emiliana; the various entries of the mare and her produce in ATR (ii, 519, & viii, 288, for breeding; v, 533, 534, & vi, 201, for her son Emelius on the turf in N. Y.; viii, 287, for her daughter Emiliana in the stud of B. B. Seaman, Richmond Co., N. Y.).

1828, aet. 4, sent to New York, consigned to Charles Green, Staten Island, N. Y.

*Identified produce:*

1831, b. c. Emilius by American Eclipse.

This c. was a conspicuous failure on the turf in N. Y. 1833-34 in the colours of R. Van Mater & A. L. Botts.

1832, ch. f. Emiliana by American Eclipse.

This mare was listed in 1837 (ATR, viii, 287) as being then in foal to \*Daghee (*q. v.* ATR, vii, 414); but ASB has no separate entry of her to list her produce or record her subsequent history.

1833, b. c. Manhattan by Henry, son of Sir Archy (& he by \*Diomed).

1834-1836 three foals (by Andrew, American Eclipse and Gohanna) died young.

1837, ch. c. Charles Henry by Henry, son of Sir Archy (& he by \*Diomed).

1838, b. c. Glendower by \*Trustee.

## Mass. 1830

CATTON-MARE, **29**, (*Humphries*) *Sir Isaac Coffin's*, b. m. 1823, by Catton, son of Golumpus (and he by Gohanna): Miss Haworth (GSB, ii, 35; iii, 158) by Spadille, son of Tattersall's Highflyer.

ASB, i, 75, derived from ATR, iv, 214, conforms to GSB (iii, 38), where the imported mare is entered (to record her produce in England before she was exported) with the note 'sent to the United States in January 1830 in foal to Figaro'.

There is no evidence that this mare was trained: she was put to breeding at 3 years old.

1830, aet. 6, January, sent to Massachusetts by Sir Isaac Coffin.

*Identified produce:*

*in England* (GSB, iii, 38)

1827-28 a c. and a f. by Swiss.

*in America*

1831 foal [imported *in utero*] by Figaro, son of Hap-hazard.

1832 b. f. [E. C. Mayo's, ATR, iv, 214] by \*Barefoot.

## SCHEDULE A

### *An alphabetical calendar of Importers before 1830*

ALEXANDER, ROBERT (fl. 1759-1784) of Mecklenburg Co. 1770	<i>Spanish mare</i>	Va.
ALEXANDER, WILLIAM (1726 - 1783), called Lord Stirling, of 'Basking Ridge' 1761 <i>Falstaff</i> by Cade 1762	<i>Wilson Arabian-mare</i> (See Carlyle, John)	N. J.
ALLEN, JOHN (son of Chief Justice William Allen), of Philadelphia 1768	<i>Allen's mare</i> [not identi- fied; but represented as 'bred']	Pa.
1773 <i>Lofty</i> (Phillips' & Goode's), not certainly identified 1773 <i>Whirligig</i> (Willie Jones') by Captain 1773 <i>Master Stephen</i> (Fitzhugh's & Peyton's) by a Son of Reg- ulus 1773 <i>Creole</i> (Serill's), not identi- fied		
ALSTON, WILLIAM (1756-1839) of 'Waccamaw' See Hyde; Hampton; Tayloe		S. C.
AMBLER, JOHN (1735-1766) of James- town, James City Co. 1765 <i>Regulus</i> (Burwell's) by Reg- ulus 1765 <i>Partner</i> (Allen Jones') by Moore's Starling <i>alias</i> Partner		Va.
ANDERSON, DAVID, of Hanover Co. See Hyde		Va.
ANDERSON, JOSEPH, of Philadelphia 1765	<i>Marske-mare</i>	Pa.
[ANON.] 1767 <i>Batchelor</i> by Garland		N. Y.

[ANON.]	Mass.
1769 <i>Shakespeare</i> by Warren's Careless	
[ANON.]	Mass.
1798 <i>DeBash</i> by King Fergus	
[ANON.]	? (See Pick, iv, 367)
1811 <i>Whiskey</i> by Saltram	
ASH, CATO (1727-1776) of Charles Town	S. C.
1773 <i>Whig</i> (alias <i>Partner</i> ) by the Compton Barb	
ASHE, JOHN BAPTIST, of Halifax Co. See Hart & McDonald	N. C.
BAIRD, JOHN, of Prince George Co. See Mitchell; Lamb & Younger	Va.
BARBOUR, JAMES (1775-1842) of 'Bar- boursville', Orange Co.	Va.
1829 <i>Truffle</i> by Truffle	<i>Phantomia</i> by Phantom
1829 <i>Camel</i> by Camel	<i>Anna Maria</i> by Truffle
BARCLAY, GEORGE	N. Y.
1823 Arabian horse called <i>Bagdad</i> purchased by Mr. Barclay in London from the Tripolitan min- ister to England, sent to N. Y., and eventually to Nashville, Tenn., where he covered several years (ATR, i, 275)	
BARKSDALE, WILLIAM (fl. 1784-1826), merchant, of London, formerly of Petersburg	Va.
1797 <i>Bay Colt</i> alias <i>Hamilton</i> (Strange's) by Highflyer	
1797 <i>Traveller</i> alias <i>Big Ben</i> (Strange's) by O'Kelly's Eclipse	
1800 <i>Chariot</i> (Feild's) by High- flyer	
1801 <i>Firetail</i> (Cain & Ray's) by Phoemenon	
1803 <i>Citizen</i> (Carney's) by Pacolet	
1803 <i>Clown</i> (Cain & Ray's) by Bourdeaux	
1804 <i>Phoenix</i> (T. B. Hill's) by Dragon	



- 1806 *Gouty* (Brown & Rives') by  
Sir Peter
- 1806 *Strap* (Brown & Rives') by  
Benningbrough
- BARNES, ABRAHAM, of Leonardstown,  
St. Marys' Co.  
1768 *Bajazet-mare* (dam of  
Heath's Childers) Md.
- BARRON, JAMES (1769-1851), Commo-  
dore, U. S. N., of Hampton Va.  
1802 Arabian horse called *Selim*  
purchased by Commodore Bar-  
ron from a British officer in the  
Mediterranean, after having  
served as the war horse of Sir  
Ralph Abecrombie in Egypt;  
and eventually sold to John Tay-  
loe III
- BAYLOR, JOHN (1705-1772) of 'New-  
market' in Caroline Co. Va.  
1754 *Sober John* by Routh's Rib  
1755 *Shock* by Ld. Chedworth's  
Shock  
1756 *Jenny Dismal* by Dismal  
1760 *Strawberry* [not identi-  
fied]
- 1764 *Fearnought* by Regulus  
1764 *Koulikhan* (Tunstall's) by  
Pearson's Little Partner  
1764 *Cassandra* by Whitenose  
1764 *Stella* by Shakespeare  
1765 *Steady Sally* [not identi-  
fied]
- BECKWITH, SIR MARMADUKE, BART.  
(1687-1780) of Richmond Co. Va.  
1748 *Primrose* by Belgrade  
Turk
- 1753 *Tom Jones* by Carr's Cyprus
- BEE, JOSEPH S. C.  
1767 *Bosphorus* by Stamford's  
Bosphorus  
1772 *Snipe* by Snap *Regulus-mare*

BELCHER, JAMES, of 'Coggin's Point', Prince George Co. 1788 <i>Mousetrap</i> (Dawson's), by Careless		Va.
BELL, WALTER, of Frederick Co. 1811 <i>Eagle</i> by Volunteer	<i>Pot8o's-mare</i> (Mary Robinson's dam)	Va.
1811 <i>Boaster</i> by Dungannon		
1811 <i>Y. Frederick</i> by Selim		
1811 <i>Englishman</i> by Eagle		
BENGER, THOMAS, of 'Mount Benger', Bucks Co. 1788 <i>Messenger</i> by Mambrino 1788 <i>Y. Governor</i> by Governor (Irish hunter)		Pa.
BELLINGER, JOHN, of Ashepoo See Gibbs		S. C.
BLAND, RICHARD II (1710-1776) of 'Jordans', Prince George Co. 1758 <i>Justice</i> by Regulus		Va.
BLAND, 'ENGLISH' JOHN (1741-1795) of Blandford, Prince George Co. 1763 1763	<i>Dutchess</i> by Babraham <i>Cullen Arabian-mare</i> (later B. Harrison's)	Va.
BLAND, THEODORICK (1746-1800?), of Stafford Co. and later of Bland- ford This younger bro. to 'English' John Bland is not to be confused, as he was by Edgar and Bruce, with his kinsman, the Revolution- ary worthy Dr. Theodorick Bland, 1742-1790, of 'Cawsons' 1764 <i>Brunswick</i> by Oroonoko		Va.
BLAND, RICHARD IV (1762-1806) of 'Jordans', Prince George Co. 1801 <i>Whip</i> by Saltram 1803 <i>Wonder</i> by Phenomenon & see Lightfoot		Va.

BOOTH, MORDECAI (1703-1762) of Gloucester Co.		Va.
1756 <i>Janus</i> by Janus	<i>Bonny Lass</i> [not identified]	
BOUSH, CALEB, of Princess Anne Co.		Va.
See Walke		
BRAXTON, CARTER (1736-1797) of 'Elsing Green', King William Co.		Va.
1759	<i>Kitty Fisher</i> by Cade	
BREWTON, JOHN, of Savannah		Ga.
1765 <i>Antacus</i> by Spectator		
BROWN & RIVES		Va.
See Barksdale		
BUCHANAN, NEIL (fl. 1765-83) of 'Etrick Banks', Chesterfield Co.		Va.
1767 <i>Oscar</i> by Y. Snip		
BULL, FENWICK, of Charlestown		S. C.
1765 <i>Friar</i> , by South		
BURWELL, LEWIS (1738-1779) of 'Carter's Creek', Gloucester Co.		Va.
See Ambler		
BURWELL, NATHANIEL (1750-1814) of 'Carter Hall', Frederick Co.		Va.
See Lamb & Younger		
BUTLER, BECKWITH, of Richmond Co.		Va.
See Tayloe, John II		
BYRD, WILLIAM III (1728-1777) of 'Westover', Charles City Co.		Va.
1751 <i>Tryal</i> by Bolton Looby	<i>Randolph-of-Chatsworth</i> <i>mare</i> [not identified]	
1756 <i>Valiant</i> by Ancaster Grass-hopper	<i>Express</i> [not identified] <i>Calista</i> [not identified]	
1756	<i>Roxana</i> [not identified],	
1756	later Penn's	
1756	<i>Pocahontas</i> [not identified]	
CAIN & RAY of Orange Co.		N. C.
See Barksdale		

CARLYLE, JOHN (1720-1780), merchant, of Alexandria, Fairfax Co.	Va.
1762 <i>Starling</i> alias <i>Barrock Dick</i> (T. M. Randolph's) by Holme's Y. Starling	
1762 <i>Starling</i> alias <i>Tyro</i> (Thorne's) by Holme's Y. Starling	<i>Wilson's Arabian-mare</i> (Alexander')
1762 <i>Old England</i> (Leary's) by Holme's Y. Starling	
1762 <i>Hero</i> (J. Smith's) by Holme's Y. Starling	<i>Rock-mare No. 1</i> (John Page of Northend)
1762	<i>Rock-mare No. 2</i> (Car- lyle's)
1772 <i>Bay Bolton</i> (Carlyle's) by Holme's Y. Starling	
CARNEY, S. W., of Halifax Co. See Barksdale	N. C.
CARROLL, CHARLES (1702-1782), of An- napolis	Md.
1762	<i>Bosphorus-mare</i>
CARTER, JOHN (1696-1742) of 'Shir- ley', Charles City Co.	Va.
1735 <i>Leadenheels</i> by Devonshire Childers	
1737 <i>Crab</i> by Wynn's Arabian	
1740 <i>Beau</i> by Crofts' Partner	
1741 <i>Pompey</i> [not identified]	
1741 <i>Portland</i> by Clumsey	
1742 <i>Dabster</i> by Fox	
CARTER, EDWARD (1726-1792) of 'Blen- heim' in Albemarle Co. & Freder- icksburg	Va.
1761 <i>Buffcoat</i> by Godolphin Buff- coat	
1785	<i>Alfred-mare</i>
CARTER, CHARLES (1732-1806) of 'Shir- ley'	Va.
See Hart & McDonald; B. Hyde	
CARY, ARCHIBALD (1721 - 1787) of 'Amphill', Chesterfield Co.	Va.
1760 <i>Hob-or-Nob</i> by Babraham	

CHAUNCEY, WOLCOTT, U. S. N. 1823 'Nubian' horse called <i>Amurath</i> purchased by Mr. Chauncey in Tripoli, and eventually sent to Kentucky	N. Y.
CHISWELL, JOHN (1720-1766) of Han- over Co. 1760	Va. <i>Chiswell's-mare</i> [not identified]
CHURCHILL, WILLIAM (1726-1799) of 'Wilton', Middlesex Co. 1747	Va. <i>Spanish-mare</i> (dam of Churchill's Creeping Cate)
CLARKE, ALEXANDER, of Richmond Co. 1733	Va. <i>Godolphin Arabian-mare</i>
CLAYTON, JAMES (1761-1820) of 'Dags- boro', Sussex Co. 1783 <i>Morwick Ball</i> (James Hart's) by Vever's Morwick Ball	Del.
COCKEY, JOHN, of 'Cockeysville', Bal- timore Co. 1786 <i>Northern Eclipse</i> by O'Kel- ly's Eclipse	Md.
CODWISE, CAPT., merchant mariner 1796	N. Y. <i>Codwise's-mare</i> (dam of Van der Veer's Mes- senger-mare), not iden- tified
COFFIN, SIR ISAAC (1759-1839), Ad- miral R. N. 1828 <i>Barefoot</i> by Tramp 1828 <i>Serab</i> by Phantom 1829	Mass. <i>Catton-mare</i>
COLT, BENJAMIN 1805 <i>Forrester</i> by Killdeer (a cocktail)	Pa.
COLVILL, JOHN (1700-1755) of 'Cleesh', Fairfax Co. 1750	Va. <i>Miss Colvill</i> [not iden- tified]

CONNAH, THOMAS, merchant, of Liverpool	N. Y.
1826 <i>Valentine</i> by Magistrate	
1826 <i>Greecian</i> by Clavileno	
1830 <i>Apparition</i> by Spectre	
CONSTABLE, WILLIAM	N. Y.
1795 <i>Baronet</i> by Vertumnus	<i>Pot8o's-mare</i>
Craggs, JOHN, of Annapolis	Md.
See Hillen & s. v. Sharpe's *Spot-mare, Va. 1765	
CRAIG, DR., of Cambridge	Mass.
1793 <i>Traveller</i> by Redstreak	
CROCKETT, BENJAMIN & JOHN, merchants, of Baltimore	Md.
1784 <i>Obscurity</i> (James French's) by O'Kelly's Eclipse	
CRUGER, HENRY (1739-1827) of New York	N. Y.
1792	<i>Colltager-mare</i>
DAINGERFIELD, WILLIAM (1700?-1769) of New Kent Co. & later of Essex Co.	Va.
1752 <i>Gift</i> [not identified]	
DAVIS, EDWARD, of Boston	Mass.
See Lyman	
DAWSON, ROPER (1720-1771) of Staten Island	N. Y.
1754 <i>Telemachus</i> by Blaze	
DAWSON, JOHN, of Halifax Co.	N. C.
See Belcher	
DE LANCEY, JAMES (1732-1800) of 'the Bowery'	N. Y.
1765 <i>Wildair</i> by Cade	<i>Cub-mare</i>
1766	<i>Babraham-mare</i> No. 1 called Fair Rachel
1766	<i>Babraham-mare</i> No. 2 called Betty Leeds
1766	<i>Matchem-mare</i> , called Dido

1767 <i>Lath</i> by Shepherd's Crab	
1770	<i>Sampson-mare</i> (Malton's dam)
1773 <i>True Briton</i> (probably a 'cocktail')	<i>Babraham-mare</i> No. 3 (g. dam of Cadwalader's Shrewsbury Nan)
DeLANCEY, JOHN PETER (1753-1828), of Mamaroneck	N. Y.
1790 <i>Admiral</i> ('bro. to *Diomed') by Florizel	
DOBBINS, THOMAS, merchant, of Lower Marlborough	Md.
1787 <i>Venetian</i> by Wentworth's Doge	
DRAYTON, JOHN (1713-1779) of 'Dray- ton Hall' on Ashley River	S. C.
1762 <i>Pharaoh</i> by Moses	
DREW, JOHN, of 'Scotland Neck', Hali- fax Co.	N. C.
1797 <i>Silver</i> by Mercury	
DULANY, DANIEL (1722-1797) of An- napolis	Md.
1764	<i>Gower Stallion-mare</i>
1764	<i>Panton's Arabian-mare</i> (Galloway's)
DUNLOP, JAMES, merchant of Peters- burg and later of London	Va.
1815 <i>Merryfield</i> by Cockfighter	<i>Philadelphia</i> (Randolph of Roanoke) by Wash- ington
1815 <i>Bluster</i> by Orlando	
1815	<i>Statira</i> (Randolph of Roanoke) by Alexan- der the Great
1815	<i>Lady G.</i> (Randolph of Roanoke) by Hamble- tonian
1815	<i>Chance-mare</i> (Merritt's)
1815	<i>Popinjay-mare</i>
1815	<i>Fair Charlotte</i> by Teddy the Grinder

DUNN & HEATON, of Throgg's Neck, Westchester Co.		N. Y.
1792 <i>Sourcroust</i> by Highflyer	<i>Heaton's-mare</i> [not identified]	
1792 <i>Light Infantry</i> by O'Kelly's Eclipse		
1792 <i>Royal George</i> by Taylor's Bay Richmond (a cocktail)		
DU VAL, SAMUEL (1714-1784) of Hen- rico Co.		Va.
1756 <i>Silver Eye</i> by Regulus		
EATON, WILLIAM (1764-1811) of Brimfield		Mass.
1805 <i>Two Arabian horses</i> , one grey, the other dun, acquired by Gen. Eaton during the Tri- politan war and brought by him to America; tried, but not ap- proved, by John Tayloe II and eventually sent to Massachusetts, where they covered for 'many years'.	<i>An Arabian mare</i> , sent to Va.	
EDEN, SIR ROBERT (1741-1784), gov- ernor		Md.
1773 <i>Badger</i> by Bosphorus		
1773 <i>Slim</i> by Wildman's Babraham		
ELLIOTT, SAMUEL, of St. Paul's parish		S. C.
1764 <i>Barrock Billy</i> by Cade		
1765 <i>Daffodil</i> by Locust		
EPPES, JOHN WALES (1773-1823) of Chesterfield		Va.
1806	<i>African barb-mare</i> , called <i>Melli Melli</i> (see Jeffer- son, T.)	
EVANS, WILLIAM, of Surry Co.		Va.
1765 <i>Sterling</i> by Belsize Arabian	<i>Silver</i> by Belsize Arabian	
FEILD, THEO., SR., of Brunswick Co. See Barksdale		Va.
FENWICK, EDWARD (1720-1775) of 'John's Island'		S. C.
1755 <i>Brutus</i> by Regulus		
1759 <i>Tarquin</i> by Ancaster Tarquin		



1759 <i>Oroonoko</i> alias <i>Black-and-all-Black</i> by Ld. Portmore's <i>Oroonoko</i>	
1761	<i>Squirt-mare</i>
1761	<i>Tartar-mare</i> called Dutchess
1763 <i>Pam</i> by <i>Regulus</i>	
1765 <i>Centinel</i> by <i>Blank</i>	
1765 <i>Follower</i> by <i>Blank</i>	
1766	<i>Bajaset-mare</i>
1766	<i>Brilliant-mare</i>
1767 <i>Shadow</i> by <i>Babraham</i>	
1773 <i>Matchless</i> by the <i>Godolphin Arabian</i>	<i>Merlin-mare</i> called <i>Fanny</i>
1773 <i>Flinnap</i> by <i>South</i>	<i>Villager-mare</i> (dam of * <i>Matchem</i> )
1773 <i>Matchem</i> by <i>Bosphorous</i>	
FITZHUGH, WILLIAM (1741-1809) of 'Chatham', King George Co.	Va.
See <i>Allen</i>	
FRENCH, JAMES, of <i>Dinwiddie Co.</i>	Va.
See <i>Crockett</i>	
FOXCROFT, JOHN, of <i>Philadelphia</i>	Pa.
1766 <i>Starling</i> by <i>Holme's Y. Starling</i>	
1770 <i>Yorick</i> , a 'cocktail'	
GIBBS, JOHN WALTER & Co., merchants of <i>Charleston</i>	S. C.
1784 <i>Belgrade</i> ( <i>Porcher's</i> ) [not identified]	
1784 <i>Royal Oak</i> ( <i>Bellinger's</i> ) by <i>Engineer</i>	
1786 <i>Justice</i> ( <i>Bellinger's</i> ) by <i>Ld. Grosvenor's Justice</i>	
GILCHRIST, ROBERT	N. Y.
1795 <i>Loyalist</i> by <i>Stapleton's Tommy</i>	
GOODE, THOMAS, of <i>Chesterfield Co.</i>	Va.
See <i>Hart &amp; McDonald; Tayloe.</i>	

GOODWIN, GEORGE, of Philadelphia 1752 <i>Tifter-the-Third</i> by Hill's Tifter-the-Second		Pa.
GOWER, JOHN, of Richmond Co. 1735	<i>Whitefoot-mare</i>	Va.
GREEN, CHARLES, of Staten Island 1829	<i>Filho da Puta-mare</i> called Nameless	N. Y.
GRYMES, JOHN RANDOLPH (1746-1820) of Orange Co. 1802	<i>Ruler-mare</i> (Tayloe's)	Va.
GULLIVER, CAPT., merchant mariner 1762 African barb called <i>Hushang</i>		S. C.
HACKLEY, R. S., U. S. consul at Cadiz 1813 Arabian horse called <i>Ballasteros</i> taken by the D. of Wellington from the King of Spain's stud, sold to Mr. Hackley, sent to Philadelphia, and eventually pur- chased by Thomas Guy of Rich- mond, Va.		Pa.
HALL, CHARLES HENRY (1781-1852) of Harlem 1818	<i>Placentia</i> by Dick An- drews	N. Y.
1824	<i>Alarm</i> by Thunderbolt	
HALL, RICHARD B., of P. George's Co. 1784 <i>Eclipse</i> by O'Kelly's <i>Eclipse</i>	<i>Hall's-mare</i> [not identi- fied]	Md.
HAMILTON, JOHN, of Halifax Co. 1770	<i>Snap-mare</i>	N. C.
HAMILTON, THOMAS, of 'Schoolfield', Prince George's Co. 1761 <i>Dove</i> by Y. Cade 1765 <i>Figure</i> by D. of Hamilton's Figure 1765 <i>Ranger</i> by Regulus		Md.
HAMPTON, WADE I (1752-1835) of Richland Co. 1799	<i>Kitty Bull</i> (later Al- ston's) by John Bull	S. C.

- HARRIOTT, JOHN N. Y.  
 1793 *Magnetic Needle* by Magnet  
 1794 *Grey Highlander* by Bour-  
 deaux
- HARRISON, NATHANIEL (1703-1791) Va.  
 of 'Brandon', Prince George Co.  
 1737 *Monkey* by Lonsdale Bay  
 Arabian  
 1747 *Spanish-mare called*  
*Merry Lass*  
 See also Tasker
- HARRISON, BENJAMIN (1726-1791) of Va.  
 'Berkeley', Charles City Co.  
 1763 *Aristotle* by the Cullen Ara-  
 bian
- HARRISON, BENJAMIN (1743-1807) of Va.  
 'Brandon', Prince George Co.  
 See Bland, 'English' John
- HARRISON, SAMUEL, of 'Herring Bay', Md.  
 Anne Arundel Co.  
 1786 *Cardinal Puff* by Ld. Gros-  
 venor's *Cardinal Puff*
- HART, JAMES, of Philadelphia Pa.  
 See Clayton
- HART, MALCOMB (1752-1816) of Han- Va.  
 over Co.  
 See Hart & McDonald
- HART & McDONALD, merchants, of Va.  
 Hanover Co.  
 1784 *Medley* (Hart's) by Gimcrack  
 1784 *Clockfast* (Walker's) by Tay-  
 lor's Bay Richmond  
 1784 *Pantaloon* (Tyler's) by Herod  
 1784 *St. George* (Goode's) by  
 Dragon  
 1784 *Sampson* (Robert Page's) by  
 Tantrum  
 1784 *Nestor* (Charles Carter's of  
 Shirley) by Newcombe's Ara-  
 bian  
 1784 *Mexican* (Mann Page's) by  
 Snap

HAXALL, WILLIAM, of Petersburg		Va.
1804 <i>Sir Harry</i> by <i>Sir Peter</i>		
1806	<i>Promise</i> by Buzzard	
1806	<i>Pomona</i> by Worthy	
HAZARD & THOMPSON		N. Y.
1804 Arabian horse called <i>Grand Seignor</i> , presented by the Grand Seignor of Arabia to King George III; taken by D. of Kent to Nova Scotia, 1791; there sold, and after passing through several hands sent to New York, where he got the dam of Schamp's Tuckahoe-mare (ATR, xi, 47; ASB, ii, 372).		
HEARD, NATHANIEL (1730-1792) of Woodbridge, Middlesex Co.		N. J.
1770	<i>Nettle</i> by Snap	
HEATON, ROBERT, of Throgg's Neck, Westchester Co.		N. Y.
See Dunn & Heaton		
HILL, THOMAS B., of Halifax Co.		N. C.
1804 <i>Phoenix</i> by <i>Dragon</i> (see Barksdale)		
1807	<i>Oscar-mare</i>	
1809	<i>Gamenut-mare</i>	
HILLEN, WALTER, merchant, of Georgetown		Md.
1792 <i>Highflyer</i> (Craggs') alias <i>Escape</i> , by Tattersall's <i>Highflyer</i> : <i>Thistle</i> by <i>Syphon</i> and so to be distinguished from Hyde's * <i>Highflyer</i> , q. v. s. v. 'Hyde'		
1792 <i>Paymaster</i> alias <i>Labourer</i> (Stone's) by Pigot's <i>Paymaster</i>		
1793 <i>Sportsman</i> by Ld. A. Hamilton's <i>Forester</i> (a cocktail)		
1793 <i>Trincalo</i> by Willeby's <i>Trincalo</i> (a cocktail)		
1794 <i>Florizel</i> (Hillen's) by <i>Florizel</i>		

- 1800 *Starr* (Hight's) by Highflyer  
(a cocktail)
- HOOMES, JOHN (1755-1805) of the  
'Bowling Green' in Caroline Co. Va.  
1792 *Darlington* by Clothier (a  
cocktail)  
1795 *Dare Devil* by Magnet  
1795 *Herod* by Y. Herod (a cock-  
tail)  
1796 *Bedford* by Dungannon *Favourite* by Volunteer  
1797 *Cormorant* by Woodpecker  
1797 *Cocur de Lion* by Highflyer  
1798 *Diomed* by Florizel *Janette* by Mercury  
1798 *Spread Eagle* by Volunteer *Hackabout* by Escape  
1798 *Stirling* by Volunteer *Gasteria* by Balloon  
1798 *Druid* by Pot8o's  
1799 *Seagull* by Woodpecker *Alexandria* by Alexander  
1799 *Manfred* by Woodpecker *Volante* by Volunteer  
1799 *Trumpetta* by Trumpator  
1799 *Lady Bull* by John Bull  
1799 *Moll in the Wad* by Sir  
Peter  
1799 *Diomeda* by Diomed  
1799 *Javelina* by Javelin  
1799 *Miss Windmill* by High-  
flyer  
1799 *Misfortune* by Pantaloon  
1801 *Play-or-Pay* by Ulysses  
1801 *Dion* by Spadille  
1801 *Speculator* by Dragon  
1801 *Dragon* by Woodpecker  
1802 *Escape* alias *Horns* by Pre-  
cipitate  
1803 *Archduke* by Sir Peter  
1805 *Buzzard* by Woodpecker
- HOPE, GEORGE, of Hampton Va.  
1799 'Chickasaw' horse called *Spot*  
'brought from South America'
- HORRY, DANIEL S. C.  
See Mansell

HUGER, DANIEL (1741-1799) of St. John's parish	S. C.
1762 <i>Nonpareil</i> [not identified]	
1773 <i>Champion</i> [not identified]	
HUME, ROBERT, merchant, of Charles Town	S. C.
1764 <i>Tartar</i> by Leeds' Tartar	
HUNTER, JOHN (fl. 1750-66) of 'Little England', Elizabeth City Co.	Va.
1753	<i>Miss Bell</i> (Allen Jones') by Bolton Starling
HUTCHINSON, JOHN, of Yorkshire	N. Y.
1774 <i>Bold Forester</i> & other Yorkshire 'cocktails'	
HYDE, BENJAMIN, merchant, of Spotsylvania Co.	Va.
1786 <i>Shark</i> (Spotswood's) by Snap	<i>Gunilda</i> (Spotswood's) by Star
1786 <i>Slender</i> (A. W. White's) by Herod	
1786 <i>Y. Spot</i> (James Wormeley's) by Turner's Spot	<i>Mambrina</i> (Spotswood's later Alston's) by Mambrino
1786 <i>Atlas</i> (Charles Carter of Shirley) & <i>Clothier</i> (sent to S. C.) 'cocktails'	<i>Sweetbrier-mare</i> (Spotswood's)
1788 <i>Y. Highflyer</i> (Hyde's) by Tattersall's Highflyer: Angelica by Snap	
and so to be distinguished from Cragg's Highflyer, q. v. s. v. 'Hillen'	
1788 <i>Y. Juniper</i> (Anderson's) by Harpur's Juniper	
IRVING, JOHN B. [Senior] of Charleston	S. C.
1793 <i>Marplot</i> by Highflyer	
JACKSON, JAMES (1782-1840) of Nashville, Tenn. & 'Forks of Cypress' [Florence]	Ala.
1828 <i>Abjer</i> by Truffle (died on the passage)	

- 1828 *Centaur* by Canopus (died on the passage)  
 1830 *Leviathan* by Muley
- JACKSON, WILLIAM N. Y.  
 1829 *Contract* by Catton  
 1832 *Autocrat* by Grand Duke  
 1832 *Hedgeford* by Filho da Puta
- JAY, JOHN (1745-1829) N. Y.  
 1786 Spanish horse called *Hermoso*  
 a gift from the King of Spain to Mr. Jay, then 'Secretary of Foreign Affairs' during negotiations over the Yazoo controversy: sold for account of the U. S. and covered in Connecticut.
- JEFFERSON, GEORGE, of Gibson & Jefferson, merchants, Richmond City Va.  
 1805 *Symmetry* by Trumpator
- JEFFERSON, THOMAS (1743-1826), President of the U. S. D. C.  
 1806 African barb horse called *Two African barb-mares Black Sultan*,  
 These horses were brought to America by Melli Melli, ambassador of the Dey of Tunis, presented to Mr. Jefferson on the ratification of the treaty which ended the Tripolitan war and subsequently were sold for account of the U. S. One of the mares was bought in by Mr. Jefferson's son-in-law, John Wales Eppes, and founded a racing family
- JOHNSTON, JAMES W., of Washington D. C.  
 1818 Spanish horse called *Talavera*
- JOHNSON, ROBERT (1682-1735), governor S. C.  
 1734 an unidentified 'bred' horse
- JOHNSON, BAKER, of Baltimore Co. Md.  
 1790 *Foxhunter* by Mambrino (a cocktail)

- JONES, ALLEN (1739-1798), of Halifax  
Co. N. C.  
See Hunter; Ambler
- JONES, WILLIE (1735-1801), of Hali-  
fax Co. N. C.  
See Allen
- JONES, JACOB (1768-1850), Commodore,  
U. S. N. Pa.  
1824 Arabian horse called *Syphax*  
alias *Jones' Arabian*  
purchased at Tunis for Commo-  
dore Jones, then in command of  
the Mediterranean squadron, and  
brought to America in U. S. Fri-  
gate *Constitution*; subsequently  
covered in Maryland and Penn-  
sylvania
- JONES, JOSE Va.  
1787 White Spanish horse called  
variously *Pensacola* and *Appa-  
lusia*  
imported from 'the Spanish Do-  
minion' [i. e., Pensacola, West  
Florida] to the Rappahannock  
River, Va.
- JONES, RICHARD B., U. S. consul at  
Tripoli, of Philadelphia Pa.  
1820 Two African barb horses  
called *Saladin & Grand Sultan*  
purchased by Mr. Jones in Trip-  
oli (see Battell, ii, cx).
- KEARNEY, MICHAEL (fl. 1704-1774) of  
'Morrisdon', Monmouth Co. N. J.  
1766 Spanish horse called *Ferdi-  
nand*
- LAMB & YOUNGER, merchants, London  
& Norfolk Va.  
1791 *Shelly* (Lewis') by Postmas-  
ter  
1791 *Emperor* (Burwell's), a cock-  
tail



- 1792 *North Briton* (Baird's) by  
Alcock's Horse
- 1792 *Porto* (Morris') by Herod
- 1793 *Blaze* (Nelson's) by Vandal
- 1794 *Republican* alias *Monarch*, a  
cocktail
- 1797 *Trumpator* (Burwell's) by  
Trumpator
- 1799 *Rustic* (Burwell's) by Coun-  
tryman
- LANG, of Philadelphia Pa.  
1799 *Blossom* by Bourdeaux
- LANG BRIERLY & Co., merchants, of  
Portsmouth N. H.  
1796 *Phoenomenon* by Phoenom-  
enon
- LEAR, TOBIAS (1762-1816), of Fairfax  
Co. Va.  
1810 African barb called *Arabarb*  
acquired by Mr. Lear while U.  
S. Consul General in Algiers and  
sent to America consigned to Dr.  
W. Thornton of Washington,  
who advertised and stood the  
horse
- LEARY, JOHN N. Y.  
See Carlyle
- LEE, PHILIP LUDWELL (1727-1775) of  
'Stratford', Westmoreland Co. Va.  
1765 *Dotterel* by Changeling
- LEWIS, ROBERT, of Frederick Co. Va.  
See Lamb & Younger
- LIGHTFOOT, ARMISTEAD (1730-1771) of  
Yorktown Va.  
1762 *Little Driver-mare*
- LIGHTFOOT, WILLIAM I (1724-1764) of  
'Sandy Point', Charles City Co. Va.  
1764 *Bolton* by Chub
- LIGHTFOOT, WILLIAM II (1750-1809)  
of 'Sandy Point', Charles City Co. Va.  
1795 *Bergamot* by Highflyer  
1799 *Saltram* by O'Kelly's Eclipse

1801 <i>Knowsley</i> by Sir Peter		
1803 <i>Hambleton</i> by Dungannon	<i>Keren Happuch</i> by Satellite	
1803 <i>Jack Andrews</i> by Joe Andrews	<i>Waxy-mare</i> imp. in utero (Bland's)	
1803 <i>Admiral Nelson</i> by John Bull		
1803 <i>Precipitate</i> by Mercury		
1804 <i>Oscar</i> by Saltram		
LINDSEY, WILLIAM, of Port Royal, Caroline Co.		Va.
See Wyllys		
LLOYD, EDWARD IV (1744-1796) of 'Wye', Talbot Co.		Md.
1765	<i>Nancy Bywell</i> by Matchem (see Mitchell)	
1772	<i>Miss Wildman</i> by Posthumus	
LUDWELL, PHILIP III (1716-1767), of 'Greenspring', James City Co.		Va.
1747	<i>Spanish-mare</i> [third dam of Nancy Coleman]	
1759 <i>Skim</i> by Ld. Portmore's Skim		
LYMAN, THEODORE, merchant, of Boston		Mass
1798 <i>Cannons</i> by Dungannon		
1799 <i>Prince Frederick</i> (Edw. Davis') by Fortunio	<i>Volunteer-mare</i> <i>Javelin-mare</i>	
LYNCH, THOMAS, of St. James', San-tee		S. C.
1755	<i>Spanish-mare</i> (Havannah's dam)	
MCCARTY, DANIEL (d. 1795), of 'Pope's Creek', Westmoreland Co.		Va.
See Mitchell		
MCNAUGHT, GEORGE, of Henrico Co.		Va.
1748	<i>Bartlett's Childers-mare</i>	
McPHERSON, JOHN, of Prince William's parish		S. C.
1804 <i>Star</i> by Highflyer	<i>Cinderella</i> by Sir Peter	
1804 <i>Sir Peter</i> by Sir Peter	<i>Hippona</i> by Sir Peter	
1804 <i>Firebrand</i> by Buzzard	<i>Isabella</i> by Trumpator	
1804	<i>Psyche</i> (Singleton's) by Sir Peter	

MANSSELL, WALTER, merchant, of Charles Town		S. C.
1765	<i>Stump-mare</i>	
1767 <i>Hazard</i> (Pagett's) by Snap	<i>Regulus-mare</i>	
1767 <i>Sportsman</i> (Slitt's) by Son- of-Blaze	<i>Turpin-mare</i>	
1767 <i>Sprightly</i> (Horry's) by Sportsman		
1768 <i>Childers</i> , a cocktail		
1768 <i>Lofthouse</i> , a cocktail		
MATHEWSON, JOSEPH, of Coventry		R. I.
1791 <i>Son-of-Herod</i> , a cocktail imported via Jamaica, W. I.		
MAY, BENJAMIN		S. C.
1765 <i>Rhodomontade</i> [not identified]		
MAYLE, CHARLES (d. 1776), of 'Great Bridge', near Norfolk		Va.
1770 <i>Carver</i> by Y. Snap	<i>Blank-mare</i>	
1770	<i>Alfred-mare</i>	
MAYRANT, JOHN, of Charles Town		S. C.
1760 <i>Skim</i> by Cullen Arabian	<i>Dutchess</i> [not identified]	
MERCER, JOHN (1704-1768), of 'Marl- borough', Stafford Co.		Va.
See Wadman		
MERRITT, A. T. B., of 'Hicks Ford', Brunswick Co.		Va.
See Dunlop		
MIDDLETON, WILLIAM (1710-1774), of Ashley River		S. C.
1740 <i>Spotless</i> [not identified]		
MIDDLETON, ARTHUR (1742-1787), of Ashley River		S. C.
1769 <i>Y. Babraham</i> by Babraham		
1769 <i>Mask</i> by Y. Babraham		
1769 <i>Lofty</i> by Snap		
MILLER, JOHN, of Richmond City		Va.
1823	<i>Merryfield-mare</i>	
1823	<i>Jane Wellington</i> (imp. in utero) by Sweet Robin	

MITCHELL, HENRY, merchant of Fred- ericksburg		Va.
1765 <i>Merry Tom</i> (Baird's) by <i>Moll Brasen</i> (McCarty's)		
Regulus	by Cub	
1765	<i>Spot-mare</i> (Sharpe's) by	
	Lockhart's Grey Spot	
1765	<i>Nancy Bywell</i> (Lloyd's)	
	by Matchem	
MORGAN, JOSEPH C., U. S. merchant resident at Tripoli		Pa.
1820 African barb horse called <i>Grand Bashaw</i>		
sent to Philadelphia and covered in Pennsylvania where he found- ed the 'Clay' trotting family		
MOORE, BERNARD (1720-1772) of 'Chel- sea', King William Co.		Va.
1763	<i>Cullen Arabian-mare</i> (Apollo's dam)	
MOORE, MAURICE (1735-1777) of Cape Fear		N. C.
1752	<i>Britannia</i> by Hampton Court Dun Barb	
1768 <i>Bajazet</i> alias <i>Conqueror</i> by Ld. March's <i>Bajazet</i>		
1770 African barb called <i>Emperor</i> of <i>Morocco</i>		
1773 <i>Sweeper</i> [not identified]		
MORRIS, LEWIS (1726-1798), of 'Mor- risania', Westchester Co.		N. Y.
1774 <i>Bay Richmond</i> by Babraham- Blank		
MORRIS, WILLIAM, of Hanover Co. See Lamb & Younger		Va.
MORTON, JOSEPH (1715-1759) of 'Leedstown', Richmond Co.		Va.
1748 <i>Traveller</i> by Crofts' Partner	<i>Muslinface</i> [not identi- fied]	
MOULTRIE, WILLIAM (1731-1805) of St. John's parish		S. C.
1760 <i>Starling</i> by Bolton Starling		

NELSON, WILLIAM (1711-1772) of Yorktown		Va.
1740 Spanish Horse, called <i>Spanker</i>	Spanish-mare called <i>Croucher</i>	
1740 <i>Dart</i> by Wynn's Arabian		
1756 <i>Babraham</i> by Rogers' Babraham	'Lonsdale Arabian-mare', alias <i>Monkey-mare</i> (Lonsdale's dam)	
NELSON, THOMAS (1716-1782), 'the Secretary', of Yorktown		Va.
1752	Spanish-mare called <i>Hunting Squirrel</i>	
NELSON, THOMAS (1738-1789), 'the Signer', of Yorktown & Hanover Co.		Va.
1768	<i>Blossom</i> by Sloe	
NELSON, HUGH (1750-1800), of Yorktown		Va.
See Lamb & Younger		
NORRIS, HENRY, of Westchester, Chester Co.		Pa.
1791 <i>Paymaster</i> (Cauty's) by Pigot's Paymaster	<i>Nina</i> by Tattersall's Highflyer	
1791 <i>Rodney</i> by Cauty's Paymaster	<i>Ruth</i> by Mambrino	
1791 <i>King William</i> by Cauty's Paymaster		
OGDEN, ABRAHAM		N. Y.
1819 Persian horse called <i>Bussorah Arabian</i>		
purchased at Bussorah (Basra) on the Persian Gulf, and sent to New York; covered there until 1823 and then sent to Virginia		
OGLE, SAMUEL (1694-1752), of 'Bel-lair', Prince George's Co.		Md.
1740 Spanish horse called <i>Barb</i>		
1747 <i>Spark</i> by Darley's Aleppo	<i>Queen Mab</i> by Mosco's Grey Arabian	
OGLE, BENJAMIN (1746-1808), of 'Bel-lair', Prince George's Co.		Md.
1790	<i>Charlotte</i> by Snap	

ORR, ANDREW, merchant, of Philadelphia	Pa.
1767 <i>Northumberland</i> alias <i>Irish Grey</i> by O'Brien's Old England	
PAGE, JOHN (1720-1780) of 'North-end', Gloucester Co.	Va.
See Carlyle	
PAGE, MANN (1749-1781) of 'Mansfield', Spotsylvania Co.	Va.
See Hart & McDonald	
PAGE, ROBERT (1752-1794) of 'Broad-neck', Hanover Co.	Va.
See Hart & McDonald	
PAGETT	S. C.
See Mansell	
PARKINSON, RICHARD, innkeeper, of Baltimore Co.	Md.
1798 <i>Cardinal Puff</i> , a cocktail	<i>Precipitate-mare</i>
PARSONS, CAPT., of the British army	N. Y.
1776 <i>Jack - the - Batchelor</i> alias <i>Batchelor</i> by Lightfoot	
PATTON, JAMES, merchant mariner	Va.
1730 <i>Bully Rock</i> by Darley's Arabian	
PELL, J.	N. Y.
1792 <i>Royal George</i> by Jupiter (a cocktail)	
PENN, JOHN (1729-1795) of Bucks Co.	Pa.
See Byrd	
PEYTON, SIR JOHN, bart. (1720-1790), of Gloucester Co.	Va.
See Allen	
PLATT, E., of Hempstead Plains, L. I.	N. Y.
1766 African barb called <i>Somerset</i>	
PLOWMAN, JONATHAN, merchant, of Annapolis	Md.
1762	<i>Ebony</i> (Sharpe's) by the Cumberland Arabian

POOL, THOMAS, of New London 1786 <i>Recovery</i> by Y. Tartar (a cocktail)	Conn.
PORCHER, PETER, of St. Stephen's, See Gibbs	S. C.
POWERS, WILLIAM, innkeeper, of Wil- mington, Del., and later Four Mile Run, D. C. 1798 <i>Punch</i> by Herod 1798 <i>Conqueror</i> by Eagle (a cock- tail)	Pa.
RAINES, CAPT., merchant mariner 1762 African barb called <i>Abdul- lah</i>	S. C.
RANDOLPH, JOHN OF ROANOKE (1773- 1833), Charlotte Co. 1803 1803	Va. <i>Duchess</i> by Grouse <i>Lady Bunbury</i> by Trum- pator. See also Dunlop
RANDOLPH, PETER (1713-1767) of 'Chatsworth', Henrico Co. See Byrd	Va.
RANDOLPH, THOMAS MANN (1736- 1797) of 'Tuckahoe', Goochland Co. See Carlyle	Va.
REED, JOSEPH (1745-1785) of Phila- delphia 1770 <i>Hector</i> [not identified, prob- ably a 'cocktail']	Pa. <i>Reed's-mare</i> [not identi- fied]
REEVES, THOMAS, merchant, of Lon- don, consigned to 1797 <i>Alderman</i> by Pot8o's 1799 <i>Gabriel</i> by Dorimant 1802 <i>Archer</i> by Faggergill 1802 <i>Wrangler</i> by Diomed	Va.
RHEA, ROBERT, of Monmouth Co. 1764 <i>Frederick</i> by a Son-of-Hob- goblin described as a 'hunting horse' and so probably a 'cocktail'	N. J.

RHIND, CHARLES, U. S. Minister in  
Turkey

N. Y.

1830 Four Arabian horses, called

*Stamboul*

*Kochlani*

*Zilcaadi*

*Yemen*

presented to Mr. Rhind by the  
Sultan of Turkey and subse-  
quently sold in N. Y. for ac-  
count of the U. S. The first  
two were sent to Kentucky (H.  
Clay & Co.) and the others to  
Louisiana and S. C., respec-  
tively

RHINELANDER, F. & P., merchants

N. Y.

1794-96 *Y. Baronet* by \*Baronet

1794-96 *Warwick* by Pot8o's

1794-96 *Champion* by Diomed

1794-96 *Antient Pistol* by Ld.

Grosvenor's Antient Pistol

1794-96 *Nestler* by Fidget

1794-96 *Little John* by Y. Marsk

1794-96 *Highflyer* by Tattersall's

*Highflyer*

*Princess* by Weasel

None of these 'bred' horses or  
mares is entered in ASB; but,  
by misinterpretation of advts.,  
Bruce did enter three (*Magnum*  
*Bonum*, *Paymaster* and *Sir Wal-*  
*ter* alias *Apollo*) of the six ad-  
mirable 'stock horses' or York-  
shire 'cocktails' contemporan-  
eously imported and placed by  
the Messrs. Rhinelanders

1798 *Phoenix* by Diomed

*Maid of the Oaks* by  
Herod

1798 *Phaenomenon* by Herod

*Rosina* by Amaranthus

1798

*Hoity Toity* by Highflyer

RITCHIE, ARCHIBALD (1725-1784) of  
Hobbs' Hole (Tappahannock), Essex  
Co.

Va.

1764 *Bucephalus* by Locust



- 
- ROBINSON, WILLIAM (1693-1751), of  
Narragansett R. I.  
1746 Spanish Horse
- RUFFIN, ROBERT, of 'Mayfield', Dinwid-  
die Co. Va.  
1760 *Crawford* by the Cumberland  
Arabian
- RUGGLES, TIMOTHY (1711-1795), of  
Hardwick Mass.  
1770 African barb, called *Black  
Arabian* alias 'Joe Miller'
- RUTLEDGE, ANDREW (1741-1772), mer-  
chant of Charles Town S. C.  
1768 *Moro* by the Cumberland  
Moro
- SAMUELS & FOOTMAN, merchants, of  
Philadelphia Pa.  
1765 *Belsize Arabian*  
1765 *Granby* by Belsize Arabian
- SHALER, WILLIAM (1778-1833), U. S.  
consul at Algiers N. J.  
1826 'Arabian' horse called *Num-  
idian*  
captured from Arabs 1824 by  
Dey of Algiers, sold to Mr.  
Shaler and sent to New York.  
Covered in New Jersey and  
Massachusetts
- SHARPE, HORATIO (1718-1790), of  
'Whitehall', Anne Arundel Co. Md.  
See Tasker; Mitchell; Plowman
- SINGLETON, RICHARD, of the 'High  
Hills of Santee' S. C.  
See McPherson
- SKINNER, ABRAHAM, of East Hartford Conn.  
1796 *All Fours* by Smith Barry's  
All Fours  
1796 *King William* by Herod  
1796 *Creeper* by Tandem  
1796 *Royalist* by Saltram
- SLITT S. C.  
See Mansell

SMALLEY, WILLIAM, of Fredericksburg	Va.
1801 <i>Tup</i> by Javelin	
1801 <i>Y. Pretender</i> (a Norfolk trotter)	
1806 <i>Alexander</i> by Ld. Grosvenor's Alexander	
1806 <i>Archibald</i> by Walnut	
SMITH, MERRIWETHER (1730-1794) of 'Bathurst', Essex Co.	Va.
1764 <i>David</i> [not certainly identified]	
SMITH, JACAMIAH, of Elizabeth	N. J.
See Carlyle	
SPOTSWOOD, JOHN (1725-1758), of 'Newpost', Spotsylvania Co.	Va.
1751 <i>Jolly Roger</i> by Mogul	<i>Creeping Kate</i> by Badger
1758 <i>Diamond</i> by Y. Hautboy	
SPOTSWOOD, ALEXANDER (1746-1818), of 'Nottingham'	Va.
See Moore, Bernard; Hyde	
STIRLING, LORD	N. J.
See Alexander	
STONE	Md.
See Hillen	
STRANGE, JAMES, of Chesterfield Co.	Va.
See Barksdale	
SWAN, JAMES (1754-1831), of Boston	Mass.
1800 'Arabian' horse called <i>Dey of Algiers</i>	<i>Two 'Arabian' mares, called Latonia and Cappadocia</i>
SYME, JOHN (1729-1789) of 'Hanover-town', Hanover Co.	Va.
1759 <i>Whittington</i> [not certainly identified]	<i>Britannia</i> by Son of Crab
1759 <i>Verjuice</i> by Bolton Starling	
1761 <i>Juniper</i> by Babraham	
1765 <i>Vampire</i> by Regulus	
TALLMADGE, BENJAMIN (1754-1835), of Litchfield	Conn.
1797 <i>Brilliant</i> by Phoenomenon	<i>Harlot</i> by Phoenomenon
1797 <i>Drone</i> by Herod	

- 1797 *Sir Peter Teasle* (Tayloe's)  
by Sir Peter
- 1797 *Brown Highlander*, by Pigot's  
Paymaster, a cocktail
- TARLETON, BANASTRE (1754-1833) of  
the British army N. Y.  
1779 *Dian* (A. W. White's),  
by O'Kelly's Eclipse
- TASKER, BENJAMIN, JR. (1720-1760),  
of 'Bellair', Prince George's Co. Md.  
1750 *Selima* (later Tayloe's)  
by Godolphin Arabian
- 1755 *Othello* (later N. Harrison's  
and H. Sharpe's) by Pantons  
Crab
- TATE, JAMES, & Co., of Bucks Co. Pa.  
1796 *Revenge* by Achilles (cock-  
tail)  
1797 *Lightning* by Mambrino  
(cocktail)  
1797 *Touchstone* by Clothier (cock-  
tail)  
1798 *Arra Kooker* by Drone *Hope* by Volunteer  
1798 *Diomed* by Phoenomenon  
1798 *Nimrod* by King Fergus  
(cocktail)  
1805 *Honest John* by Sir Peter
- TAYLOE, JOHN II (1721-1779) of  
'Mount Airy', Richmond Co. Va.  
1751 *Childers* by Blaze *Jenny Cameron* by Quiet  
Cuddy  
1751 *Betty Blasella* by Blaze  
1769 *Lady Northumberland*  
(later Beckwith But-  
ler's) by Northumber-  
land
- See also Tasker
- TAYLOE, JOHN III (1771-1828) of  
'Mount Airy' in Richmond Co. Va.  
1794 *Flirtilla* by Vertumnus  
1794 *Madcap* by Anvil  
1797 *Volunteer* by Volunteer

1797 <i>Dungannon</i> by Dungannon	
1799 <i>Mufti</i> by Fitzherod	<i>Castianira</i> by Rockingham
1799 <i>O'Kelly</i> by Anvil	<i>Peggy</i> (later Alston's) by Trumpator
1799 <i>Toby</i> by Highflyer (died at sea)	<i>Britannia</i> by Pegasus
1799	<i>Anvilina</i> (later Alston's) by Anvil
1799	<i>Petworth</i> by Dragon
1803 <i>Robin Redbreast</i> (Goode's) by Sir Peter	<i>Victoria</i> by Buzzard
1812 <i>Chance</i> by Lurcher	
See also Barron, Talmadge & Grymes	
TEMPLE, JOHN (1732-1798), governor of New Hampshire	N. Y.
1761 <i>Charon</i> by Phillips' Arabian	
TENNANT, JOHN, of 'Port Royal', Caroline Co.	Va.
1766	<i>Clio</i> [not identified]
THOMPSON, ALEXANDER, U. S. A.	N. Y.
1790	<i>Northumberland-mare</i>
THORNE, R., of Great Neck, L. I.	N. Y.
See Carlyle	
THORNTON, WILLIAM (fl. 1787-1827) of Washington	D. C.
1794 <i>Driver</i> by Ld. Egremont's Driver	<i>Dorimant-mare</i>
1799 <i>Clifden</i> by Alfred	
1800 <i>King Hiram</i> by Clayhall	<i>Miss Bennington</i> by Escape
See also Lear	
TUNSTALL, WILLIAM, of Henry Co.	Va
See Baylor	
TURNER, JAMES (1766-1824) of Warren Co.	N. C.
1802 <i>Jonah</i> by Escape	
1802 <i>Magic</i> by Volunteer	
1803 <i>Bryan O'Lynn</i> by Aston	
1803 <i>True Blue</i> by Walnut	

TYLER, JOHN (1747-1813) of 'Greenway', Charles City Co. See Hart & McDonald	Va.
VAN DEN BERG, CORNELIUS 1763 <i>Childers</i> by Crazy	N. Y.
VAN WYCK, STEPHEN, of Flushing, L. I. 1767 African barb called <i>Bashaw</i>	N. Y.
WADMAN, WILLIAM PYNSENT, of Richmond Co. 1762 <i>Ranter</i> (John Mercer's) by Dimple	Va.
WADSWORTH, JEREMIAH (1743-1804), of Hartford 1798 <i>St. Paul</i> by Saltram 1798 <i>Driver</i> by Saltram 1798 <i>Black Prince</i> , a cocktail	Conn.
WALKE, ANTHONY & SON, merchants, of Norfolk 1802 <i>Restless</i> (Walke's) by Phoenomenon 1803 <i>Tickle Toby</i> (Boush's) by Alfred	Va.
WALKER, ROBERT, of Dinwiddie Co. See Hart & McDonald	Va.
WALN, ROBERT (1765-1836) of Philadelphia 1797 <i>Carlo</i> by Balloon	Pa.
WARING, BENJAMIN, of St. George's, Dorchester 1762	S. C.
	<i>Wilson's Arabian-mare</i> , called <i>Camilla</i>
WENTWORTH, JOHN (1737-1820), of Portsmouth 1761 <i>Driver</i> [not certainly identified] 1770 <i>Peacock</i> [not identified]	N. H.
	<i>Duchess</i> [not identified]
WHITE, ANTHONY W. (1750-1803), of and Brunswick, N. J. See Tarlton; Hyde	N. Y.
WILLIAMS, CHARLES, of Northboro 1823 <i>Roman</i> by Camillus	Mass.

WILLIAMSON, WILLIAM, of 'Stono', St. John's Colleton	S. C.
1762 <i>Cade</i> by Cade	
WILLIAMSON, C. A., of Geneva, Ontario Co.	N. Y.
1825 <i>Commodore</i> by Caleb Quotem	
WILLIS	N. Y.
1801 <i>Expedition</i> by Pegasus	
WINTER, ELISHA I (1781-1849) of N. Y. and Kentucky	Md.
1814 Arabian horse called <i>Winter's Arabian</i>	
sent from Gibraltar to England, intended as a present for George IV and captured <i>enroute</i> by the U. S. privateer <i>Grampus</i> ; purchased in Md. by Mr. Winter, who took him to Ky., where he covered many years	
WINTHROP, WILLIAM	N. Y.
1797 <i>Exton</i> by Highflyer	
1797 <i>Ringbone</i> by Crop	
WOLSTENHOLME, DANIEL, of St. Marys Co.	Md.
1764 <i>Tanner</i> by Y. Cade	
WONDEARTH, CHARLES, of Dinwiddie Co.	Va.
1770	<i>Traveller-mare</i>
WORMELEY, RALPH, IV (1715-1790), of 'Rosegill', Middlesex Co.	Va.
1748 <i>Dancing Master</i> by Devonshire Childers	<i>Mary Grey</i> by Bolton Starling
WORMELEY, JAMES, of 'The Rocks', Berkeley Co.	Va.
See Hyde	
WYLLYS, SAMUEL, merchant mariner, of Hartford	Conn.
1766 African barb, called <i>Ranger</i> , alias <i>Lindsey's Arabian</i>	
YONGE, FRANCIS, of 'Stono', St. John's Colleton	S. C.
1764 <i>Driver</i> by Ancaster Driver	

## SCHEDULE B

### *The imported Mares grouped geographically by places of importation*

#### **VIRGINIA, 92 mares**

- 1733 Godolphin Arabian-mare, Clarke's
- 1735 Whitefoot-mare, Gower's
- 1740 Spanish-mare, called Croucher, W. Nelson's
- 1747 Spanish-mare, called Merry Lass (and known in Kentucky pedigrees as 'Harrison-of-Brandon-mare'), N. Harrison's
- 1747 Spanish-mare (dam of Churchill's Creeping Cate), W. Churchill's
- 1747 Spanish-mare (third dam of Verrell's Nancy Coleman), Ludwell's
- 1748 Mary Grey, Wormeley's
- 1748 Muslin-Face, Morton's
- 1748 Primrose, Beckwith's
- 1748 Bartlett's-Childers-mare, McNaught's
- 1750 Miss Colvill, Colvill's, later, in Md., Tasker's
- 1751 Jenny Cameron, Tayloe's
- 1751 Betty Blazella (imp. *in utero* of Jenny Cameron), Tayloe's
- 1751 Creeping Kate, John Spotswood's & Bernard Moore's
- 1751 Randolph-of-Chatsworth mare, Byrd's
- 1752 Spanish-mare, called Hunting Squirrel, T. Nelson's
- 1753 Miss Bell, Hunter's, later, in North Carolina, A. Jones'
- 1756 Jenny Dismal, Baylor's
- 1756 Express, Byrd's
- 1756 Calista (imp. *in utero* of Express & named in Va.), Byrd's
- 1756 Roxana, Byrd's
- 1756 Pocahontas (imp. *in utero*) of Roxana & named in Va., Byrd's
- 1756 'Lonsdale Arabian-mare', *alias* Monkey-mare, Nelson's
- 1756 Bonny Lass, Booth's
- 1759 Britannia, Syme's
- 1759 Kitty Fisher, Braxton's
- 1760 Chiswell's-mare
- 1760 Strawberry, Baylor's
- 1762 Little Driver-mare, A. Lightfoot's
- 1762 Wilson's-Arabian-mare (sent to New Jersey), Ld. Stirling's
- 1762 Rock-mare No. 1, Page's
- 1762 Rock-mare No. 2, Carlyle's
- 1763 Cullen Arabian-mare (Apollo's dam), J. Spotswood's & Bernard Moore's
- 1763 Cullen Arabian-mare, B. Harrison's
- 1763 Dutchess (by Babraham), 'English' John Bland's
- 1764 Cassandra, Baylor's
- 1764 Stella (imp. *in utero* of Cassandra), Baylor's
- 1765 Moll Brazen (grandam of McCarty's Cub), McCarty's
- 1765 Spot-mare (sent to Md.), Sharpe's
- 1765 Nancy Bywell (sent to Md.), Lloyd's
- 1765 Steady Sally, Baylor's
- 1765 Silver, Evans'
- 1766 Clio (sent to N. J.), Tennant's
- 1768 Blossom (Sloe's dam), Nelson's
- 1769 Lady Northumberland, Tayloe's

**VIRGINIA—Continued.**

- 1770 Blank-mare (\*Carver's dam), Mayle's
- 1770 Alfred-mare (dam of Batte & Maclin's Y. Fearnought), Mayle's
- 1770 Traveller-mare, Wondearth's
- 1770 Spanish-mare, R. Alexander's
- 1785 Alfred-mare (grandam of Merino Ewe), Carter's
- 1786 Gunilda (dam of Tayloe's Virago), Hyde's & A. Spotswood's
- 1787 Mambrina, Hyde's & A. Spotswood's, & eventually, in S. C., Alston's
- 1787 Sweetbriar-mare, Hyde's & A. Spotswood's
- 1790 Snap-mare, called Empress (importer not identified)
- 1794 Flirtilla, Tayloe's
- 1794 Madcap, Tayloe's
- 1798 Janette, Hoomes'
- 1798 Favourite, Hoomes'
- 1798 Hackabout, Hoomes'
- 1798 Gasteria, Hoomes'
- 1799 Alexandria, Hoomes'
- 1799 Volante, Hoomes'
- 1799 Trumpetta, Hoomes'
- 1799 Diomeda (imported with other mares which died without produce),  
Hoomes'
- 1799 Lady Bull, Hoomes'
- 1799 Peggy, Tayloe's, later, in S. C., Alston's
- 1799 Castianira (Sir Archy's dam), Tayloe's
- 1799 Anvilina, Tayloe's
- 1799 Petworth, Tayloe's
- 1802 Ruler-mare, Grymes' (later Tayloe's)
- 1803 Moll-in-the-Wad, Hoomes'
- 1803 Keren Happuch, Lightfoot's
- 1803 Waxy-mare (imported *in utero* of Keren Happuch), Bland's
- 1803 Victoria, Tayloe's
- 1803 Duchess, Randolph of Roanoke's
- 1803 Lady Bunbury, Randolph of Roanoke's
- 1805 Arabian-mare, Eaton's, later Tayloe's
- 1805 Symmetry, George Jefferson's
- 1806 Pomona, W. Haxall's
- 1806 Promise, W. Haxall's
- 1806 African Barb mare (Sultana's dam), Eppes'
- 1811 Pot80's-mare, Walter Bell's
- 1815 Fair Charlotte, Dunlop's (died in Dunlop stud)
- 1815 Lady G., Dunlop's, later Randolph's
- 1815 Philadelphia, Dunlop's, later Randolph's
- 1815 Popinjay-mare, called Mock Bird, Dunlop's
- 1815 Statira, Dunlop's, later Randolph's
- 1815 Chance-mare, Dunlop's, later Merritt's
- 1823 Merryfield-mare, Miller's
- 1823 Jane Wellington (imp. *in utero* of the Merryfield-mare), Miller's
- 1829 Phantomia, James Barbour's
- 1829 Anna Maria (imported *in utero* of Phantomia), Barbour's

**MARYLAND, 14 mares**

- 1747 Queen Mab, Ogle's, later Tasker's
- 1750 Selima, Tasker's, later, in Va., Tayloe's
- 1762 Ebony, Sharpe's
- 1762 Carroll-of-Carrollton mare



**MARYLAND—Continued.**

- 1764 Gower Stallion-mare, Dulany's
- 1764 Panton Arabian-mare, Dulany's
- [1765 Spot-mare, Sharpe's, imported through Virginia]
- [1765 Nancy Bywell, Lloyd's, imported through Virginia]
- 1768 Bajazet-mare, Barnes'
- 1772 Miss Wildman, Lloyd's
- 1784 Hall's-mare
- 1790 Charlotte, Hardy's, later B. Ogle's
- 1793 Dorimant-mare (dam of \*Driver), Dr. W. Thornton's
- 1798 Precipitate-mare (dam of Loughborough's Telegraph), Parkinson's
- 1800 Miss Bennington, Dr. W. Thornton's
- 1804 Lady Grey (importer not identified)

**SOUTH CAROLINA, 18 mares**

- 1760 Spanish-mare (Havannah's dam), Lynch's
- 1760 Dutchess, Mayrant's
- 1761 Squirt-mare, Fenwick's
- 1761 Tartar-mare, Fenwick's
- 1762 Wilson's-Arabian-mare, B. Waring's
- 1765 Stump-mare, Mansell's
- 1766 Bajazet-mare, Fenwick's
- 1766 Brilliant-mare, Fenwick's
- 1767 Regulus mare, Mansell's
- 1767 Turpin mare, Mansell's
- 1772 Regulus-mare, Bee's
- 1773 Merlin-mare, Fenwick's
- 1773 Villager-mare (\*Matchem's dam), Fenwick's
- 1799 Kitty Bull, W. Hampton's
- 1804 Psyche (dam of Singleton's Blank), McPherson's
- 1804 Cinderella, McPherson's
- 1804 Hippona, McPherson's
- 1804 Isabella, McPherson's

**NORTH CAROLINA, 5 mares**

- 1752 Britannia, Moore's
- 1770 Hamilton's-mare
- 1770 Fairy Queen (importer not identified)
- 1807 Oscar-mare, called Honeysuckle, T. B. Hill's, later Norfleet's
- 1809 Gamenut-mare, called Allegranto, T. B. Hill's, later A. J. Davie's

**NEW YORK, 20 mares**

- 1765 Cub-mare, DeLancey's
- 1766 Babraham mare No. 1 (called Fair Rachel), DeLancey's
- 1766 Babraham-mare No. 2 (called Betty Leeds), DeLancey's
- 1766 Matchem-mare (called Dido, sent to Pa.), DeLancey's, later Allen's
- 1770 Sampson-mare, DeLancey's
- 1770 Nettle, Heard's,
- 1773 Babraham-mare No. 3, DeLancey's
- 1779 Dian (grandam of Bond's First Consul), Banastre Tarlton's
- 1790 Northumberland-mare (dam of Terhune's Tippoo Sahib), Alexander Thompson's
- 1792 Cottager-mare, Cruger's
- 1792 Heaton's-mare

**NEW YORK—Continued.**

- 1795 Pot8o's-mare (Miller's Damsel's dam), Constable's
- 1796 Codwise's-mare
- 1796 Princess, Rhinelanders
- 1798 Rosina, Rhinelanders
- 1798 Maid of the Oaks (\*Phoenix's dam), Rhinelanders
- 1806 Hoity Toity, Rhinelanders
- 1818 Placentia, Charles Henry Hall's
- 1824 Alarm, Charles Henry Hall's
- 1829 Filho da Puta-mare, Charles Green's

**PENNSYLVANIA, 7 mares**

- 1765 Marsk-mare, Anderson's
- 1768 Allen's-mare
- 1770 Reed's-mare
- 1791 Nina (dam of \*Rodney), Henry Norris'
- 1791 Ruth (dam of \*King William), Henry Norris'
- 1791 Pot8o's-mare, called Radish (importer not identified)
- 1798 Hope, Tate's

**NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1 mare**

- 1770 Dutchess, John Wentworth's

**CONNECTICUT, 1 mare**

- 1797 Harlot, B. Tallmadge's

**MASSACHUSETTS, 3 mares**

- 1799 Javelin-mare, Lyman's
- 1799 Volunteer-mare, Lyman's
- 1829 Catton-mare, Sir Isaac Coffin's

## SCHEDULE C

### *The imported Mares grouped by English 'Figure Families'*

#### Family No. 1

Anvilina, Tayloe's, Va. 1799  
Kitty Bull, Hampton's, S. C. 1799  
Filho da Puta-mare, Charles Green's, N. Y. 1829.

#### Family No. 2

Ruth, Norris', Pa. 1791  
Hope, Tate's, Pa. 1798  
Moll-in-the-Wad, Hoomes', Va. 1803

#### Family No. 3

Nettle, Heard's, N. Y. 1770  
Pot8o's-mare, called Radish, Pa. 1791  
Janette, Hoomes', Va. 1798  
Maid-of-the-Oaks, Rhinelander's, N. Y. 1798  
Petworth, Tayloe's, Va. 1799  
Javelin-mare, Lyman's, Mass. 1799  
Hippona, McPherson's, S. C. 1804  
Pomona, Haxall's, Va. 1806  
Oscar-mare, Hill's, N. C. 1807  
Philadelphia, Randolph's, Va. 1815

#### Family No. 4

Panton Arabian-mare, Dulany's, Md. 1764  
Nancy Bywell, Lloyd's, Md. 1765  
Cub-mare, DeLancey's, N. Y. 1765  
Lady Northumberland, Tayloe's, Va. 1769  
Snap-mare, called Empress, Va. 1790  
Charlotte, Ogle's, Md. 1790  
Cinderella, McPherson's, S. C. 1804

#### Family No. 5

Ebony, Sharpe's, Md. 1762  
Bajazet-mare, Barnes', Md. 1768  
Lady Grey, Md. 1804  
Popinjay-mare, Dunlop's, Va. 1815

#### Family No. 6

Jenny Dismal, Baylor's, Va. 1756  
Silver, Evans', Va. 1765

#### Family No. 7

Victoria, Tayloe's, Va. 1803  
Psyche, McPherson's, S. C. 1804

#### Family No. 8

Lady Bunbury, Randolph's, Va. 1803

**Family No. 9**

Gower Stallion-mare, Dulany's, Md. 1764  
Moll Brazen, McCarty's, Va. 1765  
Blossom, Nelson's, Va. 1768  
Gunilda, Spotswood's, Va. 1786  
Flirtilla, Tayloe's, Va. 1794  
Favourite, Hoomes', Va. 1798  
Lady Bull, Hoomes', Va. 1799  
Isabella, McPherson's, S. C. 1804  
Gamenut-mare, Hill's, N. C. 1809  
Pot8o's-mare, Bell's, Va. 1811  
Phantomia, Barbour's, Va. 1829  
Anna Maria, Barbour's, Va. 1829

**Family No. 10**

Peggy, Tayloe's, Va. 1799

**Family No. 11**

Rock-mare No. 1, Page's, Va. 1762  
Rock-mare No. 2, Carlyle's, Va. 1762  
Fair Charlotte, Dunlop's, Va. 1815

**Family No. 12**

Wilson Arabian-mare, Ld. Stirling's, Va. 1762  
Cullen Arabian-mare (Apollo's dam), Spotswood's, Va. 1763  
Sampson-mare, DeLancey's, N. Y. 1770  
Nina, Norris', Pa. 1791  
Promise, Haxall's, Va. 1806  
Chance-mare, Merritt's, Va. 1815

**Family No. 13**

Sweetbrier-mare, Spotswood's, Va. 1787  
Gasteria, Hoomes', Va. 1798  
Castianira, Tayloe's, Va. 1799

**Family No. 14**

Blank-mare, Mayle's, Va. 1770  
Mambrina, Spotswood's, Va. 1787

**Family No. 15**

Dutchess, Bland's, Va. 1763  
Dorimant-mare, Thornton's, Md. 1793  
Miss Bennington, Thornton's, Md. 1800  
Lady G., Randolph's, Va. 1815

**Family No. 17**

Regulus-mare, Bee's, S. C. 1772  
Villager-mare, Fenwick's, S. C. 1773  
Hackabout, Hoomes', Va. 1798  
Symmetry, G. Jefferson's, Va. 1805  
Placentia, Hall's, N. Y. 1818

**Family No. 18**

Keren Happuch, Lightfoot's, Va. 1803

Waxy-mare, Bland's, Va. 1803

Statira, Randolph's, Va. 1815

**Family No. 19**

Babraham-mare No. 1, DeLancey's, N. Y. 1766

Rosina, Rhinelanders's, N. Y. 1798

**Family No. 20**

Trumpetta, Hoomes', Va. 1799

**Family No. 21**

Primrose, Beckwith's, Va. 1748

Selima, Tasker's, Md. 1750

**Family No. 23**

Duchess, Randolph's, Va. 1803

**Family No. 24**

Tartar-mare, Fenwick's, S. C. 1761

Matchem-mare, called Dido, DeLancey's, N. Y. 1766

**Family No. 26**

Squirt-mare, Fenwick's, S. C. 1761

Babraham-mare No. 3, DeLancey's, N. Y. 1773

Precipitate-mare, Parkinson's, Md. 1798

Hoity Toity, Rhinelanders's, N. Y. 1806

**Family No. 27**

Brilliant-mare, Fenwick's, S. C. 1766

**Family No. 28**

Harlot, Tallmadge's, Conn. 1797

**Family No. 29**

Catton-mare, Coffin's, Mass. 1829

**Family No. 31**

Creeping Kate, Spotswood's, Va. 1751

**Family No. 32**

Whitefoot-mare, Gower's, Va. 1735

Regulus-mare, Mansell's, S. C. 1767

Alarm, Hall's, N. Y. 1824

**Family No. 36**

Madcap, Tayloc's, Va. 1794

**Family No. 37**

Marsk-mare, Anderson's, Pa. 1765

## Family No. 39

Babraham-mare No. 2, DeLancey's, N. Y. 1766

## Family No. 40

Jenny Cameron, Tayloe's, Va. 1751

Betty Blazella, Tayloe's, Va. 1751

Kitty Fisher, Braxton's, Va. 1759

## Family No. 41

Volunteer-mare, Lyman's, Mass. 1799

## FAMILIES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FIGURE LIST

*Family of Hampton Court Barb-mare, dam of Crofts' Greyhound* (GSB, i, 390)

Queen Mab, Ogle's, Md. 1747

Britannia, Moore's, N. C. 1752

*Family of Ld. Lonsdale's Spider* (GSB, i, 383)

'Lonsdale Arabian-mare', *alias* 'Monkey-mare', W. Nelson's, Va. 1756

*Family of Holderness Turk-mare, dam of Humberstone's Stump* (GSB, i, 34)

Cassandra, Baylor's, Va. 1764

*Family of Curzon's Childers-mare* (GSB, i, 59)

Alfred-mare, Mayle's, Va. 1770

By reason of loss of evidence the following Foundation mares, all derived from English racing studs, are not identifiable as to the families to which they belonged, viz:

Mary Grey, Wormeley's, Va. 1748

Bartlett's Childers-mare, McNaught's, Va. 1748

Muslinface, Morton's, Va. 1748

Miss Colvill, Colvill's, Va. 1750

Randolph of Chatsworth-mare, Va. 1751

Miss Bell, Hunter's, Va. 1753

Express, Byrd's, Va. 1756

Calista, Byrd's, Va. 1756

Roxana, Byrd's, later Penn's, Va. 1756

Pocahontas, Byrd's, Va. 1756

Bonny Lass, Booth's, Va. 1756

Britannia, Syme's, Va. 1759

Strawberry, Baylor's, Va. 1760

Chiswell's-mare, Va. 1760

Dutchess, Mayrant's, S. C. 1760

Little Driver-mare, A. Lightfoot's, Va. 1762

Carroll of Carrollton-mare, Md. 1762

Wilson Arabian-mare, Waring's, S. C. 1762

Cullen Arabian-mare, Harrison's, Va. 1763  
Stella, Baylor's, Va. 1764  
Spot-mare, Sharpe's, Va. 1765  
Steady Sally, Baylor's, Va. 1765  
Stump-mare, Mansell's, S. C. 1765  
Clio, Tennant's, Va. 1766  
Bajazet-mare, Fenwick's, S. C. 1766  
Traveller-mare, Wondearth's, Va. 1770  
Hamilton's-mare, N. C. 1770  
Fairy Queen, N. C. 1770  
Reed's-mare, Pa. 1770.  
Dutchess, Wentworth's, N. H. 1770  
Miss Wildman, Lloyd's, Md. 1772  
Merlin-mare, Fenwick's, S. C. 1773  
Dian, White's, N. Y. 1779  
Hall's-mare, Md. 1784  
Alfred-mare, called Dido?, Carter's, Va. 1785  
Northumberland-mare, Thompson's, N. Y. 1790  
Heaton's-mare, N. Y. 1792  
Cottager-mare, Cruger's, N. Y. 1792  
Pot8o's-mare, Constable's, N. Y. 1795  
Princess, Rhinelander's, N. Y. 1796  
Codwise's-mare, N. Y. 1796  
Alexandria, Hoomes', Va. 1799  
Volante, Hoomes', Va. 1799  
Ruler-mare, Grymes', Va. 1802  
Merryfield-mare, Miller's, Va. 1823

# INDEX



## INDEX OF PERSONS

---

- Addison, Thomas, Md., 160  
 'Advocate' (G. W. Jeffreys, 1797-1848), N. C., 10 & *passim*  
 Alexander, William (1726-1783), called Lord Stirling, N. J., his importations, 344, 153  
     Robert (fl. 1759-1784, 'Mecklenburg'), Va., 237, 344  
     Robert (fl. 1800-10, 'Stafford'), Va., 130, 132, 291, 320  
     Mark, Va., 319  
 Allen, John, Pa., 205, 344  
     William, III, Pa., 27, 219, 226  
 Alston, William (1756-1839), S. C., his stud papers, 11, 255; his drafts of the Fenwick stock, 150, 212; his drafts of Va. stock, 344, 51, 227, 230, 261, 291; his \**Kitty Bull*, 300  
     Willis (1769-1837), N. C., his tradition of \**Mary Grey*, 63  
 Ambler, John (1735-1766), Va., 344  
 Amis, William, N. C., 64, 298  
 Anderson, David, Va., 344  
     Henry, Va., 70, 76  
     Joseph, Pa., 210  
     James Douglas, Tenn., 10  
 Ash, Cato (1727-1776), S. C., 345  
 Ashe, John Baptist, N. C., 106, 345
- Badger, Bela, Pa., 130, 291  
 Baird, John, II, Va., 299, 345  
 Bailey, Chester, D. C., 323  
 Ball, Spencer (1762-1832), Va., 129  
 Balmain, Andrew, Va., 97
- Barbour, James (1775-1842), Va., 255, 339, 345  
 Barclay, George, N. Y., 345  
 Barksdale, William (fl. 1784-1826), Va., 30, 311, 345  
 Barnes, Abraham, Md., 224, 346  
     Richard, Md., 224  
 Barron, James, II (1769 - 1851), Va., 295, 346  
 Battaile, Hay, Va., 260, 300  
 Battell, Joseph, Vt., 12  
 Bayliss, M. F., N. Y., 14, 34  
 Baylor, John, I (1705-1772), his stud papers, 12; his importations, 346; his English mares, 111, 145, 177, 180, 198  
     John, II, Va., 112, 180  
     George (1752-1784), Va., 180  
     Robert, Va., 145, 198  
     Richard, Va., 12  
 Beckwith, Sir Marmaduke (1687-1780), Va., 346, 24, 69  
 Bee, Joseph, S. C., 346  
     Thomas, S. C., 245, 247  
 Belcher, James, Va., 347  
 Belfield, John, Va., 66  
 Bell, Walter, Va., 30, 330, 347  
 Bellinger, John, S. C., 347  
 Bengier, Thomas, Pa., 347  
 Bennet, William, N. J., 195, 252  
 Berkeley, Carter ('Barnelms'), Va., 306  
     Lewis ('Aldie'), Va., 92  
     Nelson ('Airwell'), Va., 134  
 Bevin, David, Pa., 79  
 Black, William, Va., 63  
 Bladen, Thomas (1698-1780), Md., 182

- Bland, Richard, II (1710-1776), Va., 347  
 Richard, IV (1762-1806), 307, 347  
 'English' John (1741-1795), Va., his English mares, 347, 173, 175  
 Theodorick (1746-1800, 'Stafford'), Va., 347  
 Blount, Wilson, Va., 76, 106  
 Bolling, Robert, Va., 75, 99  
 Bond, J. B., Pa., 251  
 Booth, Mordecai (1703-1762), Va., 130, 348  
 Botts, J. M., Va., 110  
 Boush, Caleb, Va., 348  
 Bowdoin, John T., Va., 335  
 Bowie, Robert, Md., 38, 132  
 Bradley, Lemuel, Vt., 197  
 Braxton, Carter (1736-1797), Va., 27, 138, 348  
 Brent, William (d. 1780), Va., 74, 76  
 Daniel (1759-1814), D. C., 324  
 Brewton, John, S. C., 348  
 Broaddus, John, Va., 98  
 Brodnax, William E. (1755-1831), Va., 201  
 William H. (1786-1834), Va., 201  
 Brooke, Baker, Md., 217  
 Richard, Va., 117, 222  
 Brown, John, N. J., 217  
 William, Md., 183  
 & Rives, Va., 348  
 Bruce, B. G., Ky., 18  
 Sanders D. (1825-1902), Ky. & N. Y., 11 & *passim*  
 Brush, Abiel, N. J., 277  
 Buchanan, Neil (fl. 1765-83), Va., 348  
 Buckner, R. A., Ky., 167  
 Buford, Abraham (1820-1884), Ky., 326  
 Buford, William (fl. 1833), Ky., 129, 259  
 Bull, Fenwick, S. C., 348  
 Burton, Hutchins Gordon (1774-1836), N. C., 325  
 Burwell, Lewis, V (1738-1779, 'Carter's Creek'), Va., 113, 120, 213, 348  
 Lewis, VI ('Carter's Creek'), Va., 103  
 Nathaniel, III (1750-1814, 'Carter Hall'), Va., 348  
 George Harrison (1799-1873, 'Carter Hall'), Va., 12, 312  
 Butler, Lawrence (d. 1777), Va., 96  
 Beckwith (fl. 1782), Va., 227, 348  
 Pierce (1744-1822), S. C., 207  
 Byrd, William, II (1674-1744), Va., 144  
 William, III (1728-1777), Va., one of the pioneers of course racing in America, 24; his importations, 348; his English mares, 39, 99, 114, 115, 127; his \**Calista* & *Old Calista* distinguished, 120  
 Elizabeth Hill Carter, Va., 124  
 John Carter, Va., 135  
 Cadwalader, John (1742-1786), Pa. & Md., 224, 225, 250  
 Cain & Ray, N. C., 348  
 Calhoun, John E., S. C., his contributions to Edgar, 13, 106, 164, 207, 248  
 Carlyle, John (1720-1780), Va., inaugurates commercial importations, 28, 109; his importations, 349, 152, 154, 155  
 Carney, Stephen Wright, N. C., 90, 349

- Carroll, Charles (1702-1782, 'Squire'), Md., 158, 349  
 Charles (1737-1832, 'Signer'), Md., 27, 159  
 Carter, John (1696-1742, 'Secretary'), Va., founds the earliest American stud of English turf stock, 349, 39, 123  
 Charles (1732-1806, 'Shirley'), Va., 349  
 Edward (1726-1792, 'Blenheim'), Va., 349  
 Charles, jr. (of Edward), Va., 256  
 Robert, III (1728-1804, 'Nomin'), Va., 75, 132  
 Caruthers, James, Va., 45  
 Cary, Archibald (1721-1787, 'Ampt-hill'), Va., 101, 349  
 Chambers, Benjamin, N. C., 46  
 Robert, N. J., 127  
 Chauncey, Wolcott (1784-1835), Conn., 350  
 Chesley, Robert, Md., 129  
 Cheves, Langdon, S. C., 162  
 Chiswell, John (1720-1766), Va., 144, 350  
 Churchill, William (1726-1799), Va., 50, 350  
 Claiborne, William ('Sussex'), Va., 92  
 Clarke, Alexander, Va., 43, 350  
 Thomas, Va., 256  
 Clay, Henry (1777-1852), Ky., 37  
 Clayton, James (1761-1820), Del., 350  
 Cocke, Allen (d. 1780, 'Bacon's Castle'), Va., 113  
 John Hartwell, I (1749-1791, 'Swan's Point'), Va., 75  
 Cockey, John, Md., 350  
 Codwise, Capt., N. Y., 277, 350  
 Coffin, Sir Isaac (1759-1839), Mass., 343, 350  
 Colcock, Job, S. C., 106  
 Colden, Cadwallader R. (1774-1839), N. Y., his periodicals, 12; his records of N. Y. turf stock, 13, 254; his discussion of the *American Eclipse* pedigree, 274; his stud, 13  
 Coleman, Robert S., Va., 135  
 Coles, John, II (d. 1810), Va., 44, 76  
 Nathaniel, N. Y., 274  
 Colt, Benjamin, Pa., 350  
 Colvill, John (1700-1755), Va., 24, 78, 350  
 Connah, Thomas, N. Y., 351  
 Conger, A. B., N. Y., 299  
 Conway, Peter (fl. 1774-78), Va., 63  
 Constable, William, N. Y., 274, 351  
 Cottom, Peter (1770-1849), Va., publishes first Stud Book of American horses, 12  
 Coursey, Edward, Md., 12  
 Craggs, John (fl. 1765-1801), Md., 192, 252, 351  
 Craig, Dr., Mass., 351  
 Crockett, B. & J., Md., 351  
 Cruger, Henry (1739-1827), N. Y., 270, 351  
 H. N., N. Y., 269  
 Culver, Francis Barnum, Md., 13  
 Custis, John Parke (1755-1781), Va., 75  
 Cutler, William, Va., 173, 175  
 Daingerfield, William, III (1700-1769), Va., 351  
 John (fl. 1787-1806), Va., 281  
 Dancy, James, N. C., 110  
 Dandridge, William, II (fl. 1767-82), Va., 96, 118  
 Francis (fl. 1779-1789), Va., 97  
 Darcy, E. A., N. J., 277

- Davidson, William, Pa., 252, 291  
 Davie, Allen Jones (1785-1850), N. C., his traditions of the Roanoke Valley, 39, 64, 255; his criticism of pedigrees, 13; his stud, 298, 329; edits ATR, 12  
     William Richardson (1756-1820), N. C., 298  
 Davis, Edward, Mass., 351  
 Dawson, John, N. C., 351  
     Roper (1720-1771), N. Y., 351  
 DeLancey, James (1732-1800), N. Y., one of the founders of the American turf, 27; his importations, 351; his English mares, 204, 214, 216, 217, 241, 249; the records of his dispersal sale, 13  
     John Peter (1753-1828), N. Y., 352  
 Digges, William, Va., 74  
 Dixon, A. T., Va. & N. Y., 130, 132  
 Dobbins, Thomas, Md., 252, 352  
 Doswell, Thomas, Va., 143  
 Downer, John, Mass., 286  
 Drayton, John (1713-1779), S. C., 352  
 Drew, John, N. C., 352  
 Duckett, Thomas, Md., 255  
 Dulany, Daniel (1722-1797), Md., his importations, 352, 95, 183, 185  
     Benj. Tasker (1752-1816), Va., his Va. stud, 183  
 Dun, Peter, Va., 92  
 Dunlop, James, Va., his importations, 352, 255, 332, 333, 335  
 Dunn & Heaton, N. Y., 353  
 Durkee, N., Ga., 166  
 DuVal, Samuel (1714-1784), Va., 353  
 Duvall, Gabriel (1752-1844), Md., 13 & *passim*  
     G. W., Md., 255  
 Earle, Elias (1762-1823), S. C., 324  
 Eaton, Thomas, N. C., (fl. 1798-1805), 101, 110  
     William (1764-1811), Mass., 317, 353  
 Edelin, Edward, Md., 50, 98  
 Eden, Sir Robert (1741-1784), Md., 192, 353  
 Edgar, Patrick Nesbitt (1785-1857), N. C., 13 & *passim*  
 Edmundson, John, Va., 130  
 Edwards, James, N. C., 144  
     William (fl. 1770-76), Va., 234  
 Elder, Ely, Md., 80  
 Elliott, George, Tenn., 327, 339  
     Richard, Va., 165  
     Samuel, S. C., 353  
 Emory, Thomas, Md., 231  
 Eppes, Francis, VI (1747-1808), Va., 63, 116  
     John Wales (1773-1823), Va., 325, 353  
 Eskridge, George, Va., 228  
 Evans, William, Va., 199, 353  
 Fairfax, George William (1724-1787), Va., 94  
 Fauntleroy, Griffin (fl. 1773), Va., 95  
 Feild, Theo (1788-1826), Va., 13, 223, 307, 320, 353  
 Fenwick, Edward, I (1720-1775), S. C., his importations, 353, 14, 27; his English mares, 148, 150, 211, 212, 246, 247  
     Edward, II (1753-1800), S. C., 248, 125

- Fitzhugh, William (1741 - 1809, 'Chatham'), Va., 112, 114, 142, 165, 354  
 Henry (fl. 1794), Va., 167  
 L. H. (fl. 1809), Va., 167  
 Flood, William, Va., 94  
 Forman, Thomas M. (1758-1845), Md., 14, 197, 225, 255  
 Foxcroft, John, Pa., 354  
 'Frank Forester', see Herbert, H. W., 14  
 French, James, Va., 354
- Gaines, Daniel, Va., 59  
 Harry, Va., 59  
 Gallant, John, S. C., 324  
 Galloway, Samuel, Md., 70, 76, 185  
 John, Md., 184, 197  
 Gantt, Thomas, Md., 52  
 Garnett, John M., Md., 14  
 William, Va., 117  
 Gerry, Robert Livingston, N. Y., 14, 34  
 Gibbs, John Walter & Co., S. C., 354  
 Gibson, George (1783-1861), D. C., 62, 71, 77  
 Gilchrist, Robert, N. Y., 354  
 Goode, Thomas (1730-1813, 'Chesterfield'), Va., 50, 205, 354  
 John Chesterfield (1760 - 1840, 'Mecklenburg'), Va., 263  
 Robert (1743 - 1809, 'Whitby'), Va., 60  
 Goodwin, George, Pa., 355  
 Gordon, John, Va., 120  
 Gough, Harry Dorsey, Md., 155, 159  
 Gower, John, Va., 45, 355  
 Graves, Thomas, Va., 110  
 Gray, Thomas, Va., 200  
 Green, J. C., N. C., 75  
 Charles, N. Y., 342, 355
- Griffith, Samuel, Md., 159, 162  
 Grymes, Benjamin, II (fl. 1798, 'Orange'), Va., 168, 172  
 John Randolph (1746-1820), Va., 305, 355  
 Gulliver, Capt., S. C., 355
- Hackley, R. S., Pa., 355  
 Hall, Charles Henry (1781-1852), N. Y., his historical papers, 14, 126, 254; his English mares, 254, 336, 338, 355  
 Richard, Md., 143, 255, 355  
 Halsey, Daniel, N. Y., 189  
 Halstead, John, N. Y., 241  
 Hamilton, John, N. C., 238, 355  
 Thomas, Md., 75, 70, 355  
 Hampton, Wade, I (1752-1835), S. C., his stud papers, 14, 116, 125, 213, 255; his turf stock, 262, 277, 300, 355  
 Wade, II (1818-1902), S. C., 14, 296  
 Hanly, John, Va., 174  
 Hanson, Thomas, Md., 161  
 Hardy, Joseph, Md., 264  
 Hardyman, Littlebury, Va., 79, 130  
 Harford, Henry, Md., 264  
 Harriott, John, N. Y., 356  
 Harris, James, Va., 56  
 John, Va., 56, 181  
 John, N. J. & Ky., 209  
 Harrison, Nathaniel (1703 - 1791, 'Brandon'), Va., 47, 356  
 Benjamin (1743 - 1807, 'Brandon'), Va., 113, 175, 356  
 George Evelyn (1797-1839, 'Brandon'), Va., 176  
 Benjamin (1726 - 1791, 'Berkeley'), Va., 27, 356  
 J. J. (1780 - 1851, 'Diamond Grove'), Va., 13, 202  
 Samuel, Md., 356

- Hart, James, Pa., 356  
 Malcomb (1752-1816), Va., 28, 30, 356  
 & McDonald, Va., their commercial importations, 356  
 Harvey, William, S. C., 163  
 Haxall, William, Va., 322, 357  
 Hayne, Isaac (1745-1781), S. C., 162  
 Haynes, Herbert, N. C., 109  
 Hazard & Thompson, N. Y., 357  
 Heard, Nathaniel (1730-1792), N. J., 242, 357  
 James (fl. 1789), N. J., 197  
 Heath, Daniel (fl. 1773), Md., 224  
 Charles (fl. 1782), Md., 186  
 Heaton, Robert, N. Y., 270, 357  
 Henderson, Alexander, N. C., 325  
 Herbert, Henry William (1807-1858, 'Frank Forester'), N. Y., 14  
 Hervey, John, Ill., 10, 14  
 Hickman, John, Va., 138  
 Hill, Thomas B., N. C., 328, 329, 357  
 Hillen, George, D. C., 357  
 Hiltzheimer, Jacob (1729-1798), Pa., 81, 14, 77  
 Hobbs, Nathaniel, Va., 94  
 Hoomes, John (1755-1805), Va., his stud book, 14, 255; his importations, 358, 30; his *Sally Wright*, 90; his *Pegasus*, 114; his *Y. Britannia*, 143; his *Fairy*, 261; on *Mosby's Amanda*, 98; on *\*Calista*, 117; his English mares, 279, 280, 281, 287, 289, 292, 294, 306  
 William, Va., 291  
 Hope, George, Va., 358  
 Hopkins, Thomas, Pa., 79  
 Hopper, William, Md., 54, 81  
 Horry, Daniel, S. C., 358  
 Hoskins, John, Va., 143  
 Huger, Daniel (1741-1799), S. C., 359  
 Hume, Robert, S. C., 359  
 Hunt, Daniel, N. J., 205  
 Wilson, N. J., 224  
 Hunter, John (fl. 1750-66), Va., 109, 359  
 William (fl. 1750-61), Va., 109  
 Hurt, John, Ky., 168  
 Hutchinson, John, N. Y., 218, 359  
 Hyde, Benjamin, Va., his commercial importations, 28, 30, 258, 260, 263, 359  
 Irby, Edmund, Va., 65, 298  
 Irvine, Callender (1774-1841), Pa., 104, 223  
 Irving, John B., I, S. C., 359  
 John B., II (1800-1881), S. C., 15 & *passim*  
 Jackson, Andrew (1767-1845), Tenn., 51, 55  
 Henry, Mass., 304  
 James (1782-1840), Ala., 308, 359  
 Ralph A., D. C., 10  
 William, N. Y., 32, 360  
 Jay, John (1745-1829), N. Y., 360, 25  
 Jefferson, Thomas (1743-1826), Va., 26, 31, 323, 360  
 George, Va., 319, 360  
 Samuel, Va., 319  
 Jeffreys, G. W. (1797-1848, 'Advocate'), N. C., 11 & *passim*  
 Johnson, Baker, Md., 360  
 James W., D. C., 360  
 Robert, S. C., 360  
 William R. (1782-1849, 'Napoleon of the Turf'), Va., races Sir Archy, 298; his grave, 205  
 Jones, Allen (1739-1798), N. C., 76, 109, 361

- Jones, Daniel, Va., 95  
   David W., N. Y., 15  
   Jacob (1768-1850), Del., 361  
   John, Va., 49  
   José, Va., 361  
   Peter, Va., 49  
   Richard B., Pa., 361  
   Willie (1735-1801), N. C., 64, 361  
 Jordan, Edward, Va., 276  
  
 Kearney, Michael (fl. 1704-1774), N. J., 361  
 Kemble, Gouverneur (1786-1875), N. Y., 269  
 Kendall, James B., Va., 289  
 Kercheval, T. B., Va., 206  
 Kilbourne, Freeman, Conn., 225  
  
 Lamb & Younger, Va., their commercial importations, 30, 361  
 Laird, Samuel, N. J., 339  
 Lang, Pa., 362  
   , Brierly & Co., N. H., 362  
 Lawson, John, S. C., 125  
 Lear, Tobias (1762-1816), Va., 362  
 Leary, John, N. Y., 362  
 Lee, Philip Ludwell (1727-1775), Va., 362  
 Leitch, David, Ky., 157  
 Leverich, James, Ga., 271  
 Lewis, Joseph, Va., 273  
   Robert, Va., 362  
 Lightfoot, William, I (1724-1764), Va., 151, 362  
   William, II (1750-1809), Va., his speculative importations, 362, 28, 30, 151, 310; his *\*Keren Happuch*, 306  
   Armistead (1730-1771), Va., 75, 151, 362  
 Lindsey, William, Va., his 'Arabian', 363  
  
 Livingston, Robert, N. Y., on *\*Selima & \*Lath*, 71  
   Van Brugh, N. Y., 269  
 Lloyd, Edward, IV (1744-1796), his *Y. Traveller*, 86; his *Y. Yorick*, 123; his English mares, 363, 194, 246  
 Longstreet, Gilbert, N. J., 211  
 Loughborough, Nathan, Md., 282, 312  
 Love, Thomas, Va., 283  
 Lowndes, Benjamin, Md., 191  
 Ludwell, Philip, III (1716-1767), Va., 52, 75, 363  
 Lyman, Theodore, I, Mass., 301, 302, 363  
 Lynch, Thomas, S. C., 147, 363  
  
 McCarty, Daniel (d. 1795), Va., 86, 152, 189, 363  
 McCulloch, Benjamin, Tenn., 308, 310  
 McNaught, George, Va., 56, 363  
   James, Va., 56  
   John, Va., 56  
 McNair, John, Ky., 97  
 McPherson, John, S. C., his Virginia mare *Hope*, 51; his *Y. Brilliant-mare*, 212; his *Dictator*, 248; stands *\*Stirling*, 301; his importations, 363, 255; his English mares, 313, 315, 316  
  
 Macon, Nathaniel, N. C., his traditions of *\*Mary Grey & Lightfoot's Partner*, 63, 75  
 Mansell, Walter, S. C., his speculative importations, 28, 203, 220, 221, 364  
 Marshall, Samuel, Md., 193  
   Thomas, Ky., 206  
 Mason, John, D. C., 304  
   Richard (fl. 1801-1814), his *'New Pocket Farrier'*, Va., 12

- Matthewson, Joseph, R. I., 364  
 Mauldin, Guy E., D. C., 10  
 Maxwell, William, Va., 176  
 May, Benjamin, S. C., 364  
 Mayle, Charles (d. 1776), Va., 234, 364  
 Mayo, E. C., Va., 343  
 Mayrant, John, S. C., 147, 364  
 Melli Melli, 323  
 Mercer, John (1704-1768), Va., 364  
     John Francis (1759-1821), Md., 137, 154  
 Meriwether, C. N., Tenn., 68  
 Merritt, A. T. B., Va., 32, 237, 336, 364  
 Merry, Thomas B., Cal., 15  
 Middleton, Arthur (1742-1787), S. C., 27, 364  
     William (1710-1774), S. C., 364  
 Miller, John, Va., 337, 364  
 Minor, Jefferson, Va., 98, 232  
     Thomas, Va., 232  
 Mitchell, Henry, Va., his speculative importations, 28, 188, 191, 194, 365  
 Morgan, Daniel (1736-1802), Va., 50, 206  
 Morgan, Joseph C., Pa., 365  
 Moore, Bernard (1720-1772), Va., 96, 165, 365  
     Maurice (1735-1777), N. C., 105, 365  
     Berrington, N. C., 108  
     & Cotton, Ga., 261  
 Morris, Lewis (1726-1798, 'Morrisania'), N. Y., 27, 218, 365  
     William, Va., 365  
 Morton, Joseph (1715-1759, 'Leeds-town'), Va., his importations, 24, 58, 66, 68, 365  
 Mosby, Wade, Va., 98  
 Moultrie, William (1731-1805), S. C., 365  
 Nash, Abner, N. C., 105  
 Nelson, William, I (1711-1772, 'President'), Va., 39, 46, 133, 366  
     Thomas, III (1738-1789, 'Signer', of William I), Va., 46, 221, 222, 366  
     Hugh, II (1750-1800, 'Yorktown', of William I), Va., 366  
     Thomas, II (1716-1782, 'Secretary'), Va., 27, 103, 366  
     William, II (1746-1808, 'Hanover' & 'King William', of Thomas II), Va., 47, 98  
     Norborne Thomas (1776-1844, of William II), Va., 47  
     Thomas, IV (1748-1802, 'Hanover', of Thomas II), Va., 46  
     John (1750-1810, 'Mecklenburg', of Thomas II), Va., 47, 182  
 Norfleet, Thomas, N. C., 328  
 Newby, James, Va., 232  
 Norris, Henry, Pa., his importations, 266, 267, 366  
 O'Connor, John L., N. Y., 10, 15  
 Ogden, Abraham, N. Y., 366  
 Ogle, Samuel (1694-1752), Md., 15, 52, 366  
     Benjamin (1746-1808), Md., 15, 192, 264, 366  
 Orr, Andrew, Pa., 367  
 Packard, Eliphas, Mass., 305  
 Page, Mann, II (1718-1781, 'Rosewell' & 'Mansfield'), Va., 36  
     John, III (1744-1808, 'Rosewell'), Va., 120  
     Mann, III (1749-1803, 'Mansfield'), Va., 367, 142  
     Robert Carter (1751-1800, 'Hanovertown'), 36, 97



- Page, John, II (1720-1780, 'North-end'), Va., 154, 367  
 John, IV (1744-1789, 'Caroline'), Va., 121, 168  
 Robert (1752-1794, 'Broadneck'), Va., 367  
 John, V (1760-1838, 'Pageland'), Va., 46  
 Pagett, S. C., 367  
 Parham, Lewis, Va., 233  
 Parker, G. W., Tenn., 65  
     R., Va., 76  
 Parkinson, Richard, Md., 284, 367  
 Parsons, Capt., N. Y., 367  
 Patterson, John, Md., 80  
 Patton, James (1692-1755), Va., 367  
 Pell, J., N. Y., 367  
 Penn, John (1729-1795), Pa., 128, 367  
 Peyton, Balie (1803-1878), Tenn., 325, 340  
     Sir John (1720-1790), Va., 367  
 Phillips, Deane, N. Y., 15  
 Phipps, Caleb, Pa., 115  
 Platt, E., N. Y., 367  
     P., N. Y., 226  
 Plowman, Jonathan, Md., 157, 367  
 Pool, Thomas, Conn., 368  
 Porcher, Peter, S. C., 368  
 Porter, William Trotter (1809-1858), N. Y., 16, 168  
 Prior, C. M., England, quoted, 10, 16, 72, 135, 184, 185  
 Powers, William, Del. & D. C., 368  
  
 Ragland, Samuel, Ala., 326, 332  
 Raines, Capt., S. C., 368  
     Frederick, N. C., 238  
 Randolph, William, I (1651-1711, 'Turkey Island'), Va., 144  
     Peter, I (1713-1767, 'Chatsworth'), Va., 49, 99, 368  
  
 Randolph, Peter Skipwith (1768-1801, 'Chatsworth'), Va., 121  
 Thomas Mann, I (1740-1793, 'Tuckahoe'), Va., 75, 141, 190, 368  
 Thomas Mann, II (1768-1828, 'Edgehill'), Va., 26  
 Peter, II, of Petersburg (1745-1774, 'Wilton'), Va., 49, 102  
 Peyton (1750-1784, 'Wilton'), Va., 49  
 Archibald Cary (1768-1813, 'Dungeness'), Va., 297, 298  
 John, of Roanoke (1773-1833, 'Curls'), Va., his horse records, 18, 255; his imported mares, 368, 311, 312, 333, 334; his misidentification of \**Mary Grey*, 62; \**Selima*, 71; \**Calista*, 118; *Page's Tippoo Saib*, 121; \**Bonny Lass*, 131; \**Cassandra*, 177; \**Victoria*, 310  
 Rapley, R. A., S. C., 248  
 Reed, Joseph (1745-1785), Pa., 240, 368  
 Reeves, Thomas, London & Va., 30, 368  
 Rhea, Robert, N. J., 368  
 Rhind, Charles, N. Y., 369  
 Rhinelander, F. & P., N. Y., their speculative importations, 369, 276, 285, 321  
 Richards, William, Va., 257  
 Richardson, J. B., S. C., 299  
     John C., Va. & Ky., 122, 168  
     Richard, S. C., 96  
 Riddle, William, Pa., 160  
 Ridgely, Charles ('Hampton'), Md., 282  
     Charles Sterrett, Md., 282  
 Ridout, John, Md., 72  
 Ritchie, Archibald (1725-1784), Va., 369  
 Rives, Robert, Va., 233

- Roane, W. H., Va., 288  
 Robinson, Josiah, N. J., 252  
     William (1693-1751), R. I., 370, 25  
 Rose, John, Va., 228  
 Rozer (or Rozier), Henry, Md., 74, 79, 86  
 Ruffin, Edmund, Va., 145  
     Francis, Va., 58, 63  
     Robert, Va., 370  
 Ruggles, Timothy (1711-1795), Mass., 27, 370  
 Rutledge, Andrew (1741-1772), S. C., 370
- Sallard, Charles, N. C., 88  
 Samuels & Footman, Pa., 370  
 Sanders, Robert, Ky., 170  
 Saunders, Hubbard, Tenn., 203  
 Scott, William, Va., 117, 133  
 Seaman, Jesse W., N. J., 277  
 Selden, Miles, Va., 298, 307, 310  
 Shaler, William, N. J., 370  
 Shamekin, Levi, Md., 217  
 Sharpe, Horatio (1718-1790), Md., his stud, 18, 75, 79, 156, 190, 370  
 Sheppard, A., Va., 282  
 Short, William, Va., 143  
 Shrewsbury, Alexander, N. C., 90  
 Shy, James, Ky., 210  
 Singleton, Richard (1776-1852), S. C., 18, 107, 213, 255, 298, 370  
     Capt., Pa., 355  
 Skinner, John Stuart (1788-1851), Md., his 'Sporting Olio' & periodicals, 18, 26, 32  
     Abraham, Conn., his importations, 370  
 Skipwith, Sir Peyton (1740-1805), Va., 74  
     Robert, Va., 75  
 Slitt, Capt., S. C., 370
- Smalley, William, Va., 30, 371  
 Smith, Abraham, Va., 138  
     Charles ('Moratico'), Va., 67  
     Gideon B. (1793-1867), Md., 12  
     Jacamiah, N. J., 371  
     Meriwether (1730-1794), Va., 371  
     O'Brien, S. C., 13  
     William ('Moratico'), Va., 66  
 Smock, James (fl. 1787-1835), Va., 48, 304  
     Esmé, Va., 122  
 Smyth, J., Va., 85  
 Snowden, Thomas, Md., 159  
 Spann, John R., S. C., 262  
 Spotswood, John, I (1725-1758), Va., 24, 39, 96, 166, 371  
     Alexander (1746-1818), Va., 32, 97, 165, 166, 257, 261  
     John, II, Va., 25, 167  
 Sprigg, Osburn, Md., 146, 198  
     Richard, Md., 52  
     Thomas, Md., 52  
 Stark, William, jr., Va., 139  
 Stevens, John Austin, II (1827-1910), N. Y., 18  
     John Cox (1785-1857), N. Y., 275, 339  
 Stirling, Lord. See Alexander  
 Stowe, Herbert, Va., 101  
 Strange, James, Va., 371  
 Stuart, W. R., Md., 231  
 Swan, James (1754-1831), Mass., 304, 371  
 Syme, John (1729-1789), Va., 143, 371  
     Nicholas (son of John), Va., 97
- Tallmadge, Benjamin (1754-1835), Conn., 278, 371  
 Tarleton, Banastre (1754-1833), N. Y., 28, 252, 372

- Tasker, Benjamin, jr. (1720-1760), Md., his importations, 372; his Bellair stud, 18, 24, 39, 53, 69, 80, 183
- Tate, James, Pa., 287, 372
- Tayloe, John, II (1721-1779), Va., one of the pioneers of course racing in America, 29; his early stud, 18, 39, 192; acquires \**Selima*, 74, *Nelson's Nonpareil I*, 134, & Byrd's *Hero*, 123; his importations, 372; his English mares, 83, 93, 227
- John, III (1771-1828), Va., his stud papers, 18, 255; his misidentification of \**Jenny Cameron*, 84; his importations, 372; his English mares, 272, 273, 295, 299, 300, 305, 310; on post revolution importations of English turf stock, 30; his experiments with 'Arabian' blood, 304, 317, 323
- Benjamin Ogle (1796-1868), D. C., his historical writings, 17, 91, 116, 118; his stud, 269
- William Henry, I (1799-1871), Va., his *Tychicus*, 296
- Taylor, John, I (1770-1832), S. C., 129
- Benjamin Franklin, S. C., 129
- William, S. C., 143, 298
- John, II, S. C., 298
- Temple, John (1732-1798), Mass., 244, 373
- Ten Broeck, R., N. Y., 92, 171
- Tennant, John, Va., 211, 373
- Terhune, J. & J., N. Y., 266
- Thomas, John Allen, Md., 83, 94
- Thompson, Alexander, N. Y., 265, 373
- Thorne, R., N. Y., 373
- Thornton, Anthony (1695-1757), Va., 96
- Peter Presley (1750-1781), Va., 129, 190
- John (d. 1800, 'Berry Plain'), Va., 50, 129
- Charles (fl. 1796, 'Caroline'), Va., 50
- Meaux (fl. 1803, 'Gloucester'), Va., 103
- Dr. William (d. 1827), D. C., his *Punchinella*, 192; his *Noli-me-tangere*, 298; his importations, 373, 30; his English mares, 271, 303
- Toler, Benjamin, Va., 127
- Torbart, John, Pa., 244
- Tunstall, William, Va., 373
- Turner, James (1766-1824), N. C., 30, 373
- Turpin, Horatio, Va., 58
- Thomas, Va., 58, 215
- Tyler, John (1747-1813, 'Judge'), Va., 91, 130, 374
- Richard, Va., 92
- Samuel, Va., 130
- Wat H., Va., 130
- William, Va., 176
- Lyon G., Va., 91
- Upshaw, James, Va., 130
- Van den Berg, Cornelius, N. Y., 374
- Venderveer, Peter, N. J., 153
- Gerrit, N. Y., 265
- John C., N. Y., 265
- Van Doren, Jacob, N. J., 80
- Van Dyke, Nicholas, N. Y., 127
- Van Wyck, Stephen, N. Y., 374
- Vaughan, Shadrach, Va., 151
- Verrell, John, Va., 52

- Wadman, William Pynsent, Va., 374
- Wadsworth, Jeremiah (1743-1804), Conn., 374
- Walburn, John, N. Y., 218
- Walke, Anthony, Va., 30, 374
- Walker, John, Va., 44
- Robert, Va., 48, 374
- Wallace, John H. (1822-1902), N. Y., 19
- Waller, John, Va., 97
- Waln, Robert (1765-1836), Pa., 374
- Ware, John, Va., 119
- Warfield, E., Ky., his stud, 19, 37, 170, 212, 250, 255, 296
- Waring, Benjamin, S. C., 105, 162, 374
- Washington, George (1732-1799, 'Mount Vernon'), Va., 75
- William (1752-1810, 'Stafford'), S. C., 261, 290
- Lawrence, jr. (1760-1809, 'Stafford'), Va., 146
- Waters, Israel, N. Y., 242
- Watson, William, Va., 119
- Watts, William, Va., 47
- Edward, Va., 47
- Wentworth, John (1737-1820), N. H., 27, 244
- Wharton, Benjamin, Va. & Ky., 170, 169
- White, Alexander, Va., 43
- Anthony W. (1750-1803), N. Y., 251, 252, 374
- John, Va., 43
- Whiting, Beverley, Va., 237
- Francis, Va., 12
- Wilkinson, Morton, S. C., 148
- Wilkes, Burwell, Va., 88, 202
- Williams, Benjamin, N. C., 101
- Charles, Mass., 374
- William (1776-1862, 'Panton'), Tenn., 19, 39, 48, 71, 255
- Williamson, Charles A., N. Y., 375
- William, S. C., 375
- Willis, Francis, Va. & Ga., 116, 121, 126
- John, Va., 222
- 'Mr.', N. Y., 375
- Wilson, Elisha, Md., 231
- Thomas Friend, Va., 65
- Winston, Isaac, Va., 76
- Winter, Elisha I (1781-1849), N. Y. & Ky., 375
- Winthrop, William, N. Y., 375
- Wolstenholme, Daniel, Md., 375
- Wondearth, Charles, Va., 375
- Wooding, R. S., Ky., 63
- Woodward, William, N. Y., 78
- Wooldridge, Thomas, Va., 116, 144
- Wormeley, Ralph, IV (1715-1790, 'Rosegill'), Va., one of the pioneers of 'course' racing in America, 24; his importations, 39, 375; his \**Mary Grey*, 58
- Ralph, V (1744-1806, 'Rosegill'), Va., sometime owner of *Sir Archy*, 298
- James (d. 1800, 'Berkeley'), Va., his importations, 375
- John (fl. 1768, 'Rosegill'), Va., 143
- Worrell, Edward, Md., 158
- Wyatt, Edward, Va., 88
- Wyllys, Samuel, Conn., 375
- Yonge, Francis, S. C., 375

# INDEX OF HORSES AND MARES

[Asterisks indicate importation.

*Italics* indicate imported mares whose life histories are studied in the text.]

- Abbe Ratler, Bowie's, 229
- Actaeon, Wooldridge's, 144, 116
- Adeline, Tayloe's, 229
- Aeolus, Hickman's, 142
- \**African Barb mare* (Sultana's dam), Eppes', 323
- Agnes, Thrift's, 100
- Aide de Camp, Page's, 223
- Ajax, Allen's, 226
- \**Alarm*, Hall's, 338, 41
- Alarm, Y., Laird's, 339
- \*Alderman, Reeves', 31
- Alida, Williams', 48
- Alert, Lamar's, 339
- \*Alexander-mare, see \**Alexandria*, Hoomes', 287
- \*Alexander - the - Great - mare, see \**Statira*, Randolph's, 334
- \**Alexandria*, Hoomes', 287, 41
- Alfred, Craig's, 36
- see Grey Alfred, 36
- Richards', 257
- \**Alfred-mare*, E. Carter's, 256
- Mayle's, 233
- Alice Carneal, Warfield's, 171
- Allegranti, H. Clay's, 340
- \*Allegranto, see \**Game-nut mare*, Hill's, 329
- \*Allen's mare, 226
- Alzira, Hoomes', 117
- Amanda, Mosby's, 98, 138
- \*Amaranthus - mare, see \**Rosina*, Rhinelander's, 285
- America, Davis', 85
- American Eagle, Herndon's, 232
- American Eclipse, Coles', 338, 339, 342
- Americus, Vanderveer's, 153
- Spotswood's, 167
- Willis', 63
- Hoskin's, 142
- Amy Robbart, Randolph's, 312
- Andromache, Colden's, 278
- Angelica, Randolph's, 312
- Angeline, Elliott's, 339
- \**Anna Maria*, Barbour's, 341, 340
- Anne Arundel, Love's, 283
- Annette, Johnson's, 289
- \**Anvilina*, Tayloe's, 299
- \*Anvil-mare, see \**Anvilina*, Tayloe's, 299
- see \**Madcap*, Tayloe's, 273
- Apollo, Elmendorf Stud, 111
- Spotswood's, 167, 165, 93, 196;
- his get from imported mares, 162, 211
- Apollo's-dam, see \**Cullen Arabian-mare*, Spotswood's, 165
- \*Appalusia *alias* \*Pensacola, Jones', 25
- Arab, Brodnax's, 336
- Arabian, DeLancey's, 215
- Nightingale's, 239
- \**Arabian-mare*, Eaton's, 317
- \**'Arabian'-mares* (2), Swan's, 304
- Arakookress, Warfield's, 286
- Archduchess, Randolph's, 312
- \*Archduke, Hoomes', 29; his get from imported mares, 288, 291, 298, 300

- Archduke-mare, Battaile's, 300  
     Hoomes', 291  
     Sutton's, 288  
 Archibald, Y., Gustavus Brown's,  
     113, 130, 132  
 Ariadne, W. Washington's, *alias*  
     Fairy, Hoomes', 261  
 Ariel, Brent's, 74, 172  
     McCarty's, 230  
     Thomas', 188  
     Vanderveer's, 80, 265  
 Arion, Taylor's, 119, 129  
 \*Aristotle, Harrison's, 183  
 Asahel, Gaines', 59  
 Aspasia, Tayloe's, 87  
 Atlanta, Blick's, 89  
 Atlas, Mercer's, later Nicholson's,  
     155, 137  
 Augustus, Toler's, 127  
 \*Autocrat, W. Jackson's, 339  
  
 Babraham, Hiltzheimer's, 77  
 \*Babraham, Nelson's, 135  
 \*Babraham-mare No. 1, DeLan-  
     cey's, 214  
     No. 2, DeLancey's, 216, 86  
     No. 3, DeLancey's, 249, 86  
 \*Babraham - mare, see \**Dutchess*,  
     Bland's, 173  
 Badger, Carroll's, 159, 162  
 \*Badger, Eden's, 161  
 \*Badger-mare, see \**Creeping Kate*,  
     Spotswood's, 96  
 Badger, Y., Ogle's, 193  
 \*Bajazet, Moore's, 109  
     Y., Moore's, 108  
 Bajazet, Hunt's, 82, 224, 225, 279  
     Y., Cadwalader's, 226  
 \*Bajazet-mare, Barnes', 224  
     Fenwick's, 211  
 \*Ballasteros, Singleton's, 26  
 \*Balloon-mare, see \**Gasteria*,  
     Hoomes', 281  
 Bandelon, Hunt's, 207  
  
 \*Barb, Ogle's, 25, 82  
 \*Barefoot, Coffin's, 339, 343  
 Barefoot-mare, Mayo's, 343  
 \*Baronet, Constable's, 275  
 Baronet-mare, Constable's, 275  
 Baronet, Y., Coles', 275  
 \*Bartlett's Childers - mare, M c-  
     Naught's, 56  
 Bashaw, DeLancey's, 205  
 \*Bay Colt *alias* Hamilton, Strange's,  
     289  
 \*Bay Richmond, Morris', 217  
 Beau Laquaise, 324  
 \*Bedford, Hoomes', 31; his get  
     from imported mares, 261, 262,  
     280, 281, 282, 288, 296, 299, 320  
 Bedford-mare, Anderson's, 104  
     Battaile's, 262  
     Singleton's, 262  
 Bedlamite, Wormeley's, 273  
 \*Belgrade Turk-mare, see \**Prim-*  
     *rose*, Beckwith's, 67  
 Belisarius, Gray's, 200  
 Bellair I, Tayloe's, 76  
     II, Tayloe's, 37, 77, 84  
 Bellair (a mare), Marshall's, 193  
 Bellair-mare, Pryor's, 37  
 Bellissima, Donelson's, 321  
     Tayloe's, 321  
 Belmont, Dulany's, 186  
 \*Belsize Arabian-mare, see \**Sil-*  
     *ver*, Evans', 199  
 Belvedere, Byrd's, 128  
 Benyowski, Baird's, 299  
 Bernadotte, Irvine's, 104  
 Bertrand, Spann's, 262  
 Bessy Bell, Tasker's, 83, 80  
     Nicholson's, 80  
 Bet Bosley, Sumner's, 48  
 Bet Bounce, Brodnax's, 89  
 Betsey Muslin, Tayloe's, 67  
 Betsy Bieper, Jones', 63  
 Betsy Pringle, Baylor's, 114

- \**Betty Blazella* (imported in *utero*), Tayloe's, 93, 85  
 \**Betty Leeds*, see \**Babraham mare*  
 No. 2, DeLancey's, 216  
 Big Ben, Singleton's, 314  
 \*Black - and - all-Black, Fenwick's, 149  
 Black - and - all- Black, Skipwith's, 74  
 Black Maria, Tayloe's, 124  
 Black Sal, B. O. Tayloe's, 269  
 Black Selima, Tayloe's, 77  
 Black Sophia, Elliott's, 327  
 Black Streak, Hart's, 291  
 \*Black Sultan, Earle's, 323, 326  
 Black Warrior, Randolph's, 334  
 Blank, Singleton's, 314, 315  
 \**Blank-mare*, Mayle's, 235  
 \*Blaze, Nelson's, 173  
 \*Blaze-mare, see \**Betty Blazella*, Tayloe's, 93  
 Blemish, G. H. Burwell's, 312  
 \**Blossom* (a mare), Nelson's, 221  
 \**Blossom* (a horse), Lang's, later Lloyd's, 289  
 Blue Beard, McPherson's, 314  
 \*Bluster, Dunlop's, 335, 336  
 Bohemian, Sharpe's, 79  
 \*Bolton, Lightfoot's, 144  
 \*Bolton Starling-mare, see \**Mary Grey*. Wormeley's, 58  
 see \**Miss Bell*, Hunter's, 109  
 Bonny, Tarry's, 64  
 Bonny Jane, Moore's, 108  
 \**Bonny Lass*, Booth's, 129, 40  
 Bonny Lass, Sir P. Leicester's, 131  
 Y., Hardiman's, 132  
 \*Bosphorus-mare, see \**Carroll-of-Carrollton-mare*, 158  
 Boxer, Conover's, 79  
 Hampton's, 164  
 Page's, 65  
 Brandon, Meade's, 176  
 Bright Phoebe, Coles', 275  
 Brilliant, Addison's, 160, 161  
 Burwell's, 125, 213  
 Chichester's, 146  
 \**Brilliant-mare*, Fenwick's, 212, 41  
 Brilliant-mare, Y., Alston's, 212  
 Brimmer, Goode's, 60  
 \**Britannia*, Moore's, 104, 158  
 Syme's, 143  
 (imp. in *utero*), Tayloe's, 295  
 Britannia, Gantt's, 54, 142  
 Hoomes', 143  
 Sharpe's, later Ogle's, 109, 158  
 Britannicus, Baylor's, 113  
 \*Brutus, Fenwick's, 147, 149  
 Buie-mare, Ewing's, 38  
 Buie [?Bowie Knife] *alias* 'Buford's Defeat', Ewing's, 38  
 \*Bully Rock, Patton's, 46, 205  
 Bully Rock-mare (fifth dam of Coles' Nonpareil), Gower's, 46  
 Bulle Rock, Y., VanDike's, 55  
 Busiris, Moore's, 107  
 \*Bussorah Arabian, Ogden's, 336, 338  
 Bussorah Arabian Colt, Bowdoin's, 336  
 Butterfly, Buford's, 37  
 \*Buzzard, Hoomes', 31; his get from imported mares, 288, 291, 298, 320  
 Buzzard, Massey's, 314  
 Buzzard-mare, Alexander's, 320  
 \*Buzzard-mare, see \**Promise*, Haxall's, 322  
 see \**Victoria*, Tayloe's, 310  
 \*Cade - mare, see \**Kitty Fisher*, Braxton's, 138  
 Cade, DeLancey's, 215  
 Y., Vaughan's, 151  
 see Virginia Cade, Braxton's, 142, 257  
 \**Calista* (imported in *utero*), Byrd's, 115, 40

- Calista, Old, Byrd's, 120  
 Caledonia, Merritt's, 336  
 Camden, Gaines', 59  
 \*Camel (imported *in utero*), Barbour's, 340  
 \*Camilla, see \**Bajaset-mare*, Barnes', 224  
   see \**Wilson Arabian-mare*, Waring's, 162  
 Camilla, Brodnax's, 202  
   Burwell's, 120  
   Butler's, 231  
   Cadwalader's, 77, 225  
 Camillus, Page's, 120  
   Reeder's, 230  
 \**Cappadocia*, Swan's, 304  
 Caradori, Barbour's, 341  
 \*Cardinal Puff, Parkinson's, 284  
 Careless, Sprigg's, 54  
 Caroline, Carter's, 87  
   Nelson's, 47  
   Sallard's, later Marshall's, 88  
 Caroline Whitefoot, Wilson's, 231  
 Carolinian, Claiborne's, later W. R. Johnson's, 336  
 Carolinian Beauty, Sallard's, 88  
 \**Carroll-of-Carrollton-mare*, 158  
 Cassius, Lockhart's, 108  
 \*Carver, Mayle's, 236, 234, 235  
 \**Cassandra*, Baylor's, 177  
 Castania, Davie's, 298, 299  
 \**Castianira*, Tayloe's, 296, 29  
 \*Cato (imported *in utero*), Worrell's, 158  
 \**Catton-mare*, Coffin's, 342  
 Celer, Meade's, 131  
 Celerity, Hoskins', 297  
 Celer-mare, Green's, 75  
   Meade's, 103  
 \*Centinel, Fenwick's, 164  
 Centinel, Y., Herve's, 164  
 Cephalus, Waring's, 164  
 \*Champion, Rhinelander's, 276  
 Champion-mare, Rhinelander's, 276  
 \**Chance-mare*, Dunlop's, later Merritt's, 335  
 Chanticleer, Wilkes', 88  
 Charcilla, Love's, 283  
 Charlemagne, Tyler's, 130  
 Charles Henry, Green's, 342  
 \*Charlotte, Ogle's, 264  
 Charlotte, Buckner's, 167  
   Richardson's, 299  
 \*Chateau Margaux, Merritt's, 341  
 Chatham I, W. Fitzhugh's, 112  
 Chatham II, H. Fitzhugh's, 107  
 Chatham, Van Dyke's, 127  
 Chieftain, Hill's, 223  
 Child, Ld. Godolphin's, 186  
 \*Childers, Tayloe's, 57, 85, 250  
 Childers, Heath's, 225, 226, 250  
   Lee's, 160, 161  
   Pendergrast's, 278  
 \**Chiswell's-mare*, 144  
 \**Cinderella*, McPherson's, 315  
 Circe, Alston's, 227, 230  
 \*Citizen, Carney's, 31, 206, 310, 326  
 Clara Howard, Laird's, 339  
 Clarion, Burton's, 325  
 Claudius, Harrison's, 176  
 Clermont, Alston's, 296  
 \**Clio*, Tennant's, 211  
 Clive, Nelson's, 104  
 Clockfast-mare (dam of Vingt'un & Black Maria), 122  
 Clodius, Meade's, 176  
 Clytus, Randolph's, 335  
 \**Codwise's-mare*, 277  
 Columbian, Hampton's, 164  
 Columbine, Sharpe's, 158  
 Columbus, Butler's, 168, 228, 231  
 Colvill's Horse, 82  
 Commerce, McPherson's, 106, 164  
 Commutation, Walke's, 66  
 Commutation-mare, Reeves', 67  
 Constellation, Laird's, 339  
 Contention, Irby's, 101, 233  
 Coutre Snapper, Burton's, 325



- Convention, Macrea's, 104  
 Coquette, Johnson's, 90  
 \*Cormorant, Hoomes', 273, 280, 294  
 Cormorant colt, Hoomes', 294  
 Cornwallis, Waring's, 164  
 \*Cottager-mare, Cruger's, 268  
 Cowslip, Cocke's, 281  
 \*Crab-mare, see \**Britannia*, Syme's, 143  
 \*Crawford, Ruffin's, 105, 109  
 \*Creeping Kate, Spotswood's, 96, 24  
 Creeping Kate, Churchill's, 96, 50  
 Cremona, Ballard's, 281  
 Cripple, Braxton's, 142  
 Croesus, Merritt's, 336  
 Crop, Sanders', 38  
 \*Croucher, see \**Spanish-mare*, W. Nelson's, 46  
 Crusader, Singleton's, 336  
 Cub, McCarty's, 80, 189, 229, 230  
 \*Cub-mare, DeLancey's, 204, 40  
 \*Cub-mare, see \**Moll Brasen*, McCarty's, 188  
 Cub-mare, Gibson's, 207  
 Matthews', 190  
 \*Cumberland Arabian - mare, see \**Ebony*, Sharpe's, 156  
 Cuyama, Haggin's, 119  
 \*Cullen Arabian - mare (Apollo's dam), Spotswood's, 165  
 B. Harrison's, 175  
 Cyprus, Court's, 85  
  
 \*Dabster, Carter's, 44, 84  
 Dabster, Y., White's, 43  
 Byrd's, 115  
 Dabster-mare (dam of Ruffin's Jolly Roger), Wormeley's, 63  
 Dahlia, Ambler's, 130  
 Damon, Page's, 87  
 Sprigg's, 198, 146  
 \*Dancing Master, Wormeley's, 50  
  
 Dandridge - Fearnought-mare, Buford's, 37  
 Daphne, Ld. Godolphin's, 187  
 \*Dare Devil, Hoomes', 31, 206  
 Dare Devil-mare, Bullock's, 292  
 Hoomes', 291  
 Irby's, 100  
 Darlington-mare, 263  
 Davy, McDonald's, 85  
 \*Dey of Algiers, Swan's, 305  
 Dey of Algiers, Y., Packard's, 305  
 \*Diamond *alias* Jack of Diamonds, Spotswood's, 166, 170  
 Diamond-mare (fourth dam of Sanders' Maria), Moore's, 167, 170  
 \*Dian, Tarlton's, 251  
 \*Diana, see \**Arabian-mare*, Eaton's, 317  
 \*Diana I, see \**Cullen Arabian-mare* (Apollo's dam), Spotswood's, 165  
 Diana II, Fitzhugh's, 167  
 III, Fitzhugh's, 168  
 V, L. H. Fitzhugh's, 167  
 Diana, Brodnax's, 201  
 \*Dick Andrews-mare, see \**Placencia*, Hall's, 336  
 Dictator, Gray's, 200  
 McPherson's, 248  
 \*Dido, see \**Matchem - mare*, DeLancey's, 217  
 see \**Alfred-mare*, Carter's, 256  
 Dido, Carter's, 256  
 Hunt's, 209  
 \*Diomed, Hoomes', 29; his get on imported mares, 280, 286, 297, 298, 31; his grave, 206  
 (son of Phenomenon), Tate's, 287  
 Diomed, Boarman's, 193  
 Y., Ogle's, 264  
 \*Diomeda, Hoomes', 294  
 Diomeda (American - bred), Hoomes', 280

- \*Diomed-mare, see *\*Diomeda*,  
     Hoomes', 294  
 Diomed-mare, Wilson's, 65  
 \*Dion, Hoomes', 280  
 Director, Harrison's, 320  
 \*Dismal-mare, see *\*Jenny Dismal*,  
     Baylor's, 111  
 DiVernon *alias* Lightning, Stev-  
     ens', 339  
 Doctor, Ld. Godolphin's, 187  
 Dolly Fine, Broadadd's, 99  
 Dolon, Williams', 101  
 Dongolah, A. Jones', 110  
 Doricles, Richardson's, 124  
 \*Dorimant-mare (\*Driver's dam),  
     Thornton's, 271  
 \*Dove, Hamilton's, 184, 75  
 \*Dragon, Hoomes', 291, 300  
 \*Dragon - mare, see *\*Petworth*,  
     Tayloe's, 300  
 \*Driver (imported *in utero*),  
     Thornton's, 271, 303  
 \*Drone, Tallmadge's, 278  
 Drone-mares (2), Hampton's, 277  
 Duroc, Mosby's, 142, 337  
 'Duchess, Bland's, called also Dia-  
     mond' (*Bruce's myth*), 165  
 \*Dutchess, Bland's, 173  
     see *\*Tartar-mare*, Fenwick's, 150  
     Mayrant's, 146, 165  
     Randolph's, 311  
     Wentworth's, 244  
  
 \*Eagle, Bell's, 331  
 \*Eastham-colt (imported *in utero*),  
     Hall's, 338  
 Ebony, Brent's, 76  
 \*Ebony, Young, Sharpe's, 156  
 Eclipse, Burwell's, 121  
     Edelin's, 194  
     Harris', 180, 181  
     Richardson's, 300  
     see American Eclipse, Coles'  
 Eclipse-Herod, W. Thornton's, 303  
  
 Eclipse-Lightfoot, Hall's, 339  
 \*Eclipse-mare, see *\*Dian*, Tarle-  
     ton's, 251  
 Eliza (Bertrand's dam), Alston's,  
     262, 260  
 Eliza Baily, Thompson's, 55  
 Elvira, Carter's, 132  
 Emiliana, Green's, 342  
 Emilius, Green's, 342  
 \*Emperor of Morocco, Moore's,  
     239, 107, 240  
 \*Empress, see *\*Snap mare*, 263  
 Engineer, DeLancey's, 206  
 \*Englishman (imported *in utero*),  
     Bell's, 331  
 Enterprize *alias* Grey Diomed,  
     Tayloe's, 117  
 \*Escape *alias* Horns, Hoomes', 303  
 \*Escape - mare, see *\*Hackabout*,  
     Hoomes', 281  
     see *\*Miss Bennington*, W. Thorn-  
     ton's, 303  
 Escape (Hoomes') - mare, W.  
     Thornton's, 303  
 Expectation *alias* Gallatin, Tay-  
     loe's, & Alston's, 261  
 \*Expedition, Willis', 31  
 \*Express, Byrd's, 114  
 Express, White's, 190  
  
 Fair American, Hunt's, 197  
 \*Fair Charlotte, Dunlop's, 332  
 \*Fairfax Roan' (*Edgar's myth*),  
     145  
 \*Fair Rachel, see *\*Babraham-mare*  
     No. 1, DeLancey's, 214  
 Fair Rachel, Baylor's, 198  
     Platt's, 215  
 Fairy, Hoomes', 261  
     Wyche's, 175  
 \*Fairy Queen, 239  
 Fairy Queen, Hoomes', 281  
 \*Falstaff, Ld. Stirling's, 153  
 Fandango, Galloway's, 197

- \*Fanny, see *\*Merlin-mare*, Fenwick's, 246  
 Fanny McAllister, Peyton's, 340  
 Fanny Elssler, Laird's, 339  
 Fanny Wright, Emory's, 78  
 Farmer John, Hoomes', 280  
*\*Favourite*, Hoomes', 280  
*\*Fearnought*, Baylor's, his get from imported mares, 114, 118, 141, 142, 152, 158, 167, 175, 176, 181, 182, 190, 198, 226, 235  
*Fearnought*, Batte & Maclin's, 224, 233  
     Dandridge's, 118, 117  
     Goldsmith's, 149  
     Mellichamp's, 164  
*Fearnought-mare*, see *Black Selima*, Tayloe's, 77  
     (dam of *Sprigg's Damon*), Baylor's, 198  
     called *Camilla*, Burwell's, 120  
     (fourth dam of *Cutler's Lady Racket*), Bland's, 175  
     (grandam of *Tyler's North America*), Harrison's, 176  
     (grandam of *Cocke's Slider*), Sharpe's, 158  
*Federalist*, Prior's, 77  
*\*Ferdinand*, Kearney's, 25  
*Ferryman*, Eaton's, 101  
*\*Figaro* foal (imported *in utero*), Catton's, 343  
*\*Figure*, Hamilton's, 128, 236  
*Figure*, Heard's, 55, 244  
     Webb's, 36  
*Figure-mare* (dam of *Jane Hunt*), Hunt's, 209  
     Penn's, 128  
*First Consul*, Bond's, 251, 253  
*\*Filho da Puta-mare*, Green's, 342  
*Flagatruce*, Dandridge's, 96  
*Fleetwood*, Turpin's, 58  
*\*Flinnap*, Fenwick's, 85, 240  
*Flinnap*, Y., Gibbs', 249  
*\*Flirtilla*, Tayloe's, 272  
*Flirtilla*, Wynn's, 207, 205  
*Flora*, Randolph's, 333  
*Florizel*, Ball's, 321  
*Flower*, Williams', 174  
*Fluvia*, Meade's, 100  
*Forester*, Harris', 57  
*Fox*, Hamilton's, 238  
     Marshall's, 194  
*Fraxinella*, Meriwether's, 68  
*Frederica*, Tayloe's, 295  
*\*Frederick*, Y., Bell's, 330  
*Frederick*, Fitzhugh's, 142  
*\*Friar*, Waring's, 163, 164  
  
*\*Gabriel*, Reeves', 31, 299  
*Gabriel*, Dunlop's, 335  
*Gabriella*, Mallory's, 102  
*Gallant*, R. Baylor's, 145  
*Gallatin*, Tayloe's & Alston's, 261, 296, 299, 315  
*Gallena*, Hill's, 328  
*\*Gamenut-mare*, Hill's, 329  
*Gamester*, McNaught's, 57  
*Gamma*, Harding's, 49  
*Gascoigne*, Randolph's, 334  
*\*Gasteria*, Hoomes', 281  
*Gimcrack*, Berkeley's, 134  
     P. S. Randolph's, Roan, 134  
*Glider*, Forman's, 267  
*Glendower*, Green's, 342  
*Godolphin I*, G. Baylor's, 114  
     II, J. Baylor's, 114  
     III, Gustavus Brown's, 87, 36  
*Godolphin of Md.*, Conaway's, 188  
*\*Godolphin Arabian-mare*, Clarke's, 43  
*\*Godolphin Arabian-mare*, see *\*Selima*, Tasker's, 69  
*Gohanna*, Botts', 340  
*\*Gohanna-mare*, see *\*Lady Grcy*, 313  
*Goldfinder*, Page's, 96

- \*Gower Stallion - mare, Dulany's, 182  
 Gracchus, Randolph's, 312  
 Gracchus-mare, G. H. Burwell's, 312  
 \*Granby, Footman's, 82  
 Granby, Y., Brooke's, 217  
 Grandair, Davis', 201  
 Grand Duchess, Irvine's, 312  
 Grey Alfred, 36  
 Greybeard, Coles', 315  
     Marshall's, 184  
 Grey Diomed, Tayloe's, 117, 222, 264  
 Grey Figure, Dames', 252, 253  
 Grey Medoc, Boswell's, 91  
 \*Grouse-mare, see \*Duchess, Randolph's, 311  
 \*Gunilda, Spotswood's, 257, 41  
  
 \*Hackabout, Hoomes', 281  
 Hailstorm, Haxall's, 130  
 \*Hall's-mare, 255  
 Hambletonian, Bishop's, 270  
 \*Hambletonian-mare, see \*Lady G., Randolph's, 333  
 \*Hamilton's-mare, 238  
 Hamlingtonian, Tayloe's, 87  
 \*Hampton Court Dun Barb-mare, see \*Britannia, Moore's, 104  
 Hanover, 168  
 Hardenia, Leverich's, 270  
 \*Harlot, Tallmadge's, 277  
 \*Harrison-of-Brandon-mare, 47, 40  
 Harry Hall, Barbour's, 341  
 Havannah, Lynch's, 147  
 \*Heaton's mare, 270  
 Hector, Galloway's, 70, 79  
 Henry, Long's & Johnson's, 342  
 Henry-Archy, Darcy's, 277  
 Hephestion, Singleton's, 298  
 \*Hermoso, Jay's, 25  
 \*Hero, Smith's, 207  
 Hero, Butler's, 207  
     Tayloe's, 123  
     Wentworth's, 244  
 Herod, Hughes', 69  
 \*Herod-mare, see \*Maid of the Oaks, Rhinelander's, 285  
 \*Hiatoga, Randolph's, 26  
 Hickory, Badger's, 291  
 Hiero, Maxwell's, 230  
 \*Highflyer, Craggs', 31, 192 (distinguished from Hyde's)  
     Hyde's, 31, 170, 171, 192  
 Highflyer, Wade's, 322  
 \*Highflyer-mare, see \*Hoity Toity, Rhinelander's, 321  
     see \*Nina, Norris', 266  
     see \*Miss Windmill, Hoomes', 294  
 Highland Mary *alias* Miss Monroe, Tayloe's, 298  
 \*Hippona, McPherson's, 316  
 \*Hoity-Toity, Rhinelander's, 321  
 Homespun, Waring's, 163  
 \*Honeysuckle, see \*Oscar mare, Hill's, 328  
 \*Hope, Tate's, 286  
 Hopperboy, Coles', 275  
 \*Horns *alias* \*Escape, Hoomes', 303  
 Hotspur, Hall's, 254  
     Lynch's, 149  
 \*Hunting Squirrel, see \*Spanish-mare, T. Nelson's, 103  
 Huntsman, Foort's, 85  
 Hyder Ali, Daniel's, 106  
     Marshall's, 193  
  
 Independence, Alderson's, 193  
     Hickman's, 138  
     Norris', 267  
 Indian Hen, Wilson's, 231  
 Indian Queen, Ewing's, 38  
     Ware's, 36, 87  
 Iphiginia, Smith's, 66

- Ironsides, Moore's, 109  
*\*Isabella*, McPherson's, 316  
*Isabella*, Page's, 87  
*\*Ishmael*, Eaton's, 318
- \*Jack of Diamonds*, see *\*Diamond*, Spotswood's, 166  
*\*Jane Wellington*, Miller's, 337  
*\*Janet*, see *\*Precipitate-mare*, Parkinson's, 282  
*\*Janette*, Hoomes', 279  
*\*Janus*, Booth's, 76, 99, 108, 119, 124, 130, 131, 239  
*Janus*, Baylor's, 114  
*Janus-mare* (dam of *Tristram Shandy*), Booth's, 131  
*\*Javelina*, Hoomes', 294  
*\*Javelin-mare*, see *\*Javelina*, Hoomes', 294  
*\*Javelin-mare*, Lyman's, 301  
*\*Jenny Cameron*, Tayloe's, 83, 24, 40  
*Jenny Cameron*, Carney's, 90  
     Page's, 87  
     Scott's, 116  
     Wyatt's, 88  
*\*Jenny Dismal*, Baylor's, 111  
*Jenny Dismal*, Y., R. Carter's, 113, 132  
     Cocke's, 113  
*Jessie Dixon*, Dixon's, 133  
*Jesuit*, Waring's, 163  
*Jet*, Randolph's, 335  
*\*John Bull-mare*, see *\*Kitty Bull*, Hampton's, 300  
     see *\*Lady Bull*, Hoomes', 292  
*John Dismal*, Burwell's, 113  
*Juliet*, Harding's, 315  
*Jolly Friar*, Bennahan's, 238  
*Jolly Friendship*, McNaught's, 57  
*\*Jolly Roger*, Spotswood's, later Wormeley's, 96, 97, 113, 132, 137, 141
- Jolly Roger*, Ruffin's, 63  
     A. Spotswood's, 97  
*Jolly Roger-mare* (out of *\*Jenny Dismal*), Baylor's, 113  
     see *Poll Flaxen*, Wormeley's, 63  
     (dam of *Wooldridge's Actaeon*), Chiswell's, 144  
     (seventh dam of *Bott's Rosalie Somers*), Allen Jones', 110  
     (second dam of *Page's Old Peggy*), Nelson's, 46  
     (dam of *Spotswood's Y. Jolly Roger*), Spotswood's, 97  
*Judy O'Flannigan*, Burton's, 325  
*Julietta*, Saunders', 203  
*\*Juniper*, Syme's, Harrison's & Hiltzheimer's, 75, 76, 77, 82, 175  
*Juniper-mare* (fourth dam of *Wyche's Fairy*), Bland's, 175  
     see *Quaker Lass*, Hiltzheimer's, 82  
*Junius*, Baylor's, 146  
     Harrison's, 47, 175  
*Junius* (Harrison's)-mare (g. dam of *Williams' Flower*), B. Harrison's, 169, 175
- \*Keren Happuch*, Lightfoot's, 306, 41  
*King Herod*, Waters', later Haynes', 55, 141, 162, 164, 246  
     Wormeley's, 36, 125, 138, 141, 176  
*\*King William*, Norris', 267  
*\*Kitty Bull*, Hampton's, later Alston's, 300  
*\*Kitty Fisher*, Braxton's, 138, 40  
*Kitty Fisher* (dam of *Fitzhugh's Frederick*), Fitzhugh's, 142, 161  
     (dam of *Hoskins' Kitty Fisher*), Chamberlayne's, 142

- Kitty Fisher (dam of Thilman's Lamplighter), Warner Lewis', 142  
 (dam of Syme's Wildair), Randolph's, 141  
 (dam of Hoskins' Americus), Hoskins', 142  
 Kitty Wildair, Tayloe's, 229  
 \*Knowsley, Lightfoot's, 31  
 Kosciusko, Singleton's, 299, 315  
 \*Koulikhan, Baylor's & Tunstall's, 346  
 Koulikhan, Hunt's, 82, 279  
  
 Laburnum, Randolph's, 141  
 Lucy Pride, Jones', 64  
 Ladybird, Waring's, 164  
 Lady Bolingbroke, Selden's, 75, 21, 168  
 \*Lady Bull, Hoomes', 292  
 \*Lady Bunbury, Randolph's, 312  
 Lady Burton, Burton's, 325  
 Lady Canton, Kendall's, 289  
 \*Lady G., Randolph's, 333  
 Lady Gray, Warfield's, 170  
 \*Lady Grey, 313  
 Lady Lightfoot, Tayloe's, 124  
 \*Lady Northumberland, Tayloe's, 227  
 Lady Talleyrand, Marshall's, 206  
 Lady-of-the-Lake, Parker's, 65  
 Wynn's, 328  
 Lady Percy, Butler's, 230  
 Lady Racket, Cutler's, 175  
 Lamballe, Singleton's, 315  
 Lamplighter, Brock's, 131  
 Rogers', 128  
 Thilman's, 134, 142  
 Lalla Rookh, Buford's, 326  
 Last Chance, Randolph's, 312  
 \*Lath, DeLancey's, 71, 122, 196, 206, 215, 216  
 \*Latonia, Swan's, 304  
 Lawyer, Raines', 238  
  
 Leonidas, Custis', 75, 86  
 Leskard, Edmundson's, 130, 134  
 \*Leviathan, Jackson's, 336, 341  
 Leviathan-mare (Fanny McAllister's dam), Elliott's, 341  
 Lexington, Warfield's, 171  
 Liberty, Waters', 54  
 Lightning, Laird's, 339  
 alias DiVernon, Stevens', 339  
 Little David, Tayloe's, 85  
 Little David-mare, Smith's, 66  
 \*Little Driver - mare, Lightfoot's, 151  
 Little Juniper, Tayloe's, 76  
 \*Lonsdale Arabian' - mare alias  
 \*Monkey (Ramsden's) - mare', Nelson's, 133  
 Lonsdale, T. Nelson's, 134, 137, 142, 155, 223  
 Whiting's, 103  
 Lonsdale-mare (dam of Nicholson's Atlas), Page's, 155, 138  
 (fourth dam of Hill's Chieftain), Nelson's, 223  
 Lottery, Singleton's, 299  
 Lovelace, Maglather's, 160, 161  
 Lovely Lass, Randolph's, 49, 102  
 Lochnivar, Thornton's, 258  
 Lucinda, Baylor's, 198  
 Lurcher, Spotswood's, 261  
 Lycurgus, Harrison's, 85, 137, 151  
  
 Madame Norfleet alias Gallena, Hill's, 328  
 \*Madcap, Tayloe's, 273  
 Madge, Sprigg's, 193  
 Maggy Lauder, Forman's, 80  
 Magnolio, Washington's, 75  
 \*Maid-of-the-Oaks, Rhinelander's, 285  
 Maid-of-the-Oaks, Ridgely's, 169  
 Maid-of-all-Work, Hoomes', 281  
 Malton, DeLancey's, 207, 241, 242

- \**Mambrina*, Spotswood's & Alston's, 259, 212  
 \**Mambrino-mare*, see \**Mambrina*, Spotswood's, 259  
     see \**Ruth*, Norris', 267  
 Mameluke, Hall's, 254  
 Manhattan, Green's, 342  
 Maria, Sanders', 170  
 Mariamne, Sharpe's, 77  
 'Marias, the three', 122, 213  
 Marius, Carroll's, 159, 161  
 Mark Anthony, Lee's, 79, 239  
 Mark Time, Singleton's, 315  
 \**Marplot*, Irving's, 276  
 Marroccosack, Hoomes', 288  
 Marshall Duroc, Badger's, 291  
 Marsk, Spotswood's, 258  
 \**Marsh-mare*, Anderson's, 209  
 Marsh-mare, Jones', 64  
 Martlas, Williams', 174  
 Mary Ann, Firman's, 206  
 \**Mary Grey*, Wormeley's, 58, 40, 24  
 Mary Grey, Conway's, 63  
     Eppes', 63, 122  
 Mary Jones, Warfield's, 212  
 Mary Powell, Wooding's, 64  
 Mary Randolph, Wynn's, 289  
 Mary Robinson, Bell's, 331  
 \**Master Stephen*, Fitzhugh's, later Peyton's, 38  
 \**Matchem* (by Bosphorus), E. Fenwick's, 248, 249, 212  
 Matchem, DeLancey's, 214, 215  
     Digges', 280  
 \**Matchem-mare*, DeLancey's, 217  
     see \**Nancy Bywell*, Lloyd's, 194  
 \**Matchless* (last surviving son of the Godolphin Arabian), Fenwick's, 150, 247, 249  
 Matchless-mare (dam of Gibbs' Y. Flimnap), Fenwick's, 249  
 Matchless colt, Fenwick's, 150  
 Mavis, Brown's, 258  
 Mayflower, VanRanst's, 271  
 \**Medley*, Hart's, 31  
 Meg-of-Wapping, Hoomes', 288  
 Melli Melli, see \**African Barb mare*, Eppes', 323  
 Mendoza, Tayloe's, 87  
 \**Mercury-mare*, see \**Janette*, Hoomes', 279  
 Mercury, Eppes', 116  
     Flood's, 280  
     Foot's, 85  
     Tennant's, 211  
 Merino Ewe, Feild's, 257  
 Merlin, Fitzhugh's, 263  
 \**Merlin-mare*, Fenwick's, 246  
 \**Mermaid* (imported in utero), Haxall's, 323  
 Merry Andrew, Heath's, 54  
 Merry Batchelor, Singleton's, 149  
 \**Merryfield*, Dunlop's, 332, 333, 334, 336  
 \**Merryfield-mare*, Miller's, 337  
 Merryfield (a mare), Randolph's, 336  
 Merryfield-mare, Dunlop's, 333  
 \**Merry Lass*, see \**Harrison of Brandon-mare*, 47  
 \**Merry Tom*, Baird's, 175, 188  
 \**Messenger*, Benger's, 266, 275, 277  
 Messenger-Duroc, Shy's, 210  
 Meteor, Balmain's, 97, 228  
 \**Mexican*, Hyde's, 231  
 Mille, Gantt's, 54, 81  
 Miller's Damsel, Coles', 275  
 Minerva, Brodnax's, 202  
 Minikin, Randolph's, 132  
 Miss Barton, Randolph's, 334  
 \**Miss Bell*, Hunter's, 109, 40  
 \**Miss Bennington*, W. Thornton's, 303  
 Miss Bethune, Terhune's, 80  
 Miss Chance, Tayloe's, 296  
 \**Miss Colville*, Colvill's, 78, 24  
 Miss Eagle, R. Hoomes', 281

- Miss Fauntleroy, Tayloe's, 66  
 Miss Fisher, Levingston's, 268  
 \**Misfortune*, Hoomes', 294  
 Miss Fortune, Richardson's, 300  
 Miss Jane, Richardson's, 300  
 Miss Madison, Medley's, 261  
 Miss Marsk, Hoomes', 282  
 Miss Medway, Taylor's, 314  
 Miss Middleton, Hoomes', 280  
 Miss Monroe, Tayloe's, 298  
 Miss Waxy, Haxall's, 323  
 \**Miss Wildman*, Lloyd's, 246  
 \**Miss Windmill*, Hoomes', 294  
 \*Mock Bird, see \**Popinjay mare*,  
     Dunlop's, 331  
 Modesty, Lowndes', 191  
 \**Moll Brazen*, McCarty's, 188  
 Moll Brazen, Tasker's, 81, 83  
 \**Moll-in-the-Wad*, Hoomes', 306  
 Molly Pacolet, Hiltzheimer's, 81  
 Monarch, Poindexter's, 63  
 \**Monkey (Ramsden's)-mare*, see  
     \**Lonsdale Arabian'-mare*, Nel-  
     son's, 133  
 \**Monkey*, Harrison's, 176  
 Monkey (Harrison's)-mare (sixth  
     dam of Hughes' Herod), Beck-  
     with's, 69  
     (grandam of Harrison's Jun-  
     ius), Harrison's, 47  
     (fourth dam of Haynes' Nancy  
     Bell), Allen Jones', 109  
     (grandam of Jolly Friendship),  
     McNaught's, 57  
 Morocco Queen, Cotten's, 321  
 \**Mosco Grey Arabian-mare*, see  
     \**Queen Mab*, Ogle's, 52  
 Moses, Haxall's, 323  
 Moses-mare, Buford's, 37  
 Mountaineer, Coles', 337  
     C. H. Hall's, 337  
     Lewis', 337  
 Mountain Leader, Smock's, 48  
 \**Mufti*, Tayloe's, 296, 297  
 Mufti-mare, Tayloe's, 297  
 Multiflora, Singleton's, 213  
 Musidora, Tayloe's, 90  
 \**Muslinface*, Morton's, 66, 24, 85  
 Muzzle Diomed, Nelson's, 47, 114  
  
 \**Nameless*, see \**Filho da Puta*  
     *marc*, Green's, 342  
 Nancy, Tarry's, 64  
 Nancy Bell, Haynes', 109  
 \**Nancy Bytwell*, Lloyd's, 194, 158,  
     246  
 Nancy Coleman, Verrell's, 52  
 Nancy Dawson, Page's, 36, 87  
     Grymes', 87, 168, 231  
 Narcissa, Hoomes', 130  
 \**Nettle*, Heard's, 242  
 Nettle, Turpin's, 243  
 Niagara, Stevens', 275  
 \**Nina*, Norris', 266  
 Noble, Wilkinson's, 148  
 Noli-me-tangere, Thornton's, 298  
 Nonpareil I, Nelson's, & Tayloe's,  
     94, 134, 136  
     II, Tayloe's & Fauntleroy's, 93,  
     95  
     Coles', 44  
 North America, Harrison's, 176  
 \**Northumberland*, Orr's, 216, 232  
 \**Northumberland - mare*, Thomp-  
     son's, 265  
 \**Northumberland-mare*, see \**Lady*  
     *Northumberland*, Tayloe's, 227  
 Norval, Rose's, 228  
  
 Obscurity-mare, Goode's, 209  
 \**Old England*, Leary's, 152, 216  
 Old Soldier *alias* Selim, Harrison's,  
     113  
 Ophelia, Gracey's, 77, 168  
 Oracle, Meade's, 100  
 Orange Girl, McCausland's, 175  
 Orion, Williams', 174



- \*Orinooko *alias* \*Black-and-all-Black, Fenwick's, 149  
 \*Oscar, Lightfoot's, 31  
 \*Oscar-mare, Hill's, 328  
 Oscar, Ogle's, 255  
 \*Othello, Tasker's, Harrison's & Sharpe's, his get from \*Selima, 75, 76; his last surviving get, 193  
 Othello, Dulany's, 98, 161  
 Mazzyk's, 245  
 Othello-mare, called Bellair, Marshall's, 193  
 Othman, Tayloe's, 305  
  
 Pacific, Sumner's, 262  
 Pacolet (by \*Spark), Hopper's, 54, 55, 81  
 Pacolet (Hopper's)-mare, see Molly Pacolet, Hiltzheimer's, 81  
 Pacolet (by \*Citizen), Jackson's, 55, 64, 310  
 Pacolet (Jackson's)-mare (grandam of Thompson's Eliza Bailey), 55  
 see Pigeon, McCulloch's, 310  
 Palafox, Knight's, 190  
 Speed's, 64  
 Palmetto, Barbour's, 341  
 Pandora, Stone's, 321  
 Thilman's, 142  
 \*Pantaloon, Tyler's, 231  
 \*Pantaloon-mare, see \*Misfortune, Hoomes', 294  
 \*Panton Arabian-mare, Dulany's, 185  
 Paoli, Dulany's, 183, 184  
 Paragon, Hampton's, 125  
 Paroquet, Randolph's, 332  
 Parrot, Randolph's, 332  
 \*Partner, see \*Whig *alias* Partner, Cato Ash's, 164  
 Partner, Blanchard's, 55  
 H. Duvall's, 193  
 Lightfoot's, 75, 142, 223, 238  
 Pastime, Sharpe's, 72  
 Paul Jones, Morgan's, 114, 206  
 \*Paymaster, Norris', 31, 267  
 Stone's, 31  
 Paymaster-mare, Smock's, 207  
 Peacemaker, Tayloe's, 117  
 \*Peacock, Wentworth's, 244  
 Pegasus, Blake's, 80  
 Hoomes', 114  
 \*Peggy, Tayloe's, 295, 29, 41  
 Peggy, Nelson's, 46  
 Warfield's, 296  
 Y., Hampton's, 296  
 Penelope, Smith's, 122, 168  
 Tayloe's, 91  
 \*Pensacola *alias* \*Appalusia, Jones', 25  
 Pensacola - mare, J. Spotswood's, 168  
 Percy, Tayloe's, 229  
 Pestletail, Page's, 122  
 \*Petworth, Tayloe's, 300  
 Phantasmagonia, Tayloe's, 296  
 Phantom, Barbour's, 340  
 \*Phantomia, Barbour's, 339, 41  
 \*Phantom-mare, see \*Phantomia, Barbour's, 339  
 \*Pharaoh, Drayton's, 150, 163, 164  
 \*Philadelphia, Randolph's, 334  
 \*Phoenix, Hill's, 328  
 (imported *in utero*), Rhineland-er's, 285  
 \*Phoemenon-mare, see \*Harlot, Tallmadge's, 277  
 Piccadilla, Edwards', 100, 234  
 Picture, Waring's, 105  
 Pigeon, McCulloch's, 308, 310  
 Pilgrim, DeLancey's, 204, 206  
 Smith's, 66  
 Pincher, Lindsey's, 142  
 \*Placentia, C. H. Hall's, 336

- Planter, Collier Harrison's, 108  
*\*Pocahontas* (imported in *utero*),  
     Byrd's, 128  
 Poll, Old, Haynes', 65  
 Poll Flaxen, Wormeley's, 63  
 Poll-of-Plymouth, Hoomes', 288  
 Polly Byrd, Hardyman's, 130  
 Polyphemus, Thornton's, 77, 119  
*\*Pomona*, Haxall's, 322  
 Pomona, Y., Barksdale's, 322  
*\*Pompey*, Carter's, 123, 349  
 Pompadour, Tyler's, 91, 130  
*\*Portland*, Carter's, 123, 349  
*\*Popinjay-mare*, Dunlop's, 331, 41  
*\*Posthumous-mare*, see *\*Miss Wild-*  
     *man*, Lloyd's, 246  
 Post Boy, Ridgely's, 80  
 Potomac, Dennis', 300  
*\*Pot8o's-mare*, Bell's, 330  
     Constable's, 273  
     called Radish, 268  
 Powancey, Stockton's, 298  
*\*Precipitate*, Lightfoot's, 206, 31  
*\*Precipitate-mare*, Parkinson's, 282  
 President, Buford's, 131  
     Jones', 64  
 Priestess (called also 'Priestly'),  
     Jefferson's, 202  
 Prima, Wallis', 78  
*\*Primrose*, Beckwith's, 67, 24  
 Primrose, Hamilton's, 75  
*\*Princess*, Rhinelander's, 276  
 Prisont, Linton's, 114  
*\*Promise*, Haxall's, 322  
 Proserpine, Colden's, 278  
 Protector, Patteson's, 113  
*\*Psyche*, McPherson's, 313, 29, 41  
 Ptolemy, Wondearth's, 236  
 Punchinella, Thornton's, 192  
 Puss, Dixon's, 132  
  
 Quaker Girl, Goldsby's, 327  
 Quaker Lass, Hiltzheimer's, 82  
 Queen Anne, Boush's, 236  
  
*\*Queen Mab*, Ogle's, 52, 40  
 Queen-of-Sheba, Caruthers', 45  
 Quiet Cuddy-mare, see *\*Jenny*  
     *Cameron*, Tayloe's, 83  
 Quietus, Hoomes', 288  
  
*\*Radish*, see *\*Pot8o's-mare*, 268  
*\*Randolph-of-Chatsworth-mare*, 99,  
     40, 24  
 Ranger, Forman's, 225  
     Hall's, 338  
     Stewart's, 80  
 Rattle, Mercer's, 137  
 Ravensworth, Randolph's, 312  
 Rebecca T. Price, Botts', 111  
 Red Bird, McNair's, 97  
*\*Reed's-mare*, 240  
*\*Regulus*, Ambler's, later Bur-  
     well's, 344, 121  
 Regulus, Fitzhugh's, 114, 167, 169,  
     196  
     Ld. Dunmore's, 54  
*\*Regulus-mare*, Bee's, 245  
     Mansell's, 220  
 Revenue, Johnson's, 110  
 Roanoke, Randolph's, 312, 333, 334,  
     335  
 Robert Burns *alias* Sir Archy, 297  
*\*Robin Redbreast*, Tayloe's, 31,  
     206  
 Rob Roy, Loughborough's, 312  
 Rochester, Patterson's, 80  
 Rockingham, Willis', 222, 223  
*\*Rockingham-mare*, see *\*Castian-*  
     *ira*, Tayloe's, 296  
*\*Rock-mare No. 1*, Page's, 154  
     *No. 2*, Carlyle's, 155  
*\*Rodney*, Norris', 266  
 Roebuck, Ashe's, 106  
 Rolla, Baird's, 299  
 Romp, Coles', 275  
 Rosalba, Carter Berkeley's, 288  
 Rosalie Somers, Botts', 110, 113  
 Rosa Mundi, Hoomes', 282

- Rosetta, Kercheval's, 206  
 Rosicrucian, Richardson's, 300  
 \**Rosina*, Rhinelanders', 285  
 Rosy Clack, Saunders', 203  
 Rowena, Warfield's, 171  
 Roxalana, Tayloe's, 296  
 \**Roxana*, Byrd's, 127  
 \*Royalist, Skinner's, 31  
 Royal Oak, Riddle's, 160  
 \**Ruler-mare*, Tayloe's, 305  
 \**Ruth*, Norris', 267  
 Ruth, Singleton's, 314  
 Ruth Blackeyes, Ld. Dunmore's, 206
- Sally Burton, Ragland's, 326  
 Sally Hope, Merritt's, 336  
 Sally Painter, Brodnax's, 200, 201  
 Sally Shark, Baylor's, 114  
 Sally Walker, Bela Badger's, 130  
 Sally Wright, Hoomes', 90  
 \*Saltram, Lightfoot's, 29  
 Sampson, Wormeley's, 143  
 \**Sampson-mare*, DeLancey's, 241  
 Sanspareil, Chambers', 127  
 Sarah Washington, Tyler's, 92  
 Satellite, Selden's, 307, 310  
 \**Satellite-mare*, see \**Keren Hap-puch*, Lightfoot's, 306  
 Scipio, Grymes', 173  
 Syme's, 143  
 \*Selim, Barron's, 295, 305  
 Selim, Galloway's, 76, 94, 158, 161, 184, 185, 188, 193, 196  
 Hunt's, 80  
*alias* Old Soldier, Harrison's, 113  
 \**Selima*, Tasker's, 69, 24, 40  
 Selima, Hiltzheimer's, 81  
 Irvine's, 259  
 Thornton's, 258  
 see Black Selima, Tayloe's, 77  
 Selim-mares (2), Galloway's, 184  
 Sempronius, Spotswood's, 134  
 Septima, Tasker's, 190
- Shadow, Tasker's, 83  
 Shakespeare, Baylor's, 180, 182, 190, 229  
 Thornton's, 190, 182  
 \**Shakespeare-mare*, see \**Stella*, Baylor's, 180  
 Shakespeare (Thornton's) - mare, Tayloe's, 229  
 \*Shark, Spotswood's, 31, 200, 257, 258, 263  
 Shawnee, West's, 329  
 Shepherdess, Webb's, 35, 87, 250  
 Sheridan, Edwards', 144  
 Shireborn (Selima's dam), Ld. Godolphin, 72  
 \*Shock, Baylor's, 94  
 Shock-mare (dam of Tayloe's Non-pareil colt), Tayloe's, 94  
 Shrewsbury Nan, Cadwalader's, 250  
 Shylock, Irby's, 65  
 \**Silver*, Evans', 199, 40  
 \*Silver Eye, Duval's, 57, 99  
 Silverlegs, Blakeley's, 57  
 McCarty's, 86, 189  
 Silvertail, Galloway's, 185  
 Simon Pure, Randolph's, 334  
 Sir Archy (Randolph's & Tayloe's, Wormeley & Selden's, W. R. Johnson's, A. J. Davie's and, eventually, Amis'), 205, 297, 312, 314, 321, 328, 330, 331, 334, 336  
 Sir Archy-mare, Jefferson's, 321  
 Sir Charles, Harrison's, 67  
 \*Sir Harry, Haxall's, 29, 312, 321, 322  
 \*Sir Peter-mare, see \**Moll-in-the-Wad*, Hoomes', 306  
 see \**Psyche*, McPherson's, 313  
 see \**Cinderella*, McPherson's, 315  
 see \**Hippona*, McPherson's, 316  
 \*Sir Peter Teazle, Talmadge's & Tayloe's, 298

- Sir Solomon, Boush's, Badger's & Irvine's, 223, 291
- Sir Walter, Jordan's, 276
- \*Skim, Ludwell's, 52
- Slamerkin, DeLancey's, 197, 246; her grave, 206
- \*Slender, Hyde's, later White's, 252, 253
- Slider, Cocke's, 157
- \*Sloe-mare, see *\*Blossom*, Nelson's, 221
- Sloe, Nelson's, 223
- Slouch, Butler's, later Alston's, 230
- Slow-and-Sure, McNair's, 99
- Smiling Tom, Tayloe's, 85
- Snap-mare, D. of Kingston's, 167
- \**Snap-mare called Empress*, 263
- \*Snap-mare, see *\*Charlotte*, Ogle's, 264
- see *\*Hamilton's mare*, 238
- see *\*Nettle*, Heard's, 242
- Snap, Heard's, 243
- Snipe, Y., Bee's, 245
- \*Sober John, Baylor's, 99, 113, 132, 146
- \*Sourcroust, Heaton's, 31, 270, 271
- Spadille, A. Jones', 76
- \*Spanish - Horse called Spanker, W. Nelson's, 25, 120
- called Barb, Ogle's, 25, 82
- Robinson's, 25
- \**Spanish-mare called The Mule*, Alexander's, 237
- Churchill's, 50
- called Merry Lass, Harrison's, 47
- Ludwell's, 51
- Lynch's, 147
- called Hunting Squirrel, T. Nelson's, 103
- called Croucher, W. Nelson's, 46
- \*Spanker, see *\*Spanish-horse*, Nelson's, 25, 120
- Spanking Roger, Baylor's, 113
- \*Spark, Ogle's & Tasker's, 54, 69, 83
- Specimen, R. Page's, 114, 135, 223
- \*Speculator, Hoomes', 31, 288
- Speculator (Hoomes')-mare, Alexander's, 291
- Speculator, Waters', 226
- Sportley, Burwell's, 103, 126
- \**Spot-mare*, Sharpe's, 190
- Spot, Coles', 257
- Hall's, 256
- \*Spread Eagle, Hoomes', 29, 31; his get from imported mares, 262, 280, 281, 284, 288, 296
- Spread Eagle-mare, Bataille's, 262
- \**Squirt-mare*, Fenwick's, 148
- Standard, Lockhart's, 108
- \*Star, McPherson's, 300
- \*Star-mare, see *\*Gunilda*, Spotswood's, 257
- Stately (dam of Baylor's Junius), Baylor's, 146
- Stately, Ruffin's, 145
- \**Statira*, Randolph's, 334
- \**Steady Sally*, Baylor's, 198
- \**Stella* (imported in utero), Baylor's, 180
- Stella, Hamilton's, 70, 75
- \*Sterling, Evans', 199, 200
- \*Stirling, Hoomes', 31; his get from imported mares, 280, 281, 282, 288, 292, 301
- Stirling colt, Alston's, 301
- Stirling-mare, Alston's, 262
- W. Daingerfield's, 282
- Digges', 281
- \**Strawberry*, Baylor's, 145
- \**Stump-mare*, Mansell's, 203
- Sultan, Bee's, 247
- Sultana, DeLancey's, 215
- Eppes', 325
- \**Sweetbrier-mare*, Spotswood's, 262

- \*Sweetest-when-Naked (imported *in utero*), Tayloe's, 258  
 \*Sweet Robin-mare, see \**Jane Wellington*, Miller's, 337  
 \*Sylva, see \**Silver*, Evans', 199  
 \*Symmetry, G. Jefferson's, 319  
 Syphax, Walker's, 44
- \*Talavera, see Ballasteras, Singleton's, 26  
 \*Tanner, Wolstenholme's, 197, 225  
 Tanner, Y., Barnes', see Bajazet, Hunt's, 225  
 \*Tartar-mare, Fenwick's, 150  
 \*Taurus, Eaton's, 318  
 Tecumseh, Davie's, 329  
 \*Teddy the Grinder-mare, see \**Fair Charlotte*, Dunlop's, 332  
 Telegraph, Loughborough's, 282  
 Randolph's, 284  
 Telemachus, Merritt's, 237  
 Nash's, 105  
 W. Washington's, 189  
 The Faun, H. Clay's, later Tarlton's, 37  
 \*The Mule, see \**Spanish-mare*, Alexander's, 237  
 Thistle, Duvall's, 255  
 Hamilton's, 75  
 \*Thunderbolt-mare, see \**Alarm*, Hall's, 338  
 Timoleon, Wynn's, 76, 336  
 Tippoo Saib, Meade's, 122, 168  
 Page's, 122, 168  
 Terhune's, 266  
 Toby foals (imported *in utero*), Lyman's, 302, 303  
 \*Tom Jones, Beckwith's, 85, 94  
 Tom Jones, Tayloe's, 94  
 Topgallant, Tayloe's, 298  
 \*Tranby, Merritt's, 341
- \*Traveller, Morton's, 36; his get from imported mares, 67, 75, 76, 83, 85, 86, 94, 99, 123, 126, 136, 144, 151  
 Traveller, Burwell's, 126  
 Hall's, 143  
 Heath's, 80, 195, 197  
 Lloyd's, 86, 197, 216, 250  
 Rozer's, 79, 83  
 Verdier's, 240  
 \*Traveller-mare, Wondearth's, 236  
 Traveller (Morton's)-mare (grandam of Chesley's Union), Byrd's, 129  
 (dam of Dulany's Othello), Dandridge's, 98  
 (dam of Custis' Leonidas), Sharpe's, 75  
 (grandam of Little David mare), Smith of Moratico, 67  
 Traveller (Lloyd's)-mare (out of \*Babraham-mare No. 2), DeLancey's, 216  
 (out of \*Babraham-mare No. 3 & dam of Cadwalader's Shrewsbury Nan), DeLancey's, 250  
 Treasurer, Smock's, 122  
 Trifle, Johnson's, 110  
 Trimmer, Miller's, 100, 101  
 Tristram Shandy, Upshaw's, 130, 131  
 True Briton, Waters', 54, 158, 210, 220  
 True Whig, Fitzhugh's, 109, 166  
 \*Truffle, Barbour's, 340  
 \*Truffle-mare, see \**Anna Maria*, Barbour's, 341  
 \*Trumpator, Burwell's, 31  
 Trumpator, Hoomes', 291  
 Badger's, 291

- \*Trumpator-mare, see *\*Trumpet-  
ta*, Hoomes', 289  
 see *\*Symmetry*, Jefferson's, 319  
 see *\*Peggy*, Tayloe's, 295  
 see *\*Lady Bunbury*, Randolph's,  
 312  
 see *\*Isabella*, McPherson's, 316  
*\*Trumpetta*, Hoomes', 289, 41  
*Trumpetta*, Badger's, 291  
 Davidson's, 291  
 Hampton's, 296  
*\*Trustee*, Stockton's, 342  
*Truxton*, Jackson's, 51  
*\*Tryal*, Byrd's, 95, 99, 102  
*Tryal* (Byrd's)-mare, Randolph's,  
 102  
*Tryal*, Bradley's, 197  
*Tulip*, Forman's, 196  
 Galloway's, 188  
*Turn-out alias* Flora, Randolph's,  
 333  
*\*Turpin-mare*, Mansell's, 221  
*Tychicus*, Tayloe's, 296  
  
 Union, Chesley's, 129  
  
*\*Valiant*, Byrd's, 115, 118, 124, 128  
*Valiant*, Scott's, 116  
*Valiant-Tryal*, Byrd's, 113  
*\*Vampire*, Syme's, 118, 142, 144  
*Vanguard*, Marshall's, 193  
*Venetian-Junior*, Gough's, 137, 155  
*Venetian*, Y., Davidson's, 252  
*Vertumnus*, Stuart's, 231  
*\*Vertumnus-mare*, see *\*Flirtilla*,  
 Tayloe's, 272  
*\*Victoria*, Tayloe's, 310  
*\*Villager-mare*, Fenwick's, 247  
*Ving'tun*, Lloyd's, 124  
*\*Virago*, see *\*Gunilda*, Spotswood's,  
 257  
*Virago*, Tayloe's, 258  
*Virgin*, Nelson's, 182  
  
*Virginia*, Butler's, 282  
 Selden's, 77  
*Virginia Cade*, Braxton's, 142, 257  
*Virginus*, Singleton's, 300  
*Virgo*, Tayloe's, 298  
*\*Volante*, Hoomes', 292  
*Volante*, Tayloe's, 259  
 Thornton's, 189  
*Voltaire*, Walker's, 48  
*Volunteer*, Morton's, 280  
*\*Volunteer-mare*, Lyman's, 302  
*\*Volunteer-mare*, see *\*Favourite*,  
 Hoomes', 280  
 see *\*Hope*, Tate's, 286  
 see *\*Volante*, Hoomes', 292  
  
*Walk-in-the-Water*, Bynum's, 320  
 G. Jefferson's, 320  
*\*Washington* (son of Sir Peter)-  
 mare, see *\*Philadelphia*, Ran-  
 dolf's, 334  
*\*Waxy-mare* (imported in utero),  
 Bland's, 309  
*\*Weasel-mare*, see *\*Princess*,  
 Rhinelander's, 276  
*Westover*, Byrd's, 100  
*\*Whig alias* Partner, Cato Ash's,  
 164  
*Whim*, Conger's, 299  
*\*Whip*, Bland's, 31  
*Whistlejacket*, Thornton's, 50, 76  
*\*Whitefoot-mare*, Gower's, 44  
*White Neck-mare*, Y., Ld. Godol-  
 phin's, 184  
*\*Whitenose-mare*, see *\*Cassandra*,  
 Baylor's, 177  
*\*Whittington*, Syme's, 36  
*Whittington-mare*, Page's, 36  
*\*Wildair*, DeLancey's, 141, 205,  
 206, 215, 242  
*Wildair*, Sim's of Md., 141  
 Syme's of Va., 97, 137, 141, 144,  
 236

- 
- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <p>Wildair, Y., Jones', 64<br/>Lewis', 113<br/>Wild Devil, Anderson's, 113<br/>Wild Medley, Thornton's, 103<br/>Washington's, 168<br/><i>*Wilson's Arabian-mare</i>, Ld. Stirling's, 152<br/>Waring's, 162<br/>Windflower, Anderson's, 104<br/><i>*Wonder</i>, Bland's, 309<br/>Wonder, Wilkes', 64</p> | <p>Woodpecker, Tarlton's, 30, 168<br/><i>*Worthy-mare</i>, see <i>*Pomona</i>, Haxall's, 322<br/><br/>Yorick, Tayloe's, 84, 94, 189, 197.<br/>229<br/>Y., Lloyd's, 91, 123<br/><br/>Zadora, Hall's, 338<br/>Zuleika, Bowie's, 132</p> |
|---|---|

*Addenda*  
to  
*Volume One*



## SCHEDULE G

### Addenda to Volume One

*Vol. I, page 37:* Note the evidence cited, vol. II, page 443, that \*Buzzard covered in Ky. 1807-08 only, and died during the season of 1808.

*Vol. I, page 41:* Add to the list of proved 'Matriarchs' (a) \*Eng-Rsk John Blund's \*Babraham-mare, Va. 1763, and (b) \*Spotswood's \*Sweetbrier-mare called Thistle, Va. 1787. See the notes *infra* on those mares.

*Vol. I, page 56, s. v. McNaught's \*Bortlet's Childers-mare:* The reference to the No. 1 Family should be deleted. \*Monkey was not of a Figure Family; he derived from a Byerley Turk-mare, but another than the taproot of the No. 1 Family.

*Vol. I, page 65, s. v. \*Mary Grey:* Bracco's source for his credit to Haynes Old Poll (ASB) ii, 201), of a 's. by Asst. George' was W. Williams of Tenn. ('Parton') (cf. for his Betsy Baker (b. m. 1794, by \*Shark, ATR, ii, 566; ASB, i, 224). Considering the substantial identity of the pedigrees attributed to that Betsy Baker and to Parker's Lady of the Lake (ATR, vii, 41; ASB, i, 344 & s. T. F. Wilson's Diomed-mare) by the late North Carolina tradition which eventually carried to Kentucky the confusion of \*Miss Bell with \*Mary Grey (both Yorkshire bred and both by the Boston Starling) it seems clear that, despite the loss of the 'Partner' and 'Monkey' crosses in the Lady of the Lake pedigree, the anonymous 'Pearl-mare' in that pedigree must have been Haynes' Old Poll; and, as evidence is now available that Haynes' Old Poll & Alston's Betsy Baker were interline sisters and that Alston's Betsy Baker derived through \*Monkey from \*Miss Bell (see the note *infra* s. v. \*Miss Bell), the credit for Williams' Betsy Baker illuminates the entire family record. With this aid the negative argument of the text, to the effect that Parker's Lady of the Lake could not historically have been of the family of \*Mary Grey, becomes affirmative by the proof that she was of the family of \*Miss Bell, and to her credit is to her credit attributed and best made.

*Vol. I, pages 68-69, s. v. Beckwith's \*Primrose:* The precedents of other early Rappahannock River pedigrees suggest that the cross in the Kentucky pedigree of Merriwether's Fraxinella (b. m. 1822, by Virginian, ATR, ii, 656; ASB, i, 462) which Bruce misread \*Shark, represents Baylor's \*Shock rather than \*Parker's \*Spark, and that as a consequence the mating with \*Primrose, here in question, should be credited to Baylor's \*Sober John (q. v. Vol. II, Va. 1754), and not to

*Vol. I, p. 77, s. v. \*Selima:* Add to the note on Taylor's Black Selima a reference to the argument s. v. \*Medley, Vol. II, Va. 1764, that a great granddaughter of that mare, Taylor's Malvina by \*Stirling, may be identified with the anonymous 'Starling-mare' which was the dam of Cage's Fanny Maria (ASB, i, 426) and so entitles \*Selima to credit for the Sally Ward 'Matriarchal' family (Gerry, p. 92).

*Vol. I, page 83, s. v. Tasker's \*Miss Corbills:* The evidence which makes possible the deduction through the Hillzheimer stud in Phila-

delphia to this Maryland mare of the tangled New Jersey pedigrees of Vanderveer's Ariel (ASB, i, 104) and other representative early New York turf stock is assembled s. v. *\*Messenger*, Vol. II, Pa. 1788.

Vol. I, p. 88, s. v. *Taylor's \*Jenny Cameron*: Another testimony that the Clockfast-mare of the pedigrees of Wilkes' Y. Chanticleer & T. Marshall's Carolina traced to a mare by Morton's *\*Traveller* out of *\*Jenny Cameron* is the pedigree of a Virginia mare which found her way to South Carolina, viz: *Hampton's Little Witch* (ch. m. 1803, by *\*Saltram*, Irving, vii, 471; ASB, i, 662, is a misinterpretation) whose dam was certified by Wade Hampton I to be by *\*Clockfast*, Taylor's Yorick; Taylor's *\*Children*; Morton's *\*Traveller*; *\*Jenny Cameron*. This, it will be noted, was Bruce's source for the text of the pedigree he 'believed' to be that of the 'Matriarchal' Yorick-mare, Hoomes' Sally Wright (ASB, vi, 286); but see the evidence for that mare *ante*, vol. i, p. 90.

Vol. I, page 94, s. v. *Taylor's \*Betty Blazella*: In Heber 1764, p. 92, there is a report of the 'Philadelphia races in New England' in September 1764, whereby it appears that Taylor's Tom Jones, in the colours of John Allen Thomas of Talbot Co., Md., there ran second to Galloway's Selim, son of *\*Othello*, for the Jockey Club Hundred.

Vol. I, page 96, s. v. *Spotswood's \*Creeping Kate*: Add to the testimonies for this mare the advt. in the *Fredericksburg Virginian Herald*, March 7, 1793, of A. Spotswood's *Cortez* (b. c. 1789, by *\*Pantaloons*), whose pedigree is traced to her.

Vol. I, page 109, s. v. *Hunter's \*Miss Bell*: See the discussion s. v. *Ambler's \*Partner*, Vol. II, Va. 1765, whereby it appears that the breeding, which Bruce did not extend, of that successful racer on the S. C. turf 1790-91, Alston's Betsy Baker (ch. m. 1782 by *\*Flimnap*, Irving, iv, 13, 14; JIS, pp. 146 ff.; ASB, i, 225), may be traced to a taproot in this *\*Miss Bell*.

This accumulation of evidence that *\*Miss Bell* was the historical taproot of successive representatives of the most vigorous of the racing stock which had its origin on the Roanoke River, most of which the Stud Books, following Nathaniel Macon, have attributed to *\*Mary Grey*, is new support for the deduction that the traditions on which Mr. Macon based his statements arose out of a confusion of the two Yorkshire mares in question, because both were by the Bolton Starling.

Vol. I, page 136, s. v. *Nelson's \*Lonsdale Arabian-mare*: Add to the produce of this mare a f. by Nelson's *\*Babraham*. The evidence is the pedigree of Nelson's *Dare Devil* (h. c. 1798, by *\*Dare Devil*) which John Nelson of Mecklenburg Co., Va., supplied to Edgar (p. 173; whence ASB, i, 729) and which is one of the vouchers for Nelson's *\*Babraham*. See the discussion s. v. *\*Babraham*, Vol. II, Va. 1756.

Vol. I, page 158, s. v. *\*Carroll of Carrollton-mare*: Since Volume One was printed there has turned up a Va. advt. of November 1777 by Abram Smith of Dinwiddie Co., Va., offering for sale, with Eden's *\*Slim* (q. r. Vol. II, Md. 1773), a Md. bred colt which Mr. Smith had brought to Va. with *\*Slim*, of which there is no subsequent record, viz: *Washington* (b. c. 1772, by Galloway's Selim, son of *\*Othello*, not known to Edgar or ASB) described as out of 'a very fine imported mare called *The Moggy* got by Ld. Portmore's (sic.) noted horse Cripple, son of the Godolphin Arabian: his [Washington's] grandam belonging to the late Duke of Hamilton and was of the same name [i. e., *The Moggy*];

which etc. provides a much needed control for the ASB entry (i. 103) of an \*Maggy Lauder by Cripple, son of the Godolphin Arabian, and for the source of that entry, the unexplained Md. pedigree (AF, xi, 30; Edgar, p. 87, whence ASB, i, 174) of *Dr. W. Thornton's Andromache* (ch. m., age not recorded, by McCarty's Cub, son of Tayloe's Yorick; Sharpe's Sweeper; Clarissa by Hamilton's \*Ranger; Galloway's Selim; 'out of Capt. Campbell's full bred imported mare Maggy Lauder').

These two texts, read together, are convincing evidence that during the seventeen sixties a 'Capt. Campbell' imported into Md. a mare identified as Maggy Lauder (*alias Moggy*) by Cripple, son of the Godolphin Arabian; for the silence of the English books as to such a mare may be accounted for, on the precedent of \*Figure, by the fact that she was reputed, by the Washington pedigree, to have come out of the D. of Hamilton's stud in Scotland, of which GSB had few records.

This nexus then suggests that that \*Cripple-mare might have been the \*Carroll of Carrollton-mare for whose breeding no conclusive evidence has come to light. This identification would be of special interest to American breeders because it represents another infusion of the same strain of the Godolphin Arabian blood which is illustrated in American pedigrees by the crosses of \*Medley. The argument for it is (a) that although Cripple (the sire of Gimerack) is attributed by all the English books to Ld. Eglington, he is here described as Ld. Portmore's, while (b) the \*Carroll of Carrollton-mare is identified by the extant Maryland documents only as having come out of 'my Lord Portmore's stud'; and (c) that the \*Cripple-mare is credited with two foals by Galloway's Selim (Washington & the third dam of Andromache) while before the foaling of Washington the \*Carroll of Carrollton-mare is shown to have produced a foal (Carroll's Marius) by Galloway's Selim.

If later discovered evidence shall justify this argument, it would then be necessary to distinguish the Carroll mare from the \*Bosporus-mare (dam of Addison's Brilliant) with which she was tentatively identified in the text. It may be noted that, on the dates, that \*Bosporus-mare might have come to Md. in 1773 with \*Badger & \*Slim, consigned to Governor Eden.

*Vol. I, page 173, s. v. 'English' John Bland's \*Babraham-mare:* The lack of an authoritative memoir of that eminent race mare Walter Livingston's Betsey Ransom (gr. m. 1824, by Virginian, son of Sir Archy out of Wyche's Old Favourite by Tayloe's Bellair, son of \*Medley, ASB, i, 434, 232; which had the eventual distinction of having been sent to England, with Polly Hopkins, in 1834 to be bred to Emilius, ATR, vi, 193) left the evidences for her breeding scattered through several volumes of ATR: with the results (a) that Bruce entered her with two alternative pedigrees, of which the first, duly attested except for Bruce's own perversion of the taproot into Apollo's dam, is historical, while the second, based on misinformation tentatively recorded by W. Buford of Ky., was promptly discredited; and (b) that Gerry (p. 102), accepting the second, and further misinterpreting it, complicated the record by enrolling her among the descendants of \*Selma.

When read consecutively, the source material for Betsey Ransom's breeding leaves no reasonable doubt of her provenience, viz: 1830 'Advocate' in ATR, i, 428; 1831 J. J. Harrison, s. u. Jefferson, in ATR, ii, 519; 1831 John C. Beasley, s. 2. Wyche's Old Favourite, in ATR, iv,

102; 1833. William Burford, s. v. Abdalrahman & his dam Little Favourite, in ATR, iv, 555; 1834 John C. Beasley, s. v. Wyche's Pairy & Old Favourite, in ATR, v, 392; and, finally, 1836 A. J. Davis in ATR, vii, 395. The most complete of these testimonies are the two records made by John C. Beasley, who sometime owned Betsey Ransom's dam, as well as others of her family, and who had his information from the breeder of that mare (Benjamin Wyche of Sussex, Va.) that the pedigree should read:

*'Betsey Ransom' (gr. m. 1824) by Virginian: Old Favourite by Belair's Wyche's Fairy by \*Bedford: \*Pantaloone: \*Master Stephen: \*Juniper: and of a mare imported by John Bland.*

If 'English' John Bland's *'Abraham'* mare has suffered much at the hands of the makers of stud books, it now seems clear that when these testimonies for her are matched with the others collected in the text she is entitled to take a place among the 'Matriarchs'.

*'Vol. I, page 188, s. v. McCarty's \*Moll Bracer.'* Add to the produce of this mare another colt, McCarty's Chautiers (neither coat nor age recorded) by Fitzhugh's Regulus, son of \*Fearnought, for which there is extant a Virginia advt. 1784 standing at Francis Goode's in Chesterfield Co., Va.

*'Vol. I, page 194, s. v. Sharpe's \*Spot-mare.'* Although it appears (from the Va. advt. 1865 of Lowndes', later G. W. P. Custis & eventually Terrett's, Grey Timoleon (gr. c. 1797, by Tayloe's Grey Diomed, son of \*Medley, ATR, iv, 489; ASB, i, 254) that the breeder, Benjamin Lowndes, of Bladensburg, Md., believed and certified that the fourth dam of that Grey Timoleon was by *Dulany's Othello*, son of \*Fearnought, out of Sharpe's \*Spot-mare, the evidence of Governor Sharpe's Md. advt. 1769 offering for sale his \*Spot-mare with her yearling filly by Othello, followed by the identification (in the text) of that filly as Ogle's, later Marshall's, Bellair (dam of Edelin's Eclipse, etc.), suggests that Mr. Lowndes must have been mistaken, and that the fourth dam of Grey Timoleon was Ogle's Bellair by \*Othello. The argument rests on the facts that \*Othello covered in Governor Sharpe's stud until 1772, while Dulany's Othello was not foaled until 1771. By this interpretation Bruce's entry of Grey Timoleon's dam (ASB, i, 254, s. v. Lowndes' Bonny Lass) may be justified despite its contradiction of the traditional record.

*'Vol. I, page 216, s. v. DeLancey's \*Abraham-mare No. 2.'* This mare was in America at least two years prior to 1766. The evidence is Heber's report (1764, p. 92) of the 'Philadelphia' races in New England in September 1764 where it is recorded that Mr. DeLancey's b. f. Betty Leeds, four years old, won a Forty, beating among others, Leary's Smoaker.

*'Vol. I, page 223, s. v. Nelson's \*Blossom.'* Add to the produce of this mare Nelson's Bay Bolton (b. c. 1776, by \*Bolton, ASB, i, 6, derived from Edgar) for which colt the evidence (to correct Edgar's misinterpretation) is assembled s. v. \*Bolton, Vol. II, Va. 1764.

Bruce's credit (ASB, i, 70) to \*Blossom of a filly by \*Othello, which is challenged in the text on the argument from dates & geography, was derived from the record made in 1830 of the breeding of a colt then on the turf in Mississippi (Chambers' Medley, gr. c. 1828, by the Md. bred Knight's Palafox, son of White's Express: Goodman's, later Bingham's, Miss Bailey by \*Boaster, ATR, i, 361, 368; ASB, ii, 89). In that pedi-

gree the grandam of Chambers' Medley was identified as the dam of Haney's Maria (b. m. 1808; by \*Diomed; ASB, iii, 24) and the taproot as a mare by \*Othello out of the imported mare Blossom. In the memoir of the invincible Tennessee race mare so referred to, prepared in 1835 by Thomas Barry of Tennessee on information furnished by her owner, Capt. Jesse Haney of Sumner Co., Tenn. (ATR, vi, 347), it appears that Haney's Maria was bred by Bennett Goodman in Southside Virginia, was taken by him to Sumner Co., Tenn. in 1809 as a yearling with her dam, & was there sold to Capt. Haney. Mr. Barry noted the tradition current in Tennessee that Maria's dam was by Tayloe's Bellair (II), son of \*Medley; Syme's Wildair, son of \*Fearnought; \*Othello; out of an imported mare; but appended a pregnant note, viz: 'This is her pedigree as heretofore given [i. e., by Balis Peyton; cf. Anderson, p. 258]. Capt. Haney says it is correct except that there was no Othello cross'. Bruce's entry among the produce of \*Blossom of a filly by \*Othello is thus effectively discredited at the source. The specification of the taproot as \*Blossom still stands, however, because it appears from the pedigree of Chambers' Medley that when, many years after he had sold Maria, Mr. Goodman sold her uterine but Tennessee-bred sister Miss Bailey, he named \*Blossom as the imported mare at the taproot of the common pedigree. Bruce was, therefore, justified in his entries to that effect; but in view of Capt. Haney's explicit disclaimer of the otherwise historically incredible cross by \*Othello, the pedigrees of the many descendants of both Haney's Maria & Bingaman's Miss Bailey must be amended. A reasonable amendment would be to substitute for the discredited cross by \*Othello a cross by Nelson's Lombdale, son of \*Jolly Roger; and thus conform to the record cited in the text of the breeding of \*Blossom's only authenticated daughter, 18000.

Vol. I, page 230, s. v. \*Lady Northumberland: Note that Butler's Circe (by Ariel, son of \*Tanner; out of Lady Northumberland), was the dam of that eminent early Tennessee stallion Barry's Grey Medley, by \*Medley (Anderson, pp. 44, 240, correcting from a contemporary Penn. adyt. the tradition entered in ASB, iii, 351).

Vol. I, page 255, s. v. \*Half's mare: See the development of the evidence for the produce of this mare s. v. Half's \*Eclipse, Vol. II, Md. 1784.

Vol. II, page 262, s. v. Spotswood's \*Sweetbrier-mare: The Virginia evidence (ATR, iii, 432) for Maury's Sally Taliaferro (which proves her to have been the dam of the Kentucky 'Matriarch' Bartlett's Lass of the Grove, ASB, i, 636; Gerry, p. 100) described the taproot of that pedigree as 'by \*Shark; out of the imported Thistle, the dam of many fine horses'. In Kentucky (whence ASB) this was interpreted as an identification of the Maryland mare Hamilton's Thistle (b. m. 1764 by \*Dove) of the family of \*Selima. That this was a late interpretation is apparent from the fact that in his entry of the produce of Hamilton's Thistle (ASB, ii, 358) Bruce did not credit her with a f. by \*Shark. In any event, the Kentucky attribution is discredited by the arguments from dates and geography, as well as the specific description by the Virginia testimony that the Thistle referred to was 'imported'; while there is no evidence that Hamilton's Thistle was ever in Virginia or, indeed, that she survived as late as 1787, when \*Shark first covered in America. On the other hand, the breeding of Sally Taliaferro clearly identifies her as a product of the Spotswood stud and thus proves that the taproot was Spotswood's \*Sweetbrier-mare; thereby

qualifying that mare to be listed among the 'Matriarchs' and correcting Gerry's credit of her produce to the family of \*Solima. See the discussion s. v. \*Shark, Vol. II, Va. 1786.

Vol. I, page 273, s. v. Constable's \*Potto's mare: Note that this mare (the grandam of American Eclipse) was called Fair Rachel. See the New York etc. for Frost's Maria Harrison (ATR, viii, 524; ASB, ii, 283).

Vol. I, page 292, s. v. Hoomes' \*Trumpetta: The Hoomes stud book (ATR, ii, 102, No. 43) testifies that Hoomes' Dare Devil mare out of \*Trumpetta was producing in Virginia 1812-14. These entries give substance to the doubt expressed in the text of the identification of that Hoomes mare with the 'Matriarch', Bullock's, later Alexander's, Dare Devil mare, which Bruce maintained (ATR, ii, 323; Gerry, p. 145), because that Kentucky mare is shown by the Kentucky record to have left Virginia before 1805.

Vol. I, page 324, s. v. Eppes' \*African Barb mare (Sultana's dam): In the Kentucky advt. 1830 of Goode's, later Davenport's, Sidi Hamet (br. c. 1825, by Virginian, ATR, i, 519; ASB, i, 601) John C. Goode of Virginia certified that Sultana's dam was purchased at the sale by the U. S. State Department in 1806 by John W. Eppes and Bushrod Washington of Mount Vernon, (a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States).

With the note at p. 327 on the 'Matriarchal' produce of Ragland's Sally Burton should be read the identification (s. v. \*Leviathan, Vol. II, Tenn. 1830) of the dam of Deirdre's Lalla Rookh as Ragland's Queen of Diamonds (ASB, ii, 228), thus establishing Lalla Rookh's foaling date as 1839.

Vol. I, page 339, s. v. Hall's \*Alarm: See (s. v. \*Barefoot, Vol. II, Mass. 1828) the statement by James Bathgate that \*Alarm produced in 1836 a colt (not known to ASB) by \*Barefoot; which serves to call attention to the inconsistency in the record of the date assigned to \*Alarm's earlier filly Lightning, shown by ASB, i, 652, to have been foaled in 1832, not 1836 as entered in ASB, i, 64.

Vol. I, page 347, s. v. \*Mousetrap: Change the date of importation from 1788 to 1786; and note that the importer was B. Hyde, who sold the horse to James Belcher.